

XX Genetic marker selection; multiplex PCR amplification;
 KW prenatal diagnostic testing; foetal sex determination;
 KW genetic identification; DNA profiling; DNA fingerprinting;
 KW forensic analysis; PCR; primer; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX MO2003031646-A1.
 XX 17-APR-2003.
 XX 14-OCT-2002; 2002WO-AU001388.
 XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001AU-00008234.
 PR 12-OCT-2001; 2001AU-00008235.
 XX (UYUO) UNIV QUEENSLAND.
 XX Findlay I, Matthews PL, Mulcahy BK;
 PI MPI; 2003-381725/36.
 DR Selecting genetic markers as targets for nucleic acid sequence
 XX amplification, useful for improving genetic testing, e.g. fetal sex
 PT determination, comprises selecting each of the genetic markers according
 PT to a heterozygosity index.
 XX Claim 36; Page 39; 64pp; English.
 XX The invention describes a method of selecting genetic markers as targets
 CC for nucleic acid sequence amplification comprising selecting each of the
 CC genetic markers according to a heterozygosity index of 0.5 or greater.
 CC Selecting and amplification of genetic markers are useful as targets for
 CC nucleic acid sequence amplification, for genetic testing or facilitating
 CC multiplex PCR amplification from limiting amounts of target nucleic acid.
 CC The methods are also useful for improving genetic testing, foetal sex
 CC determination or genetic identification, e.g. DNA profiling or DNA
 CC fingerprinting. The nucleic acid sequence amplification is also useful in
 CC forensic analysis of degraded, old, ancient and difficult samples that
 CC are difficult to amplify and identify. This sequence represents a PCR
 CC primer used in the selection and amplification of genetic markers
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1004 GCGATTCTCGTCTCAGCC 1023
 Db 20 GTGATTCCTCGTCTCAGCC 1
 RESULT 793
 ADA26875/c
 ID ADA26875 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX ADA26875;
 AC
 XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 DT Human PRL-3 forward PCR primer #159, used in gene mapping.
 DE
 XX Metastasis; neoplastic growth; detection; prediction;
 KW neoplastic growth marker; drug screening; cancer; tumour;
 KW gastrointestinal; prostate; breast; colorectal; diagnostic imaging;
 KW drug targeting; chromosome 8q24.3; human;
 KW protein tyrosine phosphatase type IVA member 3; PRL-3; gene mapping;
 KW cytosolic; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS

XX MO2003031930-A2.
 PN 17-APR-2003.
 PD 02-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US031247.
 XX 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327332P.
 PR (UYUO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
 XX Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW, Saha S, Bardelli A;
 PI MPI; 2003-393457/37.
 DR Identifying regions of neoplastic growth in a human body, useful for
 XX detecting or predicting metastasis, comprises administering to the human
 PT body an antibody or peptide that specifically binds to a protein marker
 PT of neoplastic growth.
 XX Disclosure; Page 23; 42pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to methods for identifying regions of neoplastic
 CC growth in a human patient, especially for detecting or predicting
 CC metastasis. The methods involve determining whether a neoplastic growth
 CC marker protein is overexpressed, either by the use of an antibody
 CC specific for the protein, or by the use of PCR or hybridisation to detect
 CC nucleic acids encoding the marker proteins. A set of neoplastic growth
 CC markers are disclosed (SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tags for
 CC these are given in ADA26759-ADA26796), with protein tyrosine phosphatase
 CC type IVA member 3 (also known as PRL-3) being a preferred neoplastic
 CC growth marker. The neoplastic growth markers are specifically expressed
 CC at a higher level in metastatic cancers, compared with advanced and early
 CC stage cancers and normal cells from which the cancer is derived.
 CC Overexpression of the neoplastic growth markers is taken as an indication
 CC that the tissue has a propensity to metastasise. The invention also
 CC encompasses methods for treating a patient with an advanced or metastatic
 CC cancer, and for identifying candidate drugs for treating advanced or
 CC metastatic cancers. The methods of the invention are useful for
 CC identifying regions of neoplastic growth, for detecting or predicting
 CC metastasis, or identifying candidate drugs for treating advanced or
 CC metastatic cancers. The invention is particularly applicable to
 CC gastrointestinal, prostate, breast or colorectal cancers. Antibodies
 CC useful for diagnostic imaging and for targeting cytotoxic or
 CC chemotherapeutic drugs. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used
 CC to map the PRL-3 gene to chromosome 8q24.3.
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 374 CTGCTCAGCCTCCCAAGT 393
 Db 20 CTGCTCAGCCTCCCAAGT 1
 RESULT 794
 ADL24948
 ID ADL24948 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX ADL24948;
 AC
 XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 DT Intestinal epithelium/peyer's patch M cell-associated PCR primer #93.
 DE
 XX Intestinal epithelium/peyer's patch M cell development;
 KW inflammatory bowel disease; glutenenteropathy; infectious disease;
 KW autoimmune disease; haemolytic anaemia; rheumatoid arthritis; dermatitis;
 KW Grave's disease; multiple sclerosis; allergy; asthma; diabetic mellitus;
 KW

KW immune system disorder; hypersensitivity; anaphylaxis;
KM blood group incompatibility; ss; human; PCR; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200280852-A2.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 04-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010873.
XX
PR 04-APR-2001; 2001US-0281416P.
XX
PA (DIGI-) DIGITAL GENE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX
PI Brayden DJ, Byrne D, O'mahony DJ, Evans CF, Mah SP, Lo DD;
XX WPI; 2003-075470/07.
XX
DR WPI; 2003-075470/07.
XX
PT Novel isolated or purified polypeptide encoded by genes associated with
PT intestinal epithelium or M cell development, differentiation or function,
PT useful for treating autoimmune diseases and infectious diseases.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 458; 152pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises DNA sequences which are associated with
CC intestinal epithelium and Peyer's patch M cells. The DNA sequences of the
CC invention are useful for assessing, modifying, modulating or regulating
CC intestinal epithelium or M cell development. The DNA sequences of the
CC invention are also useful in the treatment of: inflammatory bowel
CC disease, glutenenteropathy, infectious diseases, autoimmune diseases
CC (e.g. haemolytic anaemia, rheumatoid arthritis, dermatitis, Grave's
CC disease, multiple sclerosis, allergy, asthma and diabetic mellitus),
CC diseases or disorders of the immune system, hypersensitivity,
CC anaphylaxis, and blood group incompatibility. The present DNA sequence
CC represents a PCR primer that was used to amplify an intestinal
CC epithelium/Peyer's patch M cell-associated DNA sequence of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1003 AGCGATTCTCTGCTCAGC 1022
DB 1 AGCGATCTCTCTGCTCAGC 20
XX
RESULT 795
ADL25083
ID ADL25083 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADL25083;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Intestinal epithelium/Peyer's patch M cell-associated PCR primer #228.
XX
KW Intestinal epithelium cell development; Peyer's patch M cell development;
KW inflammatory bowel disease; glutenenteropathy; infectious diseases;
KW autoimmune disease; haemolytic anaemia; rheumatoid arthritis; dermatitis;
KW Grave's disease; multiple sclerosis; allergy; asthma; diabetic mellitus;
KW immune system disorder; hypersensitivity; anaphylaxis;
KW blood group incompatibility; ss; human; PCR; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200280852-A2.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
PI 04-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010873.

XX
XX 04-APR-2001; 2001US-0281416P.
XX
XX (DIGI-) DIGITAL GENE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX
XX Brayden DJ, Byrne D, O'mahony DJ, Evans CF, Mah SP, Lo DD;
XX WPI; 2003-075470/07.
XX
DR WPI; 2003-075470/07.
XX
PT Novel isolated or purified polypeptide encoded by genes associated with
PT intestinal epithelium or M cell development, differentiation or function,
PT useful for treating autoimmune diseases and infectious diseases.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 593; 152pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises DNA sequences which are associated with
CC intestinal epithelium and Peyer's patch M cells. The DNA sequences of the
CC invention are useful for assessing, modifying, modulating or regulating
CC intestinal epithelium or M cell development. The DNA sequences of the
CC invention are also useful in the treatment of: inflammatory bowel
CC disease, glutenenteropathy, infectious diseases, autoimmune diseases
CC (e.g. haemolytic anaemia, rheumatoid arthritis, dermatitis, Grave's
CC disease, multiple sclerosis, allergy, asthma and diabetic mellitus),
CC diseases or disorders of the immune system, hypersensitivity,
CC anaphylaxis, and blood group incompatibility. The present DNA sequence
CC represents a PCR primer that was used to amplify an intestinal
CC epithelium/Peyer's patch M cell-associated DNA sequence of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1003 AGCGATTCTCTGCTCAGC 1022
DB 1 AGCGATCTCTCTGCTCAGC 20
XX
RESULT 796
ABD30939
ID ABD30939 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD30939;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human RANTES-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13150.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPICENTRIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandraseagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shanabuddin S;
XX

DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13150; 763pp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
XX of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
XX beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
XX treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
XX composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
XX or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
XX reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
XX pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
XX inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
XX with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
XX inflammation, allergies, asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory
XX distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
XX hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
XX transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
XX The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
XX thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
XX the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
XX e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
XX prevent any unwanted effects due to it

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03; Mismatches 19; Conservative 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 542 CTCAGCCTCCCAAGTAGCTG 561

DB 1 CTCAGCCTCCCAAGTAGCTG 20

RESULT 797
ABD31043 ABD31043 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABD31043;

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX Human RANTES-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13254.

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200285309-A2.

XX 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

XX (EPIG-) EPIDEMESTIS PHARM INC.

XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13254; 763pp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
XX of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
XX beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
XX treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
XX composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
XX or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
XX reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
XX pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
XX inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
XX with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
XX inflammation, allergies, asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory
XX distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
XX hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
XX transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
XX The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
XX thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
XX the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
XX e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
XX prevent any unwanted effects due to it

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03; Mismatches 19; Conservative 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 636 TCTGTACCCAGGCTGAGT 655

DB 1 TCTGTACCCAGGCTGAGT 20

RESULT 798
ABD32136

XX ABD32136 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABD32136;

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX Human PDE4C-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 14347.

KM Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
 KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
 KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
 KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
 KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
 KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
 KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
 KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200285309-A2.
 PN
 XX 31-OCT-2002.
 PD
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 PF
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
 PR
 XX (EPig-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shanabuddin S;
 DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
 PT
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
 PT bronchodilating agent.
 PS
 XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 14347; 763bp; English.
 PS
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist, immunosuppressive and useful for preventing or
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc. tissue environment and thereby, to
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 0Y Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 DB Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pzed. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0
 1115 CTGGTCTCAAACTCCTGACC 1134
 1 CTGGTCTCAAACTCCTGAGC 20

RESULT 799
 ID ABD31044
 AC ABD31044 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX ABD31044;
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human RANTES-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13255.
 XX
 XX Human RANTES-derived oligonucleotide; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
 KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
 KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiaesthetic;
 KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; cystic fibrosis;
 KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
 KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200285309-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
 XX
 PA (EPiG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
 XX
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
 PT bronchodilating agent.
 XX
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13255; 763bp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiaesthetic,
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system

CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 641 CACCCAGGCTGAGTGCAGT 660
Db 1 CGCCAGGCTGAGTGCAGT 20
RESULT 800
ABD28966
ID ABD28966 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD28966;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE N58473-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 7978.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosolic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPiG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 7978; 763pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating allergies and
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC surfactant adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production

CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 367 AGTCACCTGCTCAGCCTC 386
Db 1 AATCCACCTGCTCAGCCTC 20
RESULT 801
ABD30933
ID ABD30933 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD30933;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human RANTES-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13144.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosolic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPiG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13144; 763pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,

CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 868 GGATTACAGCGCGAGCCAC 887
DB 1 GGATTACAGCGCGAGCCAC 20
|||||

RESULT 802
ABD26091/C
ID ABD26091 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABD26091;
XX
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE AA463249-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5103.

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200285309-A2.

PN 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US011143.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
XX oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
XX nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
XX bronchodilating agent.

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 5103; 763pp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
XX of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
XX beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
XX treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
XX composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
XX or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
XX reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
XX pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
XX inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
XX with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
XX inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
XX distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
XX hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
XX transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
XX The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
XX thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
XX the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
XX e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
XX prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 970 TCGGCTCACTGCACTCTCG 989
DB 20 TCGGCTCACTGCACTCTCG 1
|||||

RESULT 803
ABD26094/C
ID ABD26094 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABD26094;
XX
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE AA463249-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5106.

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200285309-A2.

PN
XX

PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 PF 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
 PR (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 PA NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
 PT bronchodilating agent.
 XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 5106; 763pp; English.
 PS This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
 CC hyperplasia, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 478 AAGTGCAGTGTGTGATC 497
 DB 20 AAGTGCAGTGTGTGATCTC 1
 RESULT 804
 ABD30934
 ID ABD30934 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ABD30934;
 XX
 XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human RANTES-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13145.
 DE
 XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;

KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
 KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
 KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
 KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
 KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN MO200285309-A2.
 XX
 XX 31-OCT-2002.
 PD
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 PF 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
 PR (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 PA NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
 PT bronchodilating agent.
 XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13145; 763pp; English.
 PS This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
 CC hyperplasia, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 873 ACAGCGGTGAGCCACACGC 892
 DB 1 ACAGCGGTGAGCCACACGC 20

RESULT 805
 ABD31046
 ID ABD31046 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABD31046;
 XX
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human RANTES-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13257.
 XX
 KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
 KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
 KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
 KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
 KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
 KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200285309-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
 XX
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
 XX
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
 PT bronchodilating agent.
 XX
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13257; 763pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating, allergies and
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to

CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. NO. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 651 GGAGTGCAGTGGCCGATCT 670
 |||||
 Db 1 GGAGTGCAGTGGCCGATCT 20
 |||||
 RESULT 806
 ABD32108
 ID ABD32108 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABD32108;
 XX
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PDE4C-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 14319.
 XX
 KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
 KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
 KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
 KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
 KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
 KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200285309-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
 XX
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
 XX
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
 PT bronchodilating agent.
 XX
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 14319; 763pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating, allergies and
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to

CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

CC Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 389 AAAGTCGTGGATTACAGC 408
|||||
Db 1 AAAGTCGTGGATTATAGC 20

RESULT 807

ABD32093
ID ABD32093 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABD32093;

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX Human PDB4C-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 14304.

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosstatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200285309-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.

XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 14304; 763pp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The

CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The

CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cancer.
CC Transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

CC Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 538 CTGCTCAGCCTCCCAAGTA 557
|||||
Db 1 CTGCTCAGCCTCCCAAGTA 20

RESULT 808

ABD26074/C
ID ABD26074 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABD26074;

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX AA463249-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5086.

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosstatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200285309-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.

Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and bronchodilating agent.

Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 5086; 763bp; English.

This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent, comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors, surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA. The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c) instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic, analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The pulmonary obstruction, and/or surfactant hypoproduction and/or lung inflammation, allergies and/or bronchoconstriction are associated with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer. The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to prevent any unwanted effects due to it

Sequence 20 BP; 13 A; 2 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

766 ATTGTTTGTATTTAGTA 785

20 AATTTTGTATTTAGTA 1

RESULT 809

ABD30995 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

ABD30995;

29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

Human RANTES-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13206.

Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain; respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer; surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis; beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction; respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis; pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

Homo sapiens.

WO200285309-A2.

31-OCT-2002.

23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

(EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

Nyco JW, Li Y, Sandrasaga A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D; Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S; WPI; 2003-093058/08.

Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and bronchodilating agent.

Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13206; 763bp; English..

This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent, comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors, surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA. The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c) instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic, analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The pulmonary obstruction, and/or surfactant hypoproduction and/or lung inflammation, allergies and/or bronchoconstriction are associated with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer. The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to prevent any unwanted effects due to it

Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

532 ATCTCTGCTGCTGCTCTCC 551

1 ATCTCTGCTGCTGCTCTCC 20

RESULT 810

ABD31034 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

ABD31034;

29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

Human RANTES-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13245.

Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain; respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;

KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200285309-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
XX PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
XX PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
XX PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13245; 763pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
XX CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
XX CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
XX CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
XX CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
XX CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
XX CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
XX CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
XX CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
XX CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
XX CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
XX CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
XX CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
XX CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
XX CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
XX CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
XX CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
XX CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
XX CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
XX CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
XX CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
XX CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
XX CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
XX CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
XX CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
XX CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
XX CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 642 ACCCAGGCTGGAGTGCAGTG 661
|||||
Db 1 ACCCAGGCTGGAGTGCAGTG 20

RESULT 811
ABD30940
ID ABD30940 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABD30940;
XX
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human RANTES-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13151.
XX
XX DE Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
XX PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
XX PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
XX PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13151; 763pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
XX CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
XX CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
XX CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
XX CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
XX CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
XX CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
XX CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
XX CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
XX CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
XX CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
XX CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
XX CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
XX CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
XX CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
XX CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
XX CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
XX CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
XX CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
XX CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
XX CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
XX CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
XX CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
XX CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
XX CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
XX CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
XX CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 722 CCTCCTGAGTACTGGAGT 741
1 CCTCCGAGTACTGGAGT 20
Db 1 CCTCCGAGTACTGGAGT 20
RESULT 812
ABD30996
ID ABD30996 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ABD30996;
XX
XX
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human RANTES-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13207.
XX
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX MO200285309-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
XX oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
XX nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
XX bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13207; 763bp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
XX of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
XX beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
XX treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
XX composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
XX or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
XX reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The

CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 537 CTTGCTCAGCTCCCAAGT 556
1 CTTGCTCAGCTCCCAAGT 20
Db 1 CTTGCTCAGCTCCCAAGT 20
RESULT 813
ABD28954
ID ABD28954 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ABD28954;
XX
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX N58473-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 7966.
XX
XX
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX MO200285309-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
XX oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
XX nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
XX bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 7966; 763bp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating

CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 4 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 768 TTTTGTATTTTGTAGTA 787
1 TTTTGTATTTTGTAGTA 20

Db

RESULT 814
ABD32102
ID ABD32102 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ABD32102;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PDB4C-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 14313.
XX
XX Human; antitense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosstatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
OS
PN NO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D,
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense

PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.

XX
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 14313; 763bp; English.

CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 199 ATGTTGTCAGGCTGCTC 218
1 ATGTTGTCAGGCTGCTC 20

Db

RESULT 815
ADH70951/C
ID ADH70951 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ADH70951;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Vbeta PCR primer #95.
XX
XX human; T-cell associated disease; Vbeta; autoimmune disease;
XX degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;
XX hypersensitivity disease; infectious disease; neoplastic disease;
XX Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis;
XX degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis;
XX Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; type I hypersensitivity;
XX allergy; type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;
XX HIV; fungal infection; Candida; parasitic infection; schistosoma;
XX filaria; bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;
XX lymphoproliferative disease; leukaemia; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;
XX breast cancer; ss; primer; PCR.
XX
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
OS

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PN US2002150891-A1.
XX
XX 17-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00263959.
XX
XX 19-SEP-1994; 94US-00309335.
XX 19-SEP-1995; 95US-00531241.
XX
XX (HOOD/) HOOD L. E.
XX (ROME/) ROMEN L.
XX
XX Hood LE, Rowen L;
XX
XX MPI: 2004-059052/06.
XX
XX Kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.
XX autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises
XX nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a
XX Vbeta gene.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1145; 164bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell
XX associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers
XX specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,
XX VbetaRNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant
XX rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases
XX including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,
XX graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases
XX and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,
XX atrophic gastritis. Degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple
XX sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include Type
XX I hypersensitivities such as contact with allergens that lead to
XX allergies, Type II hypersensitivities such as those present in
XX Goodpasture's syndrome and Type IV hypersensitivities such as those
XX manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections
XX caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by
XX the yeast genus Candida, parasitic infections such as those caused by
XX schistosomes, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by
XX Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases
XX such as leukaemia, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,
XX breast. The present sequence represents a Vbeta PCR primer.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 386 CCCAAGTGTGGATTACA 405
XX |||||
XX 20 CCCAAGTGTGGATTATA 1
XX
XX RESULT 816
XX ADH54084/c
XX ID ADH54084 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADH54084;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human neurodegenerative disease-related sequencing primer SeqID211.
XX
XX human; neurodegenerative disease; urokinase plasminogen activator; uPA;
XX gamma-synuclein; SNCG; insulin degrading enzyme; IDE;
XX kinein-like protein 1; KNSL1; lysosomal acid lipase; LIPA;
XX tumour necrosis factor receptor SF6; TNFRSF6; Alzheimer's disease; PCR;
XX primer; ss; sequencing.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
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PN US2003224380-A1.
XX
XX 04-DEC-2003.
XX
XX 25-OCT-2002; 2002US-00282174.
XX
XX 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-0339525P.
XX 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-0348065P.
XX 02-NOV-2001; 2001US-0336983P.
XX 08-NOV-2001; 2001US-0336929P.
XX 08-NOV-2001; 2001US-0338010P.
XX 09-NOV-2001; 2001US-0338363P.
XX 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337052P.
XX 28-MAR-2002; 2002US-0368919P.
XX
XX (GENO ) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
XX
XX Becker KD, Velicelabi G, Elliott KJ, Wang X, Tanzi RE;
XX Berram L, Saunders AJ, Mullin KM, Sampson AJ;
XX
XX MPI: 2004-060538/06.
XX
XX Determining a predisposition for or the occurrence of neurodegenerative
XX disease, particularly Alzheimer's disease, comprises determining the
XX presence of a polymorphism in the uPA, SNCG, IDE, KNSL1, LIPA or TNFRSF6
XX gene.
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 211; 205pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to a novel method of determining a predisposition
XX for or the occurrence of neurodegenerative disease comprising detecting
XX in a target nucleic acid obtained from the subject the presence of an
XX allelic variant of polymorphic regions of human genes selected from
XX urokinase plasminogen activator (uPA), gamma-synuclein (SNCG), insulin
XX degrading enzyme (IDE), kinein-like protein 1 (KNSL1), lysosomal acid
XX lipase (LIPA) and tumour necrosis factor receptor SF6 (TNFRSF6). The
XX method is useful in determining the presence or predisposition to a
XX neurodegenerative disease, particularly Alzheimer's disease. The present
XX sequence is that of a sequencing primer which was used for sequencing of
XX a region of the human KNSL1 gene in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 12 A; 2 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1064 CGCTAATTTTGTATTTC A 1083
XX |||||
XX 20 CGCTAATTTTGTATTTTTA 1
XX
XX RESULT 817
XX ADI25029
XX ID ADI25029 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADI25029;
XX
XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human ZNF9 exon 1 forward PCR primer.
XX
XX dominant negative mutant RAB7; dominant negative mutant ARHGAP10;
XX peripheral neuropathy; human; ZNF9; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX MO2004005541-A1.
XX
XX 15-JAN-2004.
XX
XX 08-JUL-2003; 2003WO-EP050290.
XX
XX
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XX 09-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00077724.
PR 08-APR-2003; 2003EP-00076033.
XX
PA (VLAAS) VLAAMS INTERUNIVERSITAIR INST BIOTECHNOC.
PI Van Broeckhoven C, De Jonghe P, Timmerman V, Verhoeven K;
XX WPI; 2004-091384/09.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid coding for a dominant negative, mutant RAB7
PT polypeptide and/or a dominant negative, mutant ARHGFR10 polypeptide,
PT useful for detecting the presence of peripheral neuropathy in a human.
XX
PS Example; Page 22; 38pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes an isolated nucleic acid (1) coding for a
CC dominant negative, mutant RAB7 polypeptide and/or a dominant negative,
CC mutant ARHGFR10 polypeptide. (1) contains in comparison to the wild type
CC RAB7 encoding sequence comprising 624 bp (SEQ ID NO: 1, AD125025) and/or
CC to the wild type ARHGFR10 encoding sequence comprising 3366 bp (SEQ ID
CC NO: 3, AD125027), one or more mutations, where the presence of the
CC nucleic acids is indicative for a predisposition or presence of a
CC peripheral neuropathy. Also described: (1) a nucleic acid probe which is
CC a fragment of (1); (2) a recombinant vector comprising (1); (3) a host
CC cell comprising a recombinant vector of (2); (4) a method for the
CC preparation of a diagnostic assay to detect the presence of a peripheral
CC neuropathy in a human; and (5) a transgenic non-human animal comprising
CC the vector of (2). (1) is useful for isolating and detecting human
CC peripheral neuropathy causing or predisposing genes. The diagnostic assay
CC is useful for detecting the presence of peripheral neuropathy in a human.
CC The present sequence represents a PCR primer for human ZNF9, which is
CC used in an example from the present invention.
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 869 GATTACAGCGGTGAGCCACC 888
DB 1 GATTACTGCGGTGAGCCACC 20
RESULT 818
ADH76733/C
ID ADH76733 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADH76733;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE MCHR1 genomic sequence analysis primer #42.
XX
KM melanin-concentrating hormone receptor 1; MCHR1; anorectic; gene therapy;
KM obesity; primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO2003104489-A2.
XX
PD 18-DEC-2003.
XX
PF 05-JUN-2003; 2003WO-EP005917.
XX
PR 05-JUN-2002; 2002EP-00012569.
XX
PA (UYPH-) UNIV PHILIPPS MARBURG.
XX
PI Platzzer M, Platzzer C, Gudermann T, Hebebrand J, Hinney A;
XX Reichwald K;
XX
```

```
DR WPI; 2004-062377/06.
XX
XX New diagnostic composition, useful for diagnosing obesity related to the
PT presence of a molecular variant of the MCHR1 gene or a susceptibility to
PT the disorder.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 43; 76pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel diagnostic polynucleotide composition.
CC The polynucleotide composition comprises: a sequence encoding a
CC polypeptide with defined sequences given in the specification; a sequence
CC capable of hybridizing to a melanin-concentrating hormone receptor 1
CC (MCHR1) gene; a polynucleotide encoding an MCHR1 polypeptide; or a
CC sequence comprising one or more of the nucleotide exchanges (SNP's) given
CC in the specification and at least 8 bases of surrounding sequence of the
CC MCHR1 gene. The composition has anorectic activity. The polynucleotide
CC composition may be used in gene therapy to treat the disorders of the
CC invention. The composition is useful for diagnosing obesity related to
CC the presence of a molecular variant of the MCHR1 gene or a susceptibility
CC to the disorder. The MCHR1 protein or polynucleotide is useful for
CC preparing a medicament for treating or preventing obesity related to the
CC presence of a molecular variant of the MCHR1 gene. This polynucleotide
CC represents an MCHR1 primer of the invention.
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 541 CCTCAGCCTCCCAAGTACT 560
DB 20 CCTCAGACTCCCAAGTACT 1
RESULT 819
ADH7678
ID ADH7678 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADH7678;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE MCHR1 locus SNP primer #25.
XX
KM melanin-concentrating hormone receptor 1; MCHR1; SNP;
KM single nucleotide polymorphism; anorectic; gene therapy; obesity; primer;
KM ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2003104489-A2.
XX
PD 18-DEC-2003.
XX
PF 05-JUN-2003; 2003WO-EP005917.
XX
PR 05-JUN-2002; 2002EP-00012569.
XX
PA (UYPH-) UNIV PHILIPPS MARBURG.
XX
PI Platzzer M, Platzzer C, Gudermann T, Hebebrand J, Hinney A;
XX Reichwald K;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-062377/06.
XX
XX New diagnostic composition, useful for diagnosing obesity related to the
PT presence of a molecular variant of the MCHR1 gene or a susceptibility to
PT the disorder.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 28; 76pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel diagnostic polynucleotide composition.
```

CC The polynucleotide composition comprises: a sequence encoding a
CC polypeptide with defined sequences given in the specification; a sequence
CC capable of hybridizing to a melanin-concentrating hormone receptor 1
CC (MCHRI) gene; a polynucleotide encoding an MCHRI polypeptide; or a
CC sequence comprising one or more of the nucleotide exchanges (SNP's) given
CC in the specification and at least 8 bases of surrounding sequence of the
CC MCHRI gene. The composition has anorectic activity. The polynucleotide
CC composition may be used in gene therapy to treat the disorders of the
CC invention. The composition is useful for diagnosing obesity related to
CC the presence of a molecular variant of the MCHRI gene or a susceptibility
CC to the disorder. The MCHRI protein or polynucleotide is useful for
CC preparing a medicament for treating or preventing obesity related to the
CC presence of a molecular variant of the MCHRI gene. This polynucleotide
CC represents an MCHRI locus SNP primer of the invention.

CC Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;

Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 352 CTCCTGAGCTCAGCAGTCC 371

DB 1 CTCCTGAGCTCAGCAGTCC 20

RESULT 820

ADH76813

ID ADH76813 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADH76813;

DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)

DE MCHRI locus SNP primer #41.

XX melanin-concentrating hormone receptor 1; MCHRI; SNP;

KM single nucleotide polymorphism; anorectic; gene therapy; obesity; primer;

XX ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO2003104489-A2.

PD 18-DEC-2003.

PF 05-JUN-2003; 2003WO-EP005917.

PR 05-JUN-2002; 2002EP-00012569.

PA (UYPH-) UNIV PHILIPPS MARBURG.

PI Platzner M, Platzner C, Gudermann T, Hebebrand J, Hinney A;

FI Reichwald K;

DR WPI; 2004-062377/06.

PT New diagnostic composition, useful for diagnosing obesity related to the

PT presence of a molecular variant of the MCHRI gene or a susceptibility to

PT the disorder.

XX Example 2; Page 45; 76pp; English.

PS The invention relates to a novel diagnostic polynucleotide composition.

CC The polynucleotide composition comprises: a sequence encoding a

CC polypeptide with defined sequences given in the specification; a sequence

CC capable of hybridizing to a melanin-concentrating hormone receptor 1

CC (MCHRI) gene; a polynucleotide encoding an MCHRI polypeptide; or a

CC sequence comprising one or more of the nucleotide exchanges (SNP's) given

CC in the specification and at least 8 bases of surrounding sequence of the

CC MCHRI gene. The composition has anorectic activity. The polynucleotide

CC composition may be used in gene therapy to treat the disorders of the

CC invention. The composition is useful for diagnosing obesity related to

CC the presence of a molecular variant of the MCHRI gene or a susceptibility

CC to the disorder. The MCHRI protein or polynucleotide is useful for

CC preparing a medicament for treating or preventing obesity related to the

CC presence of a molecular variant of the MCHRI gene. This polynucleotide

CC represents an MCHRI SNP primer of the invention.

CC Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;

Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 352 CTCCTGAGCTCAGCAGTCC 371

DB 1 CTCCTGAGCTCAGCAGTCC 20

RESULT 821

ADJ46656/C

ID ADJ46656 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADJ46656;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Human requiem target sequence ISIS #122508.

XX human; requiem; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;

KM developmental disorder; infection; inflammation; tumour formation; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN US2004023385-A1.

PD 05-FEB-2004.

PF 05-AUG-2002; 2002US-00212993.

PR 05-AUG-2002; 2002US-00212993.

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PI Bennett CF, Freiler SM, Dobie KW;

FI WPI; 2004-142666/14.

DR New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding

PT requiem, useful for modulating expression of requiem or for treating

PT cancer or developmental disorders.

XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 131; 66pp; English.

PS The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule

CC encoding requiem which specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid

CC molecule encoding requiem and inhibits the expression of requiem. The

CC compound, particularly the antisense oligonucleotide is useful in

CC modulating the function of nucleic acid molecules encoding requiem. The

CC antisense compound can also be used as research tools and diagnostics. It

CC can also be used as tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses

CC to elucidate expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of

CC genes expressed within cells and tissues. The compound can also be used

CC for treating diseases or conditions associated with requiem, preferably

CC hyperproliferative disorder, e.g. cancer or a developmental disorder. The

CC compound can also be used as prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay

CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence

CC represents the human requiem target sequence.

CC Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;

Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 545 AGCTTCCCAAGTAGCTGGGA 564
 DB 20 AGCTTCTCAAGTAGCTGGGA 1

RESULT 822

ADJ46607
 ID ADJ46607 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADJ46607;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Human reguilem antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #204814.

XX human; reguilem; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;

KW developmental disorder; infection; inflammation; tumour formation; ss;

XX antisense.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX Synthetic.

PN US2004023385-A1.

PD 05-FEB-2004.

PF 05-AUG-2002; 2002US-00212993.

PR 05-AUG-2002; 2002US-00212993.

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PI Bennett CF, Freier SM, Dobie KM;

XX WPI; 2004-142666/14.

PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding

XX reguilem, useful for modulating expression of reguilem or for treating

PT cancer or developmental disorders.

XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 82; 66pp; English.

PS The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule

XX encoding reguilem which specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid

CC molecule encoding reguilem and inhibits the expression of reguilem. The

CC compound, particularly the antisense oligonucleotide is useful in

CC modulating the function of nucleic acid molecules encoding reguilem. The

CC antisense compound can also be used as research tools and diagnostics. It

CC can also be used as tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses

CC to elucidate expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of

CC genes expressed within cells and tissues. The compound can also be used

CC for treating diseases or conditions associated with reguilem, preferably

CC hyperproliferative disorder, e.g. cancer or a developmental disorder. The

CC compound can also be used as prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay

CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence

XX represents the human reguilem antisense oligonucleotide.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;

XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX OY 545 AGCTTCCCAAGTAGCTGGGA 564

DB 1 AGCTTCTCAAGTAGCTGGGA 20

RESULT 823

ADJ59878

ID ADJ59878 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADJ59878;

AC ADJ59878;

XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide associated to RANTES #127.

XX interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;

KW airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;

XX cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;

KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;

XX ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX MO2004011613-A2.

PD 05-FEB-2004.

PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.

PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI Nyce JM, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;

XX Shahbuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;

XX WPI; 2004-203534/19.

PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.

XX initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,

PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory

XX disease e.g., asthma.

XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 734; 85pp; English.

PS The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,

XX initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-

CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.

CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the

CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the

CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a

CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways

CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is

CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment

CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is

CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded

CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases

CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome

CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway

XX obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the

XX invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;

XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX OY 641 CAGCCAGGCTGAGTGCAGT 660

DB 1 CGCCCAAGCTGAGTGCAGT 20

RESULT 824

ADJ59868

ID ADJ59868 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADJ59868;

AC ADJ59868;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX Oligonucleotide associated to RANTES #117.

KW interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KW airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KW cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KW ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX MO2004011613-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2004.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
XX (EPG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
XX PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX DR WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
XX PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
XX PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
XX PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 724; 85bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
XX CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
XX CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
XX CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
XX CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
XX CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
XX CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
XX CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
XX CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
XX CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
XX CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
XX CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
XX CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
XX CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
XX CC invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 642 ACCCAGGCTGAGTGAAGT 661
DB 1 ACCCAGGCTGAGTGAAGT 20
RESULT 825
ADJ59877
ID ADJ59877 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADJ59877;
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide associated to RANTES #126.
XX
XX interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
XX airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
XX cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
XX pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KW ss.

XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX MO2004011613-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2004.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
XX (EPG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
XX PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX DR WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
XX PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
XX PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
XX PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 733; 85bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
XX CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
XX CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
XX CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
XX CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
XX CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
XX CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
XX CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
XX CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
XX CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
XX CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
XX CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
XX CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
XX CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
XX CC invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 636 TCTGTACCCAGGCTGAGT 655
DB 1 TCTGTACCCAGGCTGAGT 20
RESULT 826
ADJ60947
ID ADJ60947 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADJ60947;
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide associated to PDBAC #13.
XX
XX interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
XX airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
XX cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
XX pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KW ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX MO2004011613-A2.
XX

PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JM, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S,
XX Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX MPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
XX PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
XX PT CCRL, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
XX PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1803; 85bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
XX initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
XX end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
XX interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
XX oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
XX oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
XX respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
XX of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
XX useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
XX of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
XX chosen from allergy inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
XX respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
XX (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
XX (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
XX obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
XX invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 538 CTGCTCAGCCTCCCAAGTA 557
XX |||||
XX 1 CTGCTCAGCCTCCCAAGTA 20
XX
XX RESULT 827
XX ADJ59768
XX ID ADJ59768 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADJ59768;
XX
XX DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Oligonucleotide associated to RANTES #17.
XX
XX KW interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
XX KM airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
XX KM cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
XX KM pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
XX ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO2004011613-A2.
XX
XX PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
XX PP 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
XX PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.

XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JM, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
XX Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX MPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
XX PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
XX PT CCRL, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
XX PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 624; 85bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
XX initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
XX end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
XX interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
XX oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
XX oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
XX respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
XX of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
XX useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
XX of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
XX chosen from allergy inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
XX respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
XX (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
XX (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
XX obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
XX invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 873 ACAGGCGTGAGCCACGCG 892
XX |||||
XX 1 ACAGGCGTGAGCCACGCG 20
XX
XX RESULT 828
XX ADJ60990
XX ID ADJ60990 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADJ60990;
XX
XX DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Oligonucleotide associated to PDE4C #56.
XX
XX KW interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
XX KM airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
XX KM cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
XX KM pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
XX ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO2004011613-A2.
XX
XX PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
XX PP 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
XX PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JM, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
XX Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;

XX WPI; 2004-203534/19.
DR
XX
PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
PS Claim 2: SEQ ID NO 1846; 85bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1115 CTGGTCTCAAACTCTGAGC 1134
DB 1 CTGGTCTCAAACTCTGAGC 20
RESULT 829
ADJ59767
ID ADJ59767 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADJ59767;
AC
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Oligonucleotide associated to RANTES #16.
XX
XX interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KM airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KM cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KM pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KM ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO2004011613-A2.
PN
XX
XX 05-FEB-2004.
PD
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
PF
XX
XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
PR
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Myce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2004-203534/19.
DR
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT

PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
PS Claim 2: SEQ ID NO 623; 85bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 868 GGATTACAGCGGTGAGCCAC 887
DB 1 GGATTACAGCGGTGAGCCAC 20
RESULT 830
ADJ59830
ID ADJ59830 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADJ59830;
AC
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Oligonucleotide associated to RANTES #79.
XX
XX interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KM airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KM cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KM pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KM ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO2004011613-A2.
PN
XX
XX 05-FEB-2004.
PD
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
PF
XX
XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
PR
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Myce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2004-203534/19.
DR
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
PS Claim 2: SEQ ID NO 666; 85bp; English.
XX

CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from allergy inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, allergy
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 537 CCTGCTCAGCCTCCAGT 556
DB 1 CCTGCTCAGCCTCCAGT 20

RESULT 831
ADJ59829
ID ADJ59829 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ59829;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide associated to RANTES #78.
XX
KW interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KW allergy inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KW cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KW ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2004011613-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2004.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI NYCE JM, Tang L, Sandraagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
XX initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
XX CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
XX disease e.g., asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 685; 85bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
XX initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
XX end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
XX interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
XX oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
XX oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
XX respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
XX of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
XX useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
XX of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is

CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from allergy inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, allergy
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 532 ATCTCTGCTCAGCTCC 551
DB 1 ATCTCTGCTCAGCTCC 20

RESULT 832
ADJ60962
ID ADJ60962 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC ADJ60962;
XX
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Oligonucleotide associated to PDE4C #28.
XX
XX
KW interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KW allergy inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KW cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KW ss.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
XX WO2004011613-A2.
XX
XX
XX 05-FEB-2004.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI NYCE JM, Tang L, Sandraagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
XX initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
XX CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
XX disease e.g., asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1818; 85bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
XX initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
XX end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
XX interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
XX oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
XX oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
XX respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
XX of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
XX useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
XX of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is

CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 389 AAAGTCCTGGATTACAGGC 408
DB 1 AAAGTCCTGGATTACAGGC 20
RESULT 833
ADJ59773
ID ADJ59773 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ59773;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide associated to RANTES #22.
XX
KW Interleukin, IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KW airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KW cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KW 58.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004011613-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
DR MPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 629; 85pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.,
CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the

CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 542 CTCAGCCTCCAGTAGCTG 561
DB 1 CTCAGCCTCCAGTAGCTG 20
RESULT 834
ADJ59774
ID ADJ59774 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ59774;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide associated to RANTES #23.
XX
KW Interleukin, IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KW airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KW cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KW 58.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004011613-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
DR MPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 630; 85pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.,
CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 722 CCTCGAGTACTGGGACT 741
DB 1 CCTCCGAGTACTGGGACT 20

RESULT 835

ADJ59880
ID ADJ59880 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

ADJ59880;
XX

06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX

Oligonucleotide associated to RANTES #129.
DE

interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
XX

airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KM

cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KM

pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KM

ss.
XX

Homo sapiens.
XX

MO2004011613-A2.
XX

25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX

29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX

(EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX

Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI

Shahbuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX

WPI; 2004-203534/19.
DR

Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT

initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT

CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT

disease e.g., asthma.
XX

Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 736; 85bp; English.
PS

The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
XX

initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC

end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
CC

interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC

oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC

oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC

respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC

of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC

useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC

of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC

chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC

respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC

(COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC

(ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC

obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC

invention.
XX

Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 651 GGAGTGCAGTGGCGCATCT 670
|||||

DB 1 GGAGTGCAGTGGCGCATCT 20

RESULT 836

ADJ60956
ID ADJ60956 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

ADJ60956;
XX

06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX

Oligonucleotide associated to PDE4C #22.
DE

interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
XX

airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KM

cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KM

pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KM

ss.
XX

Homo sapiens.
XX

MO2004011613-A2.
XX

25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX

29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX

(EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX

Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI

Shahbuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX

WPI; 2004-203534/19.
DR

Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT

initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT

CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT

disease e.g., asthma.
XX

Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1812; 85bp; English.
PS

The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
XX

initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC

end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
CC

interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC

oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC

oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC

respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC

of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC

useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC

of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC

chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC

respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC

(COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC

(ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC

obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC

invention.
XX

Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 199 ATGTTGTCAGGCTGCTC 218
|||||

RESULT 837
ADJ96297

```
ID ADJ96297 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADJ96297;
XX
XX DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human breast cancer-1 associated antisense oligonucleotide #15.
XX
XX KM Breast cancer-1; diagnosis; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
XX antisense therapy; antisense; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Unidentified.
XX
XX PN US2004014051-A1.
XX
XX PD 22-JAN-2004.
XX
XX PF 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199676.
XX
XX PR 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199676.
XX
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Brown-Driver VL, Dobie KM;
XX
XX DR MPI; 2004-121557/12.
XX
XX PT New antisense oligonucleotide compounds, useful for diagnosing,
XX preventing and/or treating conditions with aberrant activity of breast
XX cancer-1, such as breast, ovary, prostate and/or peritoneum cancers.
XX
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 38; 175bp; English.
XX
XX CC The present invention is directed to novel antisense compounds targeted
XX to breast cancer-1 proteins and their encoding nucleic acids. The
XX invention is useful for the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of
XX diseases and conditions associated with aberrant expression and activity
XX of breast cancer-1 such as a hyperproliferative disorder in particular
XX breast, ovary, prostate and peritoneum cancers. The invention is also
XX used in antisense therapy. The present sequence is human breast cancer-1
XX associated antisense oligonucleotide. Note: This sequence given in the
XX sequence listing differs from that given in example 15 of the
XX specification.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 635 CTCTGTACCCAGGCTGGAG 654
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 1 CTCTGTGCCAGGCTGGAG 20
XX
XX RESULT 838
XX ADJ96333/c
XX ID ADJ96333 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADJ96333;
XX
XX DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human breast cancer-1 associated antisense oligonucleotide #51.
XX
XX KM Breast cancer-1; diagnosis; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
XX antisense therapy; antisense; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Unidentified.
XX
XX PN US2004014051-A1.
```

```
XX
XX PD 22-JAN-2004.
XX
XX PF 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199676.
XX
XX PR 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199676.
XX
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Brown-Driver VL, Dobie KM;
XX
XX DR MPI; 2004-121557/12.
XX
XX PT New antisense oligonucleotide compounds, useful for diagnosing,
XX preventing and/or treating conditions with aberrant activity of breast
XX cancer-1, such as breast, ovary, prostate and/or peritoneum cancers.
XX
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 74; 175bp; English.
XX
XX CC The present invention is directed to novel antisense compounds targeted
XX to breast cancer-1 proteins and their encoding nucleic acids. The
XX invention is useful for the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of
XX diseases and conditions associated with aberrant expression and activity
XX of breast cancer-1 such as a hyperproliferative disorder in particular
XX breast, ovary, prostate and peritoneum cancers. The invention is also
XX used in antisense therapy. The present sequence is human breast cancer-1
XX associated antisense oligonucleotide. Note: This sequence given in the
XX sequence listing differs from that given in example 15 of the
XX specification.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 635 CTCTGTACCCAGGCTGGAG 654
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 20 CTCTGTGCCAGGCTGGAG 1
XX
XX RESULT 839
XX ADJ96393
XX ID ADJ96393 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADJ96393;
XX
XX DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human breast cancer-1 antisense oligonucleotide #197042.
XX
XX KM Breast cancer-1; diagnosis; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
XX antisense therapy; human; antisense; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX OS Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..20
XX FT /*tag= b
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone where all cytidines are
XX FT 5'- methylcytidines"
XX FT modified_base 1..5
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'- methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX FT modified_base 16..20
XX FT /*tag= c
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'- methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX PN US2004014051-A1.
```

```
XX
PD 22-JAN-2004.
XX
CC 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199676.
XX
PF 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199676.
XX
PR 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199676.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Brown-Driver VL, Dobie KM;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-121557/12.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotide compounds, useful for diagnosing,
PT preventing and/or treating conditions with aberrant activity of breast
PT cancer-1, such as breast, ovary, prostate and/or peritoneum cancers.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 31; 175pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention is directed to novel antisense compounds targeted
CC to breast cancer-1 proteins and their encoding nucleic acids. The
CC invention is useful for the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of
CC diseases and conditions associated with aberrant expression and activity
CC of breast cancer-1 such as a hyperproliferative disorder in particular
CC breast, ovary, prostate and peritoneum cancers. The invention is also
CC used in antisense therapy. The present sequence is human breast cancer-1
CC antisense oligonucleotide. Note: This sequence given in example 15 of the
CC specification differs from that given in the sequence listing.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
QY Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
QY Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
QY Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
Db 635 CTCTGTGACCCAGGCTGGAG 654
Db 1 CTCTGTGACCCAGGCTGGAG 20
XX
RESULT 840
ADJ96457/c
ID ADJ96457 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ96457;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human breast cancer-1 target oligonucleotide #42.
XX
DE Breast cancer-1; diagnosis; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
XX
KW antisense therapy; human; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
OS US2004014051-A1.
XX
PN 22-JAN-2004.
XX
PD 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199676.
XX
PE 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199676.
XX
PR 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199676.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Brown-Driver VL, Dobie KM;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-121557/12.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotide compounds, useful for diagnosing,
PT preventing and/or treating conditions with aberrant activity of breast
PT cancer-1, such as breast, ovary, prostate and/or peritoneum cancers.
XX
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PS Example 15; Page 32; 175pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention is directed to novel antisense compounds targeted
CC to breast cancer-1 proteins and their encoding nucleic acids. The
CC invention is useful for the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of
CC diseases and conditions associated with aberrant expression and activity
CC of breast cancer-1 such as a hyperproliferative disorder in particular
CC breast, ovary, prostate and peritoneum cancers. The invention is also
CC used in antisense therapy. The present sequence is human breast cancer-1
CC target oligonucleotide.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
QY Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
QY Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
QY Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 635 CTCTGTGACCCAGGCTGGAG 654
QY 20 CTCTGTGACCCAGGCTGGAG 1
XX
Db RESULT 841
ADJ32334/c
ID ADJ32334 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ32334;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Clone specific PCR primer to amplify human full length cDNA seqID 4367.
XX
DE human; medicine; signal transduction; glycoprotein; transcription;
XX
KW oligo-capping method; ss; PCR; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
OS EP1396543-A2.
XX
PN 10-MAR-2004.
XX
PD 07-JUL-2000; 2003EP-00025638.
XX
PE 08-JUL-1999; 99JP-00194486.
XX
PR 11-JAN-2000; 2000JP-00118774.
XX
PR 02-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00183865.
XX
PR 07-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00114089.
XX
PA (REAS-) RES ASSOC BIOTECHNOLOGY.
XX
PI Ota T, Nishikawa T, Isogai T, Hayashi K, Ishii S, Kawai Y;
XX
PI Wakamatsu A, Sugiyama T, Nagai K, Kojima S, Otsuki T, Koga H;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-204755/20.
XX
XX New oligonucleotide primers (830 cDNAs) useful for synthesizing full
XX length human cDNAs.
XX
PS Example 18; SEQ ID NO 4367; 1340pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel primers useful for synthesizing full
XX length cDNA molecules that encode human proteins. Specifically, it refers
XX to secretory or membrane proteins that are potential therapeutic agents/
XX target molecules in the field of medicine, and in particular genes
XX encoding proteins that are associated with signal transduction,
XX glycoproteins and transcription. The present invention describes a method
XX for efficiently cloning a full length human cDNA from both the 5' and 3'
XX ends using the oligo-capping method. This oligonucleotide sequence is a
XX human clone specific PCR primer used in an exemplification of the
XX invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
```


The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human microsome prostaglandin H synthase (mPGES-1). The human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and inhibit its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic, antiabietic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective, antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic, ophthalmological, immunomodulator and cardiovascular activities, and can be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.

Query Match	1.9%;	Score 18.4;	DB 1;	Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	95.0%;	Pred. No. 1.3e+03;		
Matches 19;	Conservative 0;	Mismatches 1;	Indels 0;	Gaps 0
DB	727	TGAGTAGCTGGGACTACAGG	746	
	20	TGAGTAGCTGGGACTACAGG	1	
RESULT 847				
ADM14236/c				
ADM14236 standard; DNM; 20 BP.				
ADM14236;				
DT	01-JUL-2004	(first entry)		
XX				
DE	Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:423.			
XX				
XX	chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;			
XX	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;			
KW	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;			
KM	immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;			
KM	neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;			
KW	immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;			
KW	Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;			
KW	reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;			
KW	cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.			
XX				
OS	Homo sapiens.			
XX	Synthetic.			
XX				
FT	Key	Location/Qualifiers		
FT	modified_base	1..20		
FT	/*tag= b			
FT	/mod_base= OTHER			
FT	/note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine			
FT	residues are 5-methylcytidines"			
FT	modified_base	1..5		
FT	/*tag= a			
FT	/mod_base= OTHER			
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"			
FT	modified_base	16..20		
FT	/*tag= c			
FT	/mod_base= OTHER			
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"			
XX				
XX	MO2004028458-A2.			
XX				
PD	08-APR-2004.			
XX				
PF	25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.			
XX				
PR	25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.			
XX				
PA	(PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.			
XX				
XX	Gierse UK;			
XX				

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DR      WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX      New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT      encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT      inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT      ischemia.
XX      Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 423; 132pp; English.
XX
CC      The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC      targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The
CC      human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC      9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC      having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC      mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and
CC      inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC      mPGEs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC      having a disease or condition associated with mPGEs-1. mPGEs-1 chimeric
CC      antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC      antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC      antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC      ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC      be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC      can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC      condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC      disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC      ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match      1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY      386 CCCAAAGTCTGGGATTACA 405
DB      20 CCCAAAGTCTGGGATTACA 1
RESULT 848
ADM14395/C
ID      ADM14395 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC      ADM14395;
XX
DT      01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE      Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:582.
XX
KW      chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW      microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase; mPGEs-1; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;
KW      immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW      neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW      immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW      Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW      reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW      cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
OS      Synthetic.
XX
FH      Key
FH      modified_base
FH      location/Qualifiers
FT      1..20
FT      /*tag= b
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT      residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT      1..5
FT      /*tag= a
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT      modified_base
FT      16..20

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FT      /*tag= c
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX      WO2004028458-A2.
XX      08-APR-2004.
XX      25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX      25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX      (PMA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX      Gierse JK;
XX      WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
PT      New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT      encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT      inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT      ischemia.
XX      Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 582; 132pp; English.
XX
CC      The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC      targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The
CC      human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC      9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC      having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC      mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and
CC      inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC      mPGEs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC      having a disease or condition associated with mPGEs-1. mPGEs-1 chimeric
CC      antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC      antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC      antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC      ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC      be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC      can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC      condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC      disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC      ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match      1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY      384 CTCCTCAAGTCTGGGATT 403
DB      20 CTCCTCAAGTCTGGGATT 1
RESULT 849
ADM15363/C
ID      ADM15363 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC      ADM15363;
XX
DT      01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE      Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1550.
XX
KW      chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW      microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase; mPGEs-1; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;
KW      immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW      neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW      immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW      Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW      reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;

```


CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 715 GCCCGAGCTCCGAGTACG 734
Db 20 GCCTCAGCCTCTGAGTACG 1
RESULT 851
ADM15038/c
ID ADM15038 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM15038;
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1225.
XX
KM chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KM microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PMDA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischaemia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1225; 132p; English.
XX

CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibit its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 844 CTGCTCGGCTCCCAAGT 863
Db 20 CGGCTCGGCTCCCAAGT 1
RESULT 852
ADM15183/c
ID ADM15183 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM15183;
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1370.
XX
KM chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KM microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX

PR	XX	25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX	PA	(PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX	P1	Glerse JK;
XX	DR	WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX	PT	New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX	PT	encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX	PT	inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX	PS	ischemia.
XX	PS	Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1370; 132pp; English.
CC	CC	The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC	CC	targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC	CC	human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC	CC	9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC	CC	having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC	CC	mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC	CC	inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC	CC	mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC	CC	having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC	CC	antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC	CC	antidiabetic, immunoprotective, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC	CC	antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC	CC	ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC	CC	be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC	CC	can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC	CC	condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC	CC	disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC	CC	ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
SQ	SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
OY	OY	Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
DB	DB	Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
		Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
		725 CCTGAGTAGCTGGACTACA 744
		20 CCTGAGTAGCTGGACTACA 1
RESULT 853		
ADMI15204/C		
ID ADMI15204		standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC		ADMI15204;
XX DX		01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE XX		Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1391.
KM KM		chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM KM		microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KM KM		microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KM KM		immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM KM		neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM KM		immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM KM		Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KM KM		reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM KM		cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
OS OS		Homo sapiens.
XX OS		Synthetic.
FH FH		Key Location/Qualifiers
FT FT		modified_base 1..20
FT FT		/tag= b
FT FT		/mod_base= OTHER

			/note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT	modified_base	1.. .5	
FT		/*tag= a	
FT		/mod_Base= OTHER	
FT	modified_base	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"	
FT		16.. .20	
FT		/**tag= C	
FT		/mod_Base= OTHER	
FN		/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"	
PN	WO2004028458-A2.		
XX			
PD	08-APR-2004.		
XX			
PP	25-SEP-2003; 2003MO-US030374.		
XX			
PR	25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.		
XX	(PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.		
PA	Gierse JK;		
PJ			
DZ	WPI; 2004-305094/28.		
PS			
XX	Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1391; 132pp; English.		
CC	The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human microsomal proglutandin E2 synthase (MPGS-1). The human MPGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds, having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding mpgs-1, which specifically hybridise with the nuclear acid mpgs-1 and inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of mpgs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with MPGS-1. MPGS-1 chimieic antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic, antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective, antiinflammatory, neuroproctective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic, ophtalmological, immunomulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can be used as mpgs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or condition associated with mpgs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.		
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;		
OY			
DB	Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20; Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03; Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0 843 CCTGCCTCGAGCCTCCAAG 862 20 CCGGCCTCGGCTCCCAAG 1		
ID	ADMI15266/c		
AD	ADMI15266 standard; DNA; 20 BP.		
AC	ADMI15266;		
DT	01-JUL-2004 (first entry)		
DE	Human mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1453. chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;		
TW			

KM microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase, mPGEs-1; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;
KM microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclostatic; antidiabetic;
KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX PF
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX PR
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1453; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The
XX human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGEs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGEs-1. mPGEs-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cyclostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neurotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY 716 CCCGAGCCCTCGAGTACT 735
DB 20 CCTGAGCCCTCGAGTACT 1
RESULT 855
ADMI3950/C
ID ADMI3950 standard, DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADMI3950;
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:137.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase, mPGEs-1; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclostatic; antidiabetic;
XX immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
XX neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
XX immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
XX Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
XX reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
XX cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX PF
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX PR
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 137; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The
XX human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGEs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGEs-1. mPGEs-1 chimeric

PT	New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT	encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT	inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT	ischemia.
XX	
PS	Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 231, 132pp; English.
XX	
CC	The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC	targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC	human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC	9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC	having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC	mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC	inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC	mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC	having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC	antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC	antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC	antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, noctropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC	ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC	be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC	can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC	condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC	disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC	ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
CC	
XX	
SO	Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative	0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy	990 CCTCCCGGGCTCAAGCGATT 1009
Db	20 CCTCCCGGGCTCAAGCGATT 1
ADMI14120/C	
ADMI14120/C	
ADMI14120 standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
AC	ADMI14120;
DX	
XX	
DT	01-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:307.
XX	
KM	chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KM	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KM	immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM	neuroprotective; noctropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM	immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM	Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
KM	reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM	cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; se.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
XX	Synthetic.
Key	Location/Qualifiers
FT	1..20
FT	/*tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT	residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT	1..5
FT	/*tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT	16..20
FT	/*tag= c
FT	/mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Gliese JK;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 307; 132pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cyrostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 991 CTCGGGGCTCAAGCGATTTC 1010
DB 20 CTCGGGGCTCAAGCGATTTC 1
RESULT 859
ADM14121/c
ID ADM14121 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14121;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:308.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
XX immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
XX neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
XX immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
XX Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
XX reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
XX cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /+tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
XX residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /+tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /+tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gliese JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 308; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cyrostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 992 TTCGGGGCTCAAGCGATTTC 1011
DB 20 TTCGGGGCTCAAGCGATTTC 1
RESULT 859
ADM15337/c
ID ADM15337 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX

AC ADM15337;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1524.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGEs-1; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1524; 132pp; English.
XX
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The
XX human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGEs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGEs-1. mPGEs-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosolic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 724 TCCTGAGTAGCTGGGACTAC 743
XX |||||
XX |||||
XX Db 20 TCCTGAGTAGCTGGGACTAC 1
XX
XX RESULT 860
XX ADM15320/c
XX ID ADM15320 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
XX AC ADM15320;
XX
XX DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1507.
XX
XX KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGEs-1; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1507; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The

Query Match	1.9%	Score 18.4;	DB 1;	Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	95.0%;	Pred. No. 1.3e+03;		
Matches 19; Conservative	0;	Mismatches 1;	Indels 0;	Gaps 0;

RESULT 861
ADM13895/c
ID ADM13895 standard; DNA; 20 BP

01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:82

KW chimeric antisense oligonucleotides; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclooxygenase; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardanol; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiallergic; vasotrophic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.

Key	Location/Qualifiers
modified_base	1. .20

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/mod_base= OTHER
/note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
residues are 5-methylcytidines"

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modified_base
1:12
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/mod_base= OTHER
/note="2'-O-methoxyethyls"
16:20
/*tag= C
/mod_base= OTHER
/note="2'-O-methoxyethyls"

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W02004028458-A2.

08-APR-2004.

25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374

PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P

PI Gierse JK

DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.

PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.

PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 82; 132pp; English.

CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase (MPGES-1). The
CC human MPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC MPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid MPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC MPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with MPGES-1. MPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC anti-inflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as MPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with MPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.

Query Match	1.9%	Score 18.4	DB 1	length 20
Best Local Similarity	95.0%	Pred. No. 1.3e+03		
Matches 19; Conservative	0	Mismatches 1	Indels 0	Gaps 0

QY 684 CCTCTGCCTCCCCGGGTTCAA 703
20 CCTCCGCTCCCGGGTTCAA 1
Db

RESULT	862
ADMI4082/C	
ID	ADMI4082 standard; DNA; 20 BP

AC ADM14082

DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:269.

KM chimeri; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human,
KM microsome; prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; inhibitor
KM microsome; prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclooxygenase; antidiabetic
KM immunomodulator; cardant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiautarchic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM immunomodulator; cardant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM immunomodulator; cardant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.

OS Homo sapiens

XX

FT modified

FT

13

```
Location/Qualifiers
1..20
/*tag= b
/mod_base= OTHER
/notes= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
residues are 5-methylcytidines"
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```

FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX Gierse JK;
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 269; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX anti-diabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX anti-inflammatory, neuroprotective, nocotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. NO. 1.3e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 993 CCCGGGCTCAAGGATTC 1012
XX |||||
XX 20 CCCGGTTCAGGATTC 1
XX
XX RESULT 863
XX ADM14445/c
XX ID ADM14445 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADM14445;
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:632.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; anti-diabetic;

```

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KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; anti-inflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nocotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
XX residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX Gierse JK;
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 632; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX anti-diabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX anti-inflammatory, neuroprotective, nocotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. NO. 1.3e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 387 CCAAGTCTGGGATTCAG 406
XX |||||

```

CC	antiinflammatory; neuroprotective; nocotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic;
CC	ophthalmological; immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC	be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC	can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC	condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC	disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC	ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX	
XX	Sequence 20 BP; 11 A; 2 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ	
Query March	1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative	0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY	1062 CCCGCTAATTTTGTATT TT 1081 Db 20 CCAGCTAATTTTGTATT TT 1
RESULT 865	
ADM15095/C	
ID ADM15095 standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
AC ADM15095;	
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)	
DE Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1282.	
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;	
KM microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;	
KM microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;	
KM immunomodulator; cardiac; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;	
KM neuroprotective; nocotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;	
KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;	
KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;	
KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;	
KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.	
XX	
OS Homo sapiens.	
OS Synthetic.	
FH Key Location/Qualifiers	
FT modified_base 1..20	
FT /*tag= b	
FT /mod_base= OTHER	
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine	
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"	
FT 1..5	
FT modified_base	
FT /*tag= a	
FT /mod_base= OTHER	
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"	
FT 16..20	
FT modified_base	
FT /*tag= C	
FT /mod_base= OTHER	
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"	
PX WO2004028458-A2.	
PD 08-APR-2004.	
XX 25-SBP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.	
PF 25-SBP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.	
PR	
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.	
PA Gierse JK;	
PI WPI; 2004-305094/28.	
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid	
XX encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,	

PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1282; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, cardiact, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
OY Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DB 726 CTGAGTAGCTGGAGCTACAG 745
20 CTGAGTAGCTGGAGCTACAG 1
AC
XX ADM15230;
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1417.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiact; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note="phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note="2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note="2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX

PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
DR
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1417; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, cardiact, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
OY Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DB 773 TGTATTTTCTAGAGATCG 792
20 TGTATTTTCTAGAGATCG 1
AC
XX ADM14471;
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:658.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiact; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX

```
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX WO0004028458-A2.
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003MO-US030374.
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX Gierse JK;
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 658; 132pp; English.
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The
XX human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mpGS-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. MPGS-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other:
XX Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1060 ACCCGCTAATTTTGATT 1079
DB 20 ACCCAGCTAATTTTGATT 1
RESULT 868
ADM15203/c
ID ADM15203 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC
XX ADM15203;
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DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX Human mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1390.
XX DE chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; mpGS-1 inhibitor;
XX KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX WO0004028458-A2.
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003MO-US030374.
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX Gierse JK;
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1390; 132pp; English.
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The
XX human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mpGS-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. MPGS-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
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	Query March	1.9%	Score 18.4	DB 1	Length 20	
	Best Local Similarity	95.0%	Pred. No. 1.3e+03			
	Matches 19	Conservative 0	Mismatches 1	Indels 0	Gaps 0	
QY	729 AGTAGCTGGAGCTACAGCGC G 748					
Db	20 AGTAGCTGGAGTTCAGGCG 1					
RESULT 869						
ID	ADM15442/c					
XX	ADM15442 standard; DNA; 20 BP.					
XX	ADML54442;					
XX	01-JUL-2004 (first entry)					
DE	Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1629.					
KW	chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;					
KM	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;					
KM	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;					
KM	immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;					
KM	neuroprotective; nocotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;					
KM	immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;					
KM	Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;					
KM	reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;					
KV	cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.					
OS	Homo sapiens.					
OS	Synthetic.					
FH	Key	Location/Qualifiers				
FT	modified_base	1..20				
FT		/tag= b				
FT		/mod_base= OTHER				
FT		/note= "phosphorochiate linkages and all cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"				
FT	modified_base	1..5				
FT		/tag= a				
FT		/mod_base= OTHER				
FT		/note= "2'-O-methocyethyls"				
FT	modified_base	16..20				
FT		/tag= c				
FT		/mod_base= OTHER				
FT		/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"				
XX	WO2004028458-A2.					
XX	08-APR-2004.					
PD	25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.					
PP	25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.					
XX	25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.					
XX	(PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.					
PA	Gierse JK;					
PI	WPI; 2004-305094/28.					
XX	New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid					
XX	encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,					
XX	inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or					
XX	ischemia.					
PT	Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1629; 132pp; English.					
PS	The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide					
CC	targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The					
CC	human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to					
CC	9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,					

CC	having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC	MGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGBS-1 and
CC	inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC	mPGBS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC	having a disease or condition associated with mPGBS-1. MGES-1 chimERIC
CC	antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC	antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC	antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC	ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC	be used as mgbs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC	can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC	condition associated with mPGBS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC	disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC	ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	95.0%; Pred. No.1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0	
DY	722 CCTCTGAGTAGTGGAATT 741 Db 20 CCTCTGAGTAGTGGATTT 1
RESULT: 870	
ADMI4079/c	
ID ADMI4079 standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
XX	
XX	ADMI4079;
XX	
DT	01-JUN-2004 (first entry)
DE	Human mPGBS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:266.
XX	
KW	chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM	microsomal prostaglandin H synthase; mPGBS-1; mPGBS-1 inhibitor;
KM	microsomal prostaglandin H synthase inhibitor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
KW	immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW	neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW	immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW	Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
KW	reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW	cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; se.
OS	Homo sapiens.
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
FH	
FT	Key Location/Qualifiers
FT	modified_base 1..20
FT	/tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine residues are 5-methylcyridines"
FT	1..5
FT	/tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT	16..20
FT	/tag= c
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
PN	WO2004028458-A2.
XX	
PD	08-APR-2004.
XX	
PF	25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX	
PR	25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
PA	(PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.


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XX  Gierse JK;
PI  MPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX  New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT  encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT  inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT  ischemia.
XX
XX  Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 266; 132pp; English.
XX
XX  The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC  targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The
CC  human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC  9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC  having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC  mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and
CC  inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC  mPGEs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating a disease or
CC  having a disease or condition associated with mPGEs-1. mPGEs-1 chimeric
CC  antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC  anti-diabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC  anti-inflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC  ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC  be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC  can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC  condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC  disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC  ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX  Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match      1.94; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. NO. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy      388 CAAGTCTGGGATTACAGC 407
      |||||
Db      20 CAAGTCTGGGATTACAGC 1

RESULT 871
ADM15245/c
ID      ADM15245 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX      ADM15245;
AC
XX
XX      01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX      Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1432.
DE
XX
XX      chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW      microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGEs-1; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;
KW      microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW      immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW      neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW      immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW      Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW      reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW      cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX      Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX      Synthetic.
XX
XX      Key
FH      Location/Qualifiers
FT      1..20
FT      modified_base
FT      /*tag= b
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT      residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT      1..5
FT      modified_base
FT      /*tag= a

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FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT      modified_base
FT      16..20
FT      /*tag= c
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX      WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX      08-APR-2004.
XX
XX      25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX      25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX      (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX      Gierse JK;
XX
XX      MPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX      New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT  encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT  inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT  ischemia.
XX
XX      Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1432; 132pp; English.
XX
XX      The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC  targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The
CC  human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC  9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC  having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC  mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and
CC  inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC  mPGEs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC  having a disease or condition associated with mPGEs-1. mPGEs-1 chimeric
CC  antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC  anti-diabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC  anti-inflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC  ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC  be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC  can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC  condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC  disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC  ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 5 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match      1.94; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. NO. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy      772 TTGTATTTTATGAGAGATG 791
      |||||
Db      20 TTGTATTTTATGAGAGATG 1

RESULT 872
ADM15422/c
ID      ADM15422 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX      ADM15422;
AC
XX
XX      01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX      Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1609.
DE
XX
XX      chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW      microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGEs-1; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;
KW      microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW      immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW      neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;

```

immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
Homo sapiens.
Synthetic.
Key modified_base 1..20
Location/Qualifiers
/*tag= b
/mod_base= OTHER
/note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
residues are 5-methylcytidines"
modified_base 1..5
/*tag= a
/mod_base= OTHER
/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
/*tag= c
/mod_base= OTHER
/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
WO2004028458-A2.
08-APR-2004.
25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
(PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
Gierse JK;
WPI; 2004-305094/28.
New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
ischemia.
Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1609; 132bp; English.
The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
inhibit its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytotostatic,
antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other:
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
723 CTCCTGAGTACCTGGACATTA 742
|||||
20 CTCCTGAGTACCTGGACATTA 1

RESULT 873
ADMI4686/C
ID ADMI4686 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ADMI4686;
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:873.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytotostatic; antidiabetic;
XX immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
XX neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
XX immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
XX Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
XX reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
XX cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
WO2004028458-A2.
08-APR-2004.
25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
(PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
Gierse JK;
WPI; 2004-305094/28.
New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
ischemia.
Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 873; 132bp; English.
The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
inhibit its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytotostatic,
antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can

CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 10 A; 2 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;

Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1061 CCCCGCTAATTTTGTATTT 1080

DB 20 CCCAGCTAATTTTGTATTT 1

RESULT 874

ADM15137/c

ID ADM15137 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADM15137;

01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1324.

XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
XX microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
XX immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
XX neuroprotective; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
XX immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
XX Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
XX reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
XX cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Synthetic.

XX Key

XX modified_base

XX modified_base

XX modified_base

XX modified_base

XX modified_base

XX modified_base

XX modified_base

XX modified_base

XX modified_base

XX modified_base

XX modified_base

XX modified_base

XX modified_base

XX modified_base

XX Chain 4; SEQ ID NO 1324; 132pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosolic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nocotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;

Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 728 GAGTAGCTGGAGTACAGGC 747

DB 20 GAGTAGCTGGAGTACAGGC 1

RESULT 875

ADM15251/c

ID ADM15251 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADM15251;

01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1438.

XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
XX microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
XX immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
XX neuroprotective; nocotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
XX immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
XX Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
XX reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
XX cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Synthetic.

XX Key

XX modified_base

XX modified_base

XX modified_base

XX modified_base

XX modified_base

XX modified_base

PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1438; 132pp; English.
XX
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX inhibit its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 730 GTAGCTGGAGCTACAGCGC 749
DB 20 GTAGCTGGAGCTTACAGCGC 1
RESULT 876
ADM13907/C
ID ADM13907 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADM13907;
AC
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:94.
DE
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
XX immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
XX neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
XX immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
XX Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
XX reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
XX cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
XX Location/Qualifiers
FH Key

FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 15..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT
FT
FT WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 94; 132pp; English.
XX
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX inhibit its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 685 CTCCTGCTCCCGGGTTCAAG 704
DB 20 CTCCTGCTCCCGGGTTCAAG 1
RESULT 877
ADM13925/C
ID ADM13925 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADM13925;
AC
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX

DE Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:112.
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsome; prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGEs-1; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;
KW microsome; prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; cardiant; neuroprotective; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
PN
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
PD
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
PF
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
PR
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
PA
XX
XX Gierse JK;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
DR
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 112; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The
CC human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGEs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGEs-1. mPGEs-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, neurotropic, antiarthritis, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 389 AAAGTCTGGATTACAGGC 408
Db 20 AAAGTCTGGATTACAGGC 1
RESULT 878
ID ADM14074/c
ID ADM14074 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADM14074;
AC
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:261.
DE
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsome; prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGEs-1; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;
KW microsome; prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; cardiant; neuroprotective; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
PN
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
PD
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
PF
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
PR
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
PA
XX
XX Gierse JK;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
DR
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 261; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The
CC human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and

CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiatic, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
CC
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
994 CCGGCTCAAGCGATTCTCC 1013
20 CCGGCTCAAGCGATTCTCC 1
RESULT 879
ADO45368
ID ADO45368 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ADO45368;
XX
XX 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human oligonucleotide #734.
DE
XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
XX CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
XX tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
XX lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
XX asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
XX airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
XX acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
XX lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2004049022-A1.
XX
XX 11-MAR-2004.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
XX (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
XX (TANG/) TANG L.
XX (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
XX (MILL/) MILLER S.
XX (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
XX (LUHH/) LU H.
XX (CONG/) CONG H.
XX
XX NYCE JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
XX Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-293804/27.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
XX initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
XX RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
XX asthma.
PT
PT

XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 734; 174bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
XX codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
XX with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
XX chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
XX -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
XX tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
XX also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
XX one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
XX prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
XX oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
XX gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
XX CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
XX tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
XX useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
XX respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
XX and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
XX receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
XX inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
XX is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
XX cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
XX allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
XX hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
XX bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
XX invention.
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
641 CACCCAGGCTGAGTGCAGT 660
1 CGCCGAGCTGAGTGCAGT 20
RESULT 880
ADO46436
ID ADO46436 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ADO46436;
XX
XX 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human oligonucleotide #1802.
DE
XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
XX CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
XX tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
XX lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
XX asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
XX airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
XX acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
XX lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2004049022-A1.
XX
XX 11-MAR-2004.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
XX (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
XX (TANG/) TANG L.
XX
XX

PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
PA (LUHH/) LU H.
PA (CONG/) CONG H.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-293804/27.
XX
PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.9.
PT Initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.9. CCR1,
PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.9.
PT asthma.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1803; 174bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
XX codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
XX with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
XX chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
XX -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
XX tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
XX also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
XX one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
XX prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
XX oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
XX gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
XX CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
XX tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
XX useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
XX respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
XX and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
XX receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
XX inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
XX is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
XX cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
XX allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
XX hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
XX bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
XX invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 538 CTGCGCTCAGCCTCCCAAGTA 557
DB 1 CTGCGCTCAGCCTCCCAAGTA 20
RESULT 881
ADO45263
ID ADO45263 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADO45263;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide #629.
XX
XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
XX CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
XX tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
XX lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
XX asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
XX airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
XX acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
XX lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.

XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX $\frac{1}{2}$ 2004049022-A1.
XX
XX
XX
PD 11-MAR-2004.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX
XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
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XX (LUHH/) LU H.
XX (CONG/) CONG H.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
XX Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-293804/27.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.9.
XX Initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.9. CCR1,
XX RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.9.
XX asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 629; 174bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
XX codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
XX with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
XX chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
XX -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
XX tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
XX also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
XX one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
XX prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
XX oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
XX gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
XX CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
XX tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
XX useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
XX respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
XX and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
XX receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
XX inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
XX is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
XX cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
XX allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
XX hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
XX bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
XX invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 542 CTGAGCTCCCAAGTAGCTG 561
DB 1 CTGAGCTCCCAAGTAGCTG 20
RESULT 882
ADO45370
ID ADO45370 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX

AC ADO45370;
 XX 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human oligonucleotide #736.
 XX
 KM Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
 KM CCR3; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
 KM tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
 KM lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
 KM asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
 KM airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
 KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
 KM acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
 KM lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2004049022-A1.
 XX
 PD 11-MAR-2004.
 XX
 PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
 XX
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX
 PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
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 PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
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 PA (LUHH/) LU H.
 PA (CONG/) CONG H.
 PI Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 PI WPI; 2004-293804/27.
 DR
 XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.
 PT
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 736; 174bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
 CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from allergy inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 CC

SEQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY .. 651 GGAGTGCAGTGGCGCAATCT 670
 DB 1 GGAGTGCAGTGGCGCAATCT 20
 RESULT 883
 ADO45257
 ID ADO45257 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADO45257;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human oligonucleotide #623.
 XX
 KM Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
 KM CCR3; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
 KM tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
 KM lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
 KM asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
 KM airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
 KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
 KM acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
 KM lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
 KM
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2004049022-A1.
 XX
 PD 11-MAR-2004.
 XX
 PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
 XX
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX
 PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
 PA (TANG/) TANG L.
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 PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
 PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
 PA (LUHH/) LU H.
 PA (CONG/) CONG H.
 PI Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 PI WPI; 2004-293804/27.
 DR
 XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.
 PT
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 623; 174bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
 CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC invention.
 CC

CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
CC CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
CC is chosen from an inflammatory disease, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 868 GGATTACAGCGGTGAGCCAC 887
1 GGATTACAGCGGTGAGCCAC 20
DB
RESULT 884
ADO45258
ADO45258 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADO45258;
XX
XX 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human oligonucleotide #624.
XX
XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
XX CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
XX tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
XX lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
XX asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
XX airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
XX acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
XX lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2004049022-A1.
XX
XX 11-MAR-2004.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
XX (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
XX (TANG/) TANG L.
XX (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
XX (MILL/) MILLER S.
XX (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
XX (LUHH/) LU H.
XX (CONG/) CONG H.
XX
XX NYCE JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
XX Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-293804/27.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
XX initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
XX

PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
PT asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 624; 174pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
XX codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
XX with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
XX chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
XX -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
XX tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
XX also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
XX one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
XX prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
XX oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
XX gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
XX CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
XX tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
XX useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
XX respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
XX and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
XX receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
XX inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
XX is chosen from an inflammatory disease, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
XX cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
XX allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
XX hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or the
XX bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
XX invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 873 ACAGGCGTGTGACCAACGCG 892
1 ACAGGCGTGTGACCAACGCG 20
DB
RESULT 885
ADO46451
ADO46451 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADO46451;
XX
XX 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human oligonucleotide #1817.
XX
XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
XX CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
XX tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
XX lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
XX asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease; cystic fibrosis; CF;
XX airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
XX acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
XX lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2004049022-A1.
XX
XX 11-MAR-2004.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
XX

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 PA (LUTH/) LU H.
 PA (CONG/) CONG H.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 XX
 DR WPI, 2004-293804/27.
 XX
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCRI,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.
 XX
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1818; 174bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
 CC -5 receptor, CCRI, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCRI, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from allergy inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 CC Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 CC Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 CC Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 389 AAGGCTGGGATTACAGGC 408
 DB 1 AAGGCTGGGATTACAGGC 20
 RESULT 886
 ADO46479
 ID ADO46479 standard; DNA: 20 BP.
 AC ADO46479;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human oligonucleotide #1845.
 XX
 CC Human; se; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
 CC CCRI; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
 CC tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
 CC lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
 CC asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
 CC airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
 CC chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;

KW acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX US2004049022-A1.
 XX
 XX 11-MAR-2004.
 PD
 XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
 PF
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX
 PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
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 PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
 PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
 PA (LUTH/) LU H.
 PA (CONG/) CONG H.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 XX
 DR WPI, 2004-293804/27.
 XX
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCRI,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.
 XX
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1846; 174bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
 CC -5 receptor, CCRI, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCRI, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from allergy inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 CC Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 CC Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 CC Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1115 CTGCTCAACTCTGACC 1134
 DB 1 CTGCTCAACTCTGACC 20
 RESULT 887
 ADO45320

ID ADO45320 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADO45320;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide #686.
XX
KW Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KW CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
KW tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KW lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
KW asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KW airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KW acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KW lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004049022-A1.
XX
PD 11-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
PA (TANG/) TANG L.
PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
PA (LUHH/) LU H.
PA (CONG/) CONG H.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-293804/27.
XX
PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
PT asthma.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 686; 174pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
CC CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the

CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
QY 537 CCTGCTCAGCTCCCACT 556
Db 1 CCTGCTCAGCTCCCACT 20
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
RESULT 888
ID ADO45358 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADO45358;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide #724.
XX
KW Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KW CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
KW tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KW lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
KW asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KW airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KW acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KW lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004049022-A1.
XX
PD 11-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
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PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
PA (LUHH/) LU H.
PA (CONG/) CONG H.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-293804/27.
XX
PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
PT asthma.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 724; 174pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the

CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
CC CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 642 ACCCAGGCTGAGTGCAGTG 661
|||||
1 ACCCAGGCTGAGTGCAGTG 20

Db 1 ACCCAGGCTGAGTGCAGTG 20

RESULT 889
ADO46445
ID ADO46445 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADO46445;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide #1811.
XX
KW Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KW CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
KW tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KW lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
KW asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KW airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KW acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KW lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004049022-A1.
XX
PD 11-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
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XX (CONG/) CONG H.
XX
PI NYCE JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX WPI; 2004-293804/27.
XX

PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
PT asthma.

PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1812; 174bp; English.

XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
XX codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
XX with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
XX chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
XX -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
XX tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
XX also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
XX one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
XX prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
XX oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
XX gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
XX CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
XX tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
XX useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
XX respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
XX and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
XX receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
XX inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
XX is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
XX cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
XX allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
XX hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
XX bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
XX invention.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 199 ATGTTGCTGAGGCTGCTC 218
|||||
1 ATGTTGCTGAGGCTGCTC 20

Db 1 ATGTTGCTGAGGCTGCTC 20

RESULT 890
ADO45319
ID ADO45319 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADO45319;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide #685.
XX
KW Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KW CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
KW tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KW lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
KW asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KW airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KW acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KW lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004049022-A1.
XX
PD 11-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX

XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
PA (TANG/) TANG L.
PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
PA (LUHH/) LU H.
PA (CONG/) CONG H.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
DR WPI; 2004-293804/27.
XX
PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
PT asthma.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 685; 174bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
CC CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
CC and/or increased levels of, adenosome and/or levels of adenosome A
CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
CC allergic rhinitis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC cystic fibrosis (CF), acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
CC hyperextension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 532 ATCTCTGCTGCTGAGCTCC 551
DB 1 ATTCTCTGCTGCTGAGCTCC 20
XX
RESULT 891
ADO45264
ID ADO45264 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADO45264;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide #630.
XX
KW Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KW CCR1; CCR3; Botaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
KW tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KW lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosome; adenosome A receptor;
KW asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;

KW airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KW acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KW lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004049022-A1.
XX
PD 11-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
PA (TANG/) TANG L.
PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
PA (LUHH/) LU H.
PA (CONG/) CONG H.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
DR WPI; 2004-293804/27.
XX
PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
PT asthma.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 630; 174bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
CC CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
CC and/or increased levels of, adenosome and/or levels of adenosome A
CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
CC allergic rhinitis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC cystic fibrosis (CF), acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
CC hyperextension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 722 CCTCTGAGTAGCTGGAGCT 741
DB 1 CCTCCGAGTAGCTGGAGCT 20

RESULT 892
ID ADO45367 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADO45367;
AC
XX
XX 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human oligonucleotide #733.
DE
XX
XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KM CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
KM tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KM lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine A receptor;
KM asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KM airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KM acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KM lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2004049022-A1.
PN
XX
XX 11-MAR-2004.
PD
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
PF
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PR
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
PA (TANG/) TANG L.
PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
PA (LUH/) LU H.
PA (CONG/) CONG H.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Sandasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
PI WPI; 2004-293804/27.
DR
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
PT asthma.
XX
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 733; 174pp; English.

CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 636 TCTGTACCCAGGCTGAGT 655
DB 1 TCTGTCCCGAGCTGAGT 20
RESULT 893
ID ADO13029 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADO13029;
AC
XX
XX 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Single multiplex PCR primer #2401.
DE
XX
XX ss; primer; simultaneous amplification;
KM single multiplex polymerase chain reaction; multifactorial disease;
KM genetic alteration; pharmacogenetic reaction; genotyping; polymorphism;
KM gene expression profiling.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX WO2004033649-A2.
PN
XX
XX 22-APR-2004.
PD
XX
XX 07-OCT-2003; 2003WO-US011874.
PF
XX
XX 07-OCT-2002; 2002US-0417009P.
PR
XX
XX (UNIV-) UNIV NEW JERSEY MEDICINE & DENTISTRY.
PA Li H, Li J;
PI Li H, Li J;
PI WPI; 2004-340914/31.
DR
XX
XX Designing primers for simultaneous amplification of target DNA fragments
PT in a single multiplex polymerase chain reaction, for high throughput
PT multiplex DNA sequence amplification, comprises aligning two primers.
XX
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 44; 120pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a method of designing primers for simultaneous
CC amplification of target DNA fragments in a single multiplex polymerase
CC chain reaction by aligning a first primer and a second primer. The method
CC comprises: (a) aligning a first primer and a second primer; and (b)
CC selecting the first primer where the first primer at its 3' end does not
CC contain four or more bases that are perfectly matching to the 3' end
CC sequence of the first primer or a second primer, the first primer at its
CC 3' end does not contain seven or more bases that are perfectly matching
CC except one mismatch to the 3' end sequence of the first primer or the
CC second primer, the first primer at its 3' end does not contain six or
CC more bases that are perfectly matching to a sequence anywhere of the
CC first primer or the second primer, and the first primer at its 3' end
CC does not contain eleven or more bases that are perfectly matching except
CC one mismatch to a sequence anywhere of the first primer or the second
CC primer. The method is useful for designing primers for simultaneous
CC amplification of target DNA fragments in a single multiplex polymerase
CC chain reaction. It is also useful in the identification of multiple genes
CC related to multifactorial diseases, the genome-scale detection of genetic
CC alterations, the studies in pharmacogenetic reactions, the genotyping
CC genetic polymorphisms in a large population, the gene expression
CC profiling in various samples and high throughput genotyping technologies.

CC This sequence corresponds to an example of a primer of the invention.
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 484 AGTGTGTGATCAGACTCA 503
DB 1 AGTGTGTGATCAGACTCA 20

RESULT 894
ADN58838/c
ID ADN58838 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADN58838;
XX
XX 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)

DE Human B7H antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 205949.

KW B7H; autoimmune disease; ss; antisense; human.

OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

PN US2004102398-A1.

PD 27-MAY-2004.

PF 23-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303420.

PR 23-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303420.

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PI Monia BP, Dobie KW;

DR WPI; 2004-399728/37.

XX New compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding B7H and
PT inhibits expression of B7H, useful for modulating the expression of B7H
PT or for diagnosing or treating, e.g. autoimmune disease.

PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 89; 97pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
CC encoding B7H, where the compound specifically hybridizes with the nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding B7H and inhibits the expression of B7H. The
CC compound is useful for modulating the expression of B7H. It is also
CC useful for diagnosing or treating diseases associated with expression of
CC B7H, e.g. an autoimmune disease. The present sequence represents a human
CC B7H antisense oligonucleotide.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 870 ATTACAGCGTGGCCACCA 889
DB 20 ATTACAGCGTGGCCACCA 1

RESULT 895

ADP70377
ID ADP70377 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADP70377;
XX

DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)

DE PCR primer 4 used to analyse human testin-related gene (TRG) expression.

KW human leukocyte antigen; HLA-B52; HLA-B62; cytotoxic T-cell; CTL;
KW TRG2-41; TRG1-20; cytostatic; epithelial cancer; lung; stomach; colon;
KW prostate; melanoma; vaccine; human; testin-related gene; ss; PCR; primer.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN JP2004141154-A.

PD 20-MAY-2004.

PF 29-SEP-2003; 2003JP-00338402.

PR 30-SEP-2002; 2002JP-00286676.

PA (ITOY/) ITO Y.

DR WPI; 2004-382710/36.

XX Novel tumor antigens TRG1-20 and TRG2-41 capable of recognizing and
PT inducing human leukocyte antigen B52 or B62 constraint property of
PT cytotoxic T lymphocyte, useful for treating cancer e.g., colon cancer,
PT prostatic cancer, melanoma.

PS Claim 21; SEQ ID NO 8; 34pp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to a novel peptide comprising a TRG1-20 sequence
CC capable of recognizing and inducing the human leukocyte antigen (HLA)-B52
CC or HLA-B62 constraint property of a cytotoxic T-cell (CTL) or a peptide
CC comprising a TRG2-41 sequence capable of recognizing and inducing the HLA
CC -B52 of a CTL. The peptide of the invention demonstrates cytostatic
CC activity and may be useful for inducing a cytotoxic T-cell in order to
CC treat cancer, preferably epithelial cancer, more preferably lung cancer,
CC stomach cancer, colon cancer, prostatic cancer and/or melanoma. The
CC treatment may comprise the use of a vaccine. The current sequence is that
CC of the PCR primer 4 of the invention which was used to analyse human
CC testin-related gene (TRG) expression.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 536 TCCTGCTCAGCTCCCAAG 555
DB 1 TCCTGCTCAGCTCCCAAG 20

RESULT 896

ADP26815
ID ADP26815 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADP26815;
XX

DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)

DE Human Ephrin-B2 DNA antisense oligonucleotide #52.

XX Human; Ephrin-B2; ss; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW phosphorothioate linkage; 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety;
KW 5-methylcytosine; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; cytostatic.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN US2004110150-A1.

PD 10-JUN-2004.

PF 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00316516.

```
XX 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00316516.
PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Koller E, Dobie KW;
XX
XX MPI; 2004-440339/41.
XX
XX New oligonucleotide compound that inhibits expression of Ephrin-B2,
XX useful for preparing a composition for treating hyperproliferative
XX disorder, e.g. cancer.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 64; 69pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
XX encoding the human Ephrin-B2 polypeptide. The compound is an antisense
XX oligonucleotide that specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid and
XX inhibits expression of the polypeptide. The antisense oligonucleotide
XX comprises at least one modified internucleoside linkage i.e. a
XX phosphorothioate linkage, at least one modified sugar moiety, preferably
XX a 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety, or at least one modified nucleobase
XX comprising a 5-methylcytosine. The antisense compounds are useful for
XX modulating the expression of the human Ephrin-B2 polypeptide and in
XX preparation of a composition for treating hyperproliferative disorders,
XX e.g. cancer. This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to DNA encoding the human Ephrin-B2 polypeptide of the
XX invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 864 GCTGGATTACAGCGCTGAG 883
XX |||||
XX 1 GCTAGGATTACAGCGCTGAG 20
XX
XX
XX RESULT 897
XX ADP26872/c
XX ID ADP26872 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADP26872;
XX
XX 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Ephrin-B2 DNA antisense oligonucleotide target region #37.
XX
XX Human; Ephrin-B2; ss; antisense oligonucleotide;
XX phosphorothioate linkage; 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety;
XX 5-methylcytosine; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; cytostatic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2004110150-A1.
XX
XX 10-JUN-2004.
XX
XX 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00316516.
XX
XX 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00316516.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Koller E, Dobie KW;
XX
XX MPI; 2004-440339/41.
XX
XX New oligonucleotide compound that inhibits expression of Ephrin-B2,
XX useful for preparing a composition for treating hyperproliferative
XX disorder, e.g. cancer.
```

```
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 121; 69pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
XX encoding the human Ephrin-B2 polypeptide. The compound is an antisense
XX oligonucleotide that specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid and
XX inhibits expression of the polypeptide. The antisense oligonucleotide
XX comprises at least one modified internucleoside linkage i.e. a
XX phosphorothioate linkage, at least one modified sugar moiety, preferably
XX a 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety, or at least one modified nucleobase
XX comprising a 5-methylcytosine. The antisense compounds are useful for
XX modulating the expression of the human Ephrin-B2 polypeptide and in
XX preparation of a composition for treating hyperproliferative disorders,
XX e.g. cancer. This sequence represents a human Ephrin-B2 DNA antisense
XX oligonucleotide target region of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 864 GCTGGATTACAGCGCTGAG 883
XX |||||
XX 20 GCTAGGATTACAGCGCTGAG 1
XX
XX
XX RESULT 898
XX AD071539/c
XX ID AD071539 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AD071539;
XX
XX 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Forward primer for SNPs in exon 15 of the Cln7 gene.
XX
XX bone mineral density; BMD; chloride channel 7 gene; Cln7;
XX chromosome 16p13; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; osteoporosis;
XX lumbar spine; femoral neck; osteoporotic fracture; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2004046381-A1.
XX
XX 03-JUN-2004.
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003; 2003WO-GB005055.
XX
XX 21-NOV-2002; 2002GB-00027243.
XX
XX (UVRB-) UNIV ABERDEEN.
XX
XX Ralston S;
XX
XX MPI; 2004-420640/39.
XX
XX Assessing bone mineral density (BMD) in an individual, useful for
XX treating the individual to prevent or reduce the onset of osteoporosis,
XX comprises using a chloride channel 7 (Cln7) gene marker.
XX
XX Claim 24; Page 25; 51pp; English.
XX
XX The specification describes a method for assessing bone mineral density
XX (BMD) in an individual. The method comprises using a chloride channel 7
XX (Cln7) gene marker. The Cln7 gene maps to chromosome 16p13 and
XX comprises 25 exons. This polymorphic marker is a single nucleotide
XX polymorphism (SNP) in position 14476 situated in intron 8, position 19233
XX situated in exon 15, position 19240 situated in exon 15, position 39699
XX situated in exon 1, or position 39705 situated in exon 1. The polymorphic
XX marker may also be a tandem repeat marker which is the 50 bp repeat
XX polymorphism at position 14476 situated in intron 8 or a polymorphic
XX marker which is in linkage disequilibrium with it. The method of the
```



```
CC invention is useful as osteoporosis therapy or for treating that
CC individual to prevent or reduce the onset of osteoporosis where such
CC treatment comprises hormone replacement therapy. The method is useful for
CC assessing BMD preferably lumbar spine BMD or femoral neck BMD. The
CC method is useful for establishing a risk of (developing an) osteoporotic
CC fracture. The method is also useful for manufacturing a means for
CC assessing whether an individual has a predisposition to osteoporosis.
CC Primers ADO71539-ADO71540 were used for mutation analysis and genotyping
CC of SNPs in exon 15 of the C1cn7 gene.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 664 GCATCTTGCTGCTACTGCAG 683
DB 20 GCGATCTTGCTGCTACTGCAG 1
RESULT 899
ADP08701
ID ADP08701 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADP08701;
XX
DT 26-NOV-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Extend primer 38 used to genotype human glycoprotein VI polymorphism.
XX
KM breast cancer; cytosstatic; gene therapy; human; platelet glycoprotein VI;
KM GP6; GPVI; GPVI; chromosome 19q13.4; ss; PCR; primer; SNP;
KM single nucleotide polymorphism.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200404767-A2.
XX
PD 10-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 25-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037966.
XX
PR 25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429136P.
PR 24-JUL-2003; 2003US-0490234P.
XX
PA (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX
PI Roch RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM, Reneland R;
PI WPI; 2004-441082/41.
XX
DR WPI; 2004-441082/41.
XX
PT Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting the presence
PT or absence of one or more nucleotide polymorphic variations, useful for
PT diagnosing, preventing and/or treating breast cancer.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 82; 286pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel method for identifying a subject at risk
CC of breast cancer which comprises detecting the presence or absence of one
CC or more polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic
CC acid sample from a subject. The method of the invention has cytosstatic
CC applications and may be useful for identifying a risk of breast cancer,
CC as well as therapeutic and prophylactic treatments that specifically
CC target breast cancer, such as gene therapy. The current sequence is that
CC of an extend primer of the invention which was used to genotype single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms within human glycoprotein VI (platelet) (GP6;
CC GPVI/GPVI) DNA which is located at chromosomal position 19q13.4.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
```

```
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 994 CCGGCTCAAGGATTTCTC 1013
DB 1 CAGGGCTCAAGGATTTCTC 20
RESULT 900
AAT62349/c
ID AAT62349 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAT62349;
XX
DT 11-JUN-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer Alu-J binds Alu repeat sequence.
XX
KM Bubble; interspersed repetitive element; ligation; annealing; primer;
KM PCR; polymerase chain reaction; amplification; chromosomal aberration;
KM genetic disorder; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US5597694-A.
XX
PD 28-JAN-1997.
XX
PF 07-OCT-1993; 93US-00133629.
XX
PR 07-OCT-1993; 93US-00133629.
XX
PA (MASI ) MASSACHUSETTS INST TECHNOLOGY.
XX
PI Munroe DJ, Housman DE;
PI WPI; 1997-108321/10.
XX
PT Amplification of nucleic acid having interspersed repetitive element -
PT using bubble oligo:nucleotide.
XX
PS Disclosure; Col 17; 16pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to the amplification of region of DNA containing
CC interspersed repetitive elements (IRE) such as the Alu repeat sequence
CC (AAT62346). The method involves ligating a double stranded DNA structure
CC with a non-complementary region, a 'bubble', in the centre (e.g. see
CC AAT62343-4). to restriction digested fragments of regions containing
CC IREs. The ligation results in a double stranded DNA molecule containing
CC at least one 'bubble' at either end. After denaturing the structure,
CC amplification of the IRE-containing region proceeds by PCR using primers
CC targeted to the IRE sequence (e.g. AAT62347-50) and to the sequence in
CC the 'bubble' region (e.g. see AAT62345). The primer presented here binds
CC to nucleotides 216-236 of the Alu-J polymorphic repeat sequence. The
CC method can be used to detect the presence or absence of a chromosomal
CC aberration e.g. in a genetic disorder, in a test organism
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 493 ATCAGAGCTCAGCTGACGCT 512
DB 21 ATCAGAGCTCAGCTGACGCT 2
RESULT 901
ADG70429
ID ADG70429 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADG70429;
```

DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE REN-34 SNP binding area oligo #3.
 XX
 KW ANGE; CLLD8; CLLD7; ANGE-CLLD8; ANGE-CLLD7; CLLD7-CLLD8;
 KW ANGE-CLLD8-CLLD7; antiasthmatic; dermatological;
 KW antipyretic; antiinflammatory; gene therapy; IGE-mediated disease;
 KW REN-34; ss.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN WO200300727-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-JAN-2003.
 XX
 PF 21-JUN-2002; 2002WO-GB002859.
 XX
 PR 21-JUN-2001; 2001GB-00015211.
 XX
 PR 21-JUN-2001; 2001GB-00015212.
 XX
 PR 21-JUN-2001; 2001GB-00015213.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS INNOVATIONS LTD.
 XX
 PI Zhang Y, Moffatt M, Cookson W, Tinsley J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-201405/19.
 XX
 PT New nucleic acid sequence comprising an ANGE, CLLD8 or CLLD7 mRNA, or
 PT their hybrid, useful for screening agents for treating IGE-mediated
 PT diseases, e.g. asthma, atopy, hay fever, eczema, atopic dermatitis, or
 PT allergic rhinitis.
 XX
 PS
 XX
 PS Disclosure: Page 429; 429pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel isolated or recombinant nucleic acid
 CC sequence comprising an ANGE, CLLD8 or CLLD7 mRNA, or ANGE-CLLD8, ANGE-
 CC CLLD7, CLLD7-CLLD8, or ANGE-CLLD8-CLLD7 hybrid mRNA sequence, its
 CC complement, homologue or fragment. The novel nucleic acid sequences have
 CC the following activities: antiasthmatic, dermatological,
 CC antipyretic, and antiinflammatory. The nucleic acids of the invention may
 CC be used in gene therapy to treat disorders. The nucleic acid sequences
 CC are useful for screening agents that inhibit or enhance activity of an
 CC ANGE, CLLD8 or CLLD7 gene. The agent or antibody is useful for treating
 CC IGE-mediated diseases, such as asthma, atopy, hay fever, eczema, atopic
 CC dermatitis, allergic rhinitis or non-atopic asthma. The antibody is
 CC useful in an assay detecting or measuring the polypeptide in the sample.
 CC The host cell is useful for producing, regulating and analyzing the
 CC polypeptide. The splice variant of ANGE, CLLD8, or CLLD7 is useful for
 CC diagnosing an IGE-mediated disease, atopy, a form of atopic disease or
 CC non-atopic asthma, or predicting the severity, or predisposition to a
 CC disease. This polynucleotide sequence represents an REN-34 SNP binding
 CC oligo relating to the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 685 CTCTGCTCTCCGGTTCAAG 704
 1 CTCTGCTCTCTGGTTCAAG 20
 RESULT 902
 ADG70430/c
 ID ADG70430 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADG70430;
 XX
 DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE REN-34 SNP binding area oligo #4.

XX
 KW ANGE; CLLD8; CLLD7; ANGE-CLLD8; ANGE-CLLD7; CLLD7-CLLD8;
 KW ANGE-CLLD8-CLLD7; antiasthmatic; dermatological;
 KW antipyretic; antiinflammatory; gene therapy; IGE-mediated disease;
 KW REN-34; ss.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN WO200300727-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-JAN-2003.
 XX
 PF 21-JUN-2002; 2002WO-GB002859.
 XX
 PR 21-JUN-2001; 2001GB-00015211.
 XX
 PR 21-JUN-2001; 2001GB-00015212.
 XX
 PR 21-JUN-2001; 2001GB-00015213.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS INNOVATIONS LTD.
 XX
 PI Zhang Y, Moffatt M, Cookson W, Tinsley J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-201405/19.
 XX
 PT New nucleic acid sequence comprising an ANGE, CLLD8 or CLLD7 mRNA, or
 PT their hybrid, useful for screening agents for treating IGE-mediated
 PT diseases, e.g. asthma, atopy, hay fever, eczema, atopic dermatitis, or
 PT allergic rhinitis.
 XX
 PS
 XX
 PS Disclosure: Page 429; 429pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel isolated or recombinant nucleic acid
 CC sequence comprising an ANGE, CLLD8 or CLLD7 mRNA, or ANGE-CLLD8, ANGE-
 CC CLLD7, CLLD7-CLLD8, or ANGE-CLLD8-CLLD7 hybrid mRNA sequence, its
 CC complement, homologue or fragment. The novel nucleic acid sequences have
 CC the following activities: antiasthmatic, dermatological,
 CC antipyretic, and antiinflammatory. The nucleic acids of the invention may
 CC be used in gene therapy to treat disorders. The nucleic acid sequences
 CC are useful for screening agents that inhibit or enhance activity of an
 CC ANGE, CLLD8 or CLLD7 gene. The agent or antibody is useful for treating
 CC IGE-mediated diseases, such as asthma, atopy, hay fever, eczema, atopic
 CC dermatitis, allergic rhinitis or non-atopic asthma. The antibody is
 CC useful in an assay detecting or measuring the polypeptide in the sample.
 CC The host cell is useful for producing, regulating and analyzing the
 CC polypeptide. The splice variant of ANGE, CLLD8, or CLLD7 is useful for
 CC diagnosing an IGE-mediated disease, atopy, a form of atopic disease or
 CC non-atopic asthma, or predicting the severity, or predisposition to a
 CC disease. This polynucleotide sequence represents an REN-34 SNP binding
 CC oligo relating to the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 685 CTCTGCTCTCCGGTTCAAG 704
 21 CTCTGCTCTCTGGTTCAAG 2
 RESULT 903
 AD013003
 ID AD013003 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AD013003;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Single multiplex PCR primer #2375.
 XX
 DE ss; primer; simultaneous amplification;
 KW single multiplex polymerase chain reaction; multifactorial disease;

KW genetic alteration; pharmacogenetic reaction; genotyping; polymorphism;
 KW gene expression profiling.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO2004033649-A2.
 XX
 PD 22-APR-2004.
 XX
 PF 07-OCT-2003; 2003WO-US031874.
 XX
 PR 07-OCT-2002; 2002US-0417009P.
 XX
 PA (UYNE-) UNIV NEW JERSEY MEDICINE & DENTISTRY.
 XX
 PI Li H, Li J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-340914/31.
 XX
 PT Designing primers for simultaneous amplification of target DNA fragments
 PT in a single multiplex polymerase chain reaction, for high throughput
 PT multiplex DNA sequence amplification, comprises aligning two primers.
 PS Disclosure; Page 44; 120pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a method of designing primers for simultaneous
 CC amplification of target DNA fragments in a single multiplex polymerase
 CC chain reaction by aligning a first primer and a second primer. The method
 CC comprises: (a) aligning a first primer and a second primer; and (b)
 CC selecting the first primer where the first primer at its 3' end does not
 CC contain four or more bases that are perfectly matching to the 3' end
 CC sequence of the first primer or a second primer, the first primer at its
 CC 3' end does not contain seven or more bases that are perfectly matching
 CC except one mismatch to the 3' end sequence of the first primer or the
 CC second primer, the first primer at its 3' end does not contain six or
 CC more bases that are perfectly matching to a sequence anywhere of the
 CC first primer or the second primer, and the first primer at its 3' end
 CC does not contain eleven or more bases that are perfectly matching except
 CC one mismatch to a sequence anywhere of the first primer or the second
 CC primer. The method is useful for designing primers for simultaneous
 CC amplification of target DNA fragments in a single multiplex polymerase
 CC chain reaction. It is also useful in the identification of multiple genes
 CC related to multifactorial diseases, the genome-scale detection of genetic
 CC alterations, the studies in pharmacogenetic reactions, the genotyping
 CC genetic polymorphisms in a large population, the gene expression
 CC profiling in various samples and high throughput genotyping technologies.
 CC This sequence corresponds to an example of a primer of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 188 GGAATTCTCCAGTGTGATC 207
 |||||
 Db 2 GGGCTTCTCATGTGTC 21
 RESULT 904
 AAF84350/c
 ID AAF84350 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF84350;
 XX
 AC 20-JUN-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DT Human CYP2C181 PCR primer #6.
 XX
 DE Gene polymorphism; drug-metabolizing enzyme; PCR primer; CYP2C181; ss.
 KW
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX

PN JF2001017185-A.
 XX
 PD 23-JAN-2001.
 XX
 PD 10-DEC-1999; 99JP-00351610.
 XX
 PF 19-MAR-1999; 99JP-00076592.
 XX
 PR 06-MAY-1999; 99JP-00125918.
 XX
 PA (SAKA) OTSUKA PHARM CO LTD.
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-285409/30.
 XX
 PT Detection of gene polymorphism of drug-metabolizing enzymes useful for
 PT diagnosis and testing comprises carrying out polymerase chain reaction.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 13; 27pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a kit and method for the detection of
 CC gene polymorphisms of drug-metabolizing enzyme genes. The kit contains a
 CC polymerase chain reaction (PCR) buffer solution containing DNA polymerase
 CC and NTP, a normal forward primer, a mutated forward primer, a reverse
 CC primer and a fluorescence-labelling probe. The method involves carrying
 CC out PCR on sample DNA, containing a drug-metabolizing enzyme gene,
 CC together with PCR buffer, the normal forward primer, the reverse primer
 CC and the fluorescence-labelling probe (step A); and carrying out PCR on
 CC the sample DNA together with PCR buffer, the mutated forward primer, the
 CC reverse primer and the fluorescence-labelling probe (step B), and a step
 CC of comparing the result of step a with that of step b. The present
 CC sequence is a primer for human CYP2C181, which was used to illustrate the
 CC present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 863 TGCTGGATTACAGGCGTGA 882
 |||||
 Db 20 TGCTGGATTACAGGCATGA 1
 RESULT 905
 AAV06198/c
 ID AAV06198 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV06198;
 XX
 AC 20-MAY-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DT Primer used when one of the loci in the MAR set is D22S683.
 XX
 DE Short tandem repeat loci: D3S1539; D4S3368; D5S818; D7S820; D9S930;
 KW D10S1339; D13S317; D14S118; D14S548; D14S562; D16S490; D16S539; D16S753;
 KW D17S1298; D17S1299; D19S253; D20S481; D22S683; HUMCSF1PO; HUMFOX;
 KW HUMTH01; HUMFESFPS; HUMF1A01; HUMBFX11; HUMLIPOL; HUMWFA31;
 KW multiplex amplification reaction; MAR; allele; detection; genetic marker;
 KW linkage map; identification; disease gene; PCR primer; amplify; ss.
 XX
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 AC WO9739138-A1.
 XX
 PD 23-OCT-1997.
 XX
 PF 15-APR-1997; 97WO-US006293.
 XX
 PF 15-APR-1996; 96US-00632575.
 XX
 PR (PROM-) PROMEGA CORP.
 XX
 PA

PI Schumm JW, Micka KA, Rabbach DR;
 XX WPI; 1997-526472/48.
 XX
 PT Simultaneous amplification of short tandem repeats - used to provide
 PT genetic markers for linkage maps, for identifying and characterizing
 PT diseases genes and for DNA typing.
 XX
 PS Claim 8; Page 77; 122pp; English.
 XX
 CC Primers AAV06168-228 are used in a novel method for simultaneously
 CC determining the alleles present in short tandem repeat loci from one or
 CC more DNA samples. The DNA sample to be analysed has a set of at least
 CC four loci which can be amplified together. The set is selected from loci
 CC consisting of D3S1539, D4S3568, D5S818, D7S820, D9S930, D10S1239,
 CC D13S317, D14S118, D14S548, D14S562, D16S490, D16S539, D16S753, D17S1298,
 CC D18S1299, D19S253, D20S481, D22S683, HUMCSF1PO, HUMTPOX, HUMTH01,
 CC HUMESFPS, HUMF13A01, HUMBFX11, HUML1POL and HUMWFA31. Alternatively,
 CC the DNA sample to be analysed has a set of three short tandem repeat loci
 CC which can be amplified together, where the set of loci is selected from
 CC the following group of sets: (1) D3S1539, D19S253, D13S317; (2) D10S1239,
 CC D9S930, D20S481; (3) D10S1239, D4S3568, D20S481, D10S1239, D9S930,
 CC D4S3568; (4) D16S539, D7S820, D13S317; and D10S1239, D9S930, D13S317. The
 CC loci are co-amplified in a multiplex amplification reaction (MAR), where
 CC the product of the reaction is a mixture of amplified alleles from each
 CC of the co-amplified loci in the set. The amplified alleles in the mixture
 CC are evaluated to determine the alleles present at each of the loci
 CC analysed in the set within the DNA sample. The methods are used for the
 CC detection of short tandem repeats as genetic markers for the development
 CC of linkage maps, the identification and characterisation of disease
 CC genes, and the simplification and precision of DNA typing
 CC
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 667 ATCTTGCTCACTGCAACCT 686
 DB 23 ATCTTGCTCACTGCAACCT 4

RESULT 906
 AAA47246/C
 ID AAA47246 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA47246;
 XX
 DT 12-SEP-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer 1 for human genomic DNA polymorphic STR locus D22S683.
 XX
 KW Primer; short tandem repeat; STR; multiplex amplification reaction;
 KW Combined DNA Index System; CODIS; paternity test; breeding; forensic;
 KM profile; D22S683; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200031306-A2.
 XX
 PD 02-JUN-2000.
 XX
 PF 24-NOV-1999; 99WO-US027876.
 XX
 PR 25-NOV-1998; 98US-00199542.
 XX
 PA (PROM-) PROMEGA CORP.
 XX
 PI Schumm JW, Sprecher CJ;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-400106/34.
 XX

PT New method for analyzing e.g. human tissue DNA samples comprises co-
 PT amplification of at least 13 short tandem repeat loci, useful in e.g.
 PT determining the parentage of a child.
 XX
 PS Claim 9; Page 78; 90pp; English.
 XX

CC AAA47201-307 are oligonucleotide primers used to amplify human genomic
 CC DNA short tandem repeat (STR) loci. The claimed method comprises
 CC simultaneous determination of the alleles present in a set of loci from
 CC one or more DNA samples. In particular, at least thirteen loci of genomic
 CC DNA are amplified in a single multiplex reaction. At least one of the
 CC loci is preferably a STR locus with a repeat unit of five to seven bases
 CC or base pairs in length. Preferred loci are thirteen human STR loci
 CC chosen by the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation as core loci
 CC for use in the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) database. These loci are
 CC D3S1538, HUMTH01, D21S11, D18S51, HUMWFA31, D8S1179, HUMTPOX, HUMF1BBA,
 CC D5S818, D13S317, D7S820, D16S539 and HUMCSF1PO. Some sets of loci co-
 CC amplified include pentanucleotide STR loci G475, C221 and S159 (see
 CC AAA47308-10). Loci with intermediate length repeats can be amplified with
 CC minimal incidence of artifacts, e.g. due to repeat slippage. The method
 CC comprises: (a) obtaining at least one DNA sample; (b) selecting a set of
 CC loci of the DNA sample comprising at least 13 short tandem repeats loci
 CC which can be co-amplified; (c) co-amplifying the loci in the set in a
 CC multiplex amplification reaction, the product of the reaction comprising
 CC a mixture of amplified alleles from each of the co-amplified loci in the
 CC set; and (d) evaluating the amplified alleles to determine the alleles
 CC present at each loci. The method can be used to determine the parentage
 CC of children, confirm the lineage of animals and agricultural crops. It is
 CC also of use in determining a genetic profile of DNA in human tissue
 CC samples found at a crime scene
 CC
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 667 ATCTTGCTCACTGCAACCT 686
 DB 23 ATCTTGCTCACTGCAACCT 4

RESULT 907
 AAQ25869/C
 ID AAQ25869 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ25869;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 XX
 DT 04-JAN-1993 (first entry)
 XX
 DE 3' Alu primer.
 XX
 KW PCR; sequence conservation; DNA synthesis; amplification; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9210566-A1.
 XX
 PD 25-JUN-1992.
 XX
 PF 21-NOV-1991; 91WO-US008739.
 XX
 PR 13-DEC-1990; 90US-00627945.
 XX
 PA (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
 XX
 PI Siciliano MJ, Liu P;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1992-234623/28.
 XX
 PT Chromosome-specific DNA probes free of species-specific repeat DNA - used
 PT for identification and banding of human chromosomes.
 XX

XX Claim 65; Page 63; 73pp; English.
 PS The sequences given in AAQ25868-9 are nucleotide primers which are
 CC characterised by binding to a 5' and a 3' Alu terminus, respectively.
 CC These Alu primers were based on a current revision of consensus sequence
 CC of Alu repeats. This revision is based on nucleotide sequences of 50
 CC different, cloned and sequenced human Alu segments. Two regions on the
 CC sequence showed a high degree of conservation and these were used as
 CC candidate regions for the primer locations. In order to minimize the
 CC incorporation of Alu sequence itself in the inter-Alu-PCR, the 5' primer
 CC was designed to recognise a specific region and to direct DNA synthesis
 CC off the 5' end and away from the middle of the Alu segment to which it is
 CC bound. The converse is true for the 3' primer. Amplification using these
 CC two primers yields products ranging from a few hundred to several
 CC thousand base pairs. The primer design maximizes both the number of Alu
 CC segments recruited and the number of inter-Alu unique sequences
 CC amplified. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 CC
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 645 CAGGCTGAGTGCAGTGC 663
 Db 19 CAGGCTGAGTGCAGTGC 1
 RESULT 908
 AAQ25868
 ID AAQ25868 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC AAQ25868;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 04-JAN-1993 (first entry)
 XX
 DE 5' Alu primer.
 XX
 KW PCR; sequence conservation; DNA synthesis; amplification; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN MO9210566-Al.
 XX
 PD 25-JUN-1992.
 XX
 PF 21-NOV-1991; 91WO-US008739.
 XX
 PR 13-DEC-1990; 90US-00627945.
 XX
 PA (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
 XX
 PI Siciliano MJ, Liu P;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1992-234623/28.
 PT Chromosome-specific DNA probes free of species-specific repeat DNA - used
 PT for identification and banding of human chromosomes.
 XX
 PS Claim 64; Page 63; 73pp; English.
 XX
 CC The sequences given in AAQ25868-9 are nucleotide primers which are
 CC characterised by binding to a 5' and a 3' Alu terminus, respectively.
 CC These Alu primers were based on a current revision of consensus sequence
 CC of Alu repeats. This revision is based on nucleotide sequences of 50
 CC different, cloned and sequenced human Alu segments. Two regions on the
 CC sequence showed a high degree of conservation and these were used as
 CC candidate regions for the primer locations. In order to minimize the
 CC incorporation of Alu sequence itself in the inter-Alu-PCR, the 5' primer
 CC was designed to recognise a specific region and to direct DNA synthesis

CC off the 5' end and away from the middle of the Alu segment to which it is
 CC bound. The converse is true for the 3' primer. Amplification using these
 CC two primers yields products ranging from a few hundred to several
 CC thousand base pairs. The primer design maximizes both the number of Alu
 CC segments recruited and the number of inter-Alu unique sequences
 CC amplified. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 CC
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 868 GGATTACAGGCGTGAAGCA 886
 Db 1 GGATTACAGGCGTGAAGCA 19
 RESULT 909
 AAQ48682
 ID AAQ48682 standard; cDNA; 19 BP.
 AC AAQ48682;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 25-FEB-1994 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Alu segment consensus sequence PCR primer Alu-1.
 XX
 KW Abnormality; polymerase chain reaction; amplification; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9317104-Al.
 XX
 PD 02-SEP-1993.
 XX
 PF 19-FEB-1993; 93WO-US001545.
 XX
 PR 20-FEB-1992; 92US-00839255.
 XX
 PA (MASS) MASSACHUSETTS INST TECHNOLOGY.
 XX
 PI Brook JD, Housman DE;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1993-288410/36.
 PT DNA sequence of myotonic dystrophy gene - used to produce probes and
 PT identify CHR 19 abnormality and protein kinase responsible.
 XX
 PS Example; Page 32; 64pp; English.
 XX
 CC The sequence is that of a PCR primer Alu-1 which specifically recognises
 CC human consensus sequences located at the 5' and 3' ends of Alu segments.
 CC It was used with 2F5 template to amplify human unique sequences. (Updated
 CC on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 CC
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 868 GGATTACAGGCGTGAAGCA 886
 Db 1 GGATTACAGGCGTGAAGCA 19
 RESULT 910
 AAQ48683/c
 ID AAQ48683 standard; cDNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ48683;

```

XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 25-FEB-1994 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Alu segment consensus sequence PCR primer Alu-2.
XX Abnormality; polymerase chain reaction; amplification; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO9317104-A1.
XX
XX 02-SEP-1993.
XX
XX 19-FEB-1993; 93WO-US001545.
XX
XX 20-FEB-1992; 92US-00839255.
XX (MASI ) MASSACHUSETTS INST TECHNOLOGY.
XX
XX Brook JD, Housman DE;
XX
XX WPI; 1993-288410/36.
XX
XX DNA sequence of myotonic dystrophy gene - used to produce probes and
XX identify CHR 19 abnormality and protein kinase responsible.
XX
XX Example; Page 32; 64pp; English.
XX
XX The sequence is that of a PCR primer Alu-2 which specifically recognises
XX human consensus sequences located at the 5' and 3' ends of Alu segments.
XX It was used with 2F5 template to amplify human unique sequences. (Updated
XX on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 645 CAGGCTGAGTGCAGTGGC 663
DB 19 CAGGCTGAGTGCARTGgy 1

RESULT 911
AA085677/c
ID AA085677 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AA085677;
XX
AC 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX
DT 04-OCT-1995 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer alu 2 for inter-Alu region of Wilson's disease gene.
XX
XX Wilson's disease; chromosome 13; Alu; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT misc_difference 1..19
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /note= "Std IUPAC codes used"
XX
XX WO9506714-A1.
XX
XX 09-MAR-1995.
XX
XX 01-SEP-1994; 94WO-US009851.
XX
XX 01-SEP-1993; 93US-00118441.
XX
XX
XX

```

```

PA (UYCO ) UNIV COLUMBIA NEW YORK.
PA (GCHO ) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
XX
XX Gilliam TC, Tanzi RE;
XX
XX WPI; 1995-115430/15.
XX
XX Isolated Wilson's disease nucleic acid mol. - also probes, vectors, etc.,
XX useful for diagnosis and gene therapy of Wilson's disease.
XX
XX Example; Page 30; 175pp; English.
XX
XX In order to physically map and clone the region of the Wilson's disease
XX (WD) gene, a 4.3kb insert from the WD flanking marker D13S31 (probe
XX PCR1324) was used to screen a large insert, CEPH II YAC sublibrary. A
XX higher resolution YAC map was constructed using inter-Alu PCR product
XX from 4 large YAC clones to screen the 1331 colony CEPH I YAC sublibrary.
XX A total of 16 mid-size YACs were identified. The pattern of mid-size YACs
XX detected by each large YAC clone was used to order the smaller YAC clones
XX relative to one another. Inter-Alu PCR "fingerprinting" of YAC clones
XX further assisted the ordering process. The data for this are not given in
XX the publication. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 645 CAGGCTGAGTGCAGTGGC 663
DB 19 CAGGCTGAGTGCARTGgy 1

RESULT 912
AA085676
ID AA085676 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AA085676;
XX
AC 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX
DT 04-OCT-1995 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer alu 1 for inter-Alu region of Wilson's disease gene.
XX
XX Wilson's disease; chromosome 13; Alu; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT misc_difference 1..19
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /note= "Std IUPAC codes used"
XX
XX WO9506714-A1.
XX
XX 09-MAR-1995.
XX
XX 01-SEP-1994; 94WO-US009851.
XX
XX 01-SEP-1993; 93US-00118441.
XX
XX (UYCO ) UNIV COLUMBIA NEW YORK.
XX (GCHO ) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
XX
XX Gilliam TC, Tanzi RE;
XX
XX WPI; 1995-115430/15.
XX
XX Isolated Wilson's disease nucleic acid mol. - also probes, vectors, etc.,
XX useful for diagnosis and gene therapy of Wilson's disease.
XX
XX Example; Page 30; 175pp; English.
XX

```

XX In order to physically map and clone the region of the Wilson's disease
CC (WD) gene, a 4.3kb insert from the WD flanking marker D13S31 (probe
CC PCR1324) was used to screen a large insert, CEPH II YAC sublibrary. A
CC higher resolution YAC map was constructed using inter-Alu PCR product
CC from 4 large YAC clones to screen the 1431 colony CEPH I YAC sublibrary.
CC A total of 16 mid-size YACs were identified. The pattern of mid-size YACs
CC detected by each large YAC clone was used to order the smaller YAC clones
CC relative to one another. Inter-Alu PCR "fingerprinting" of YAC clones
CC further assisted the ordering process. The data for this are not given in
CC the publication. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 868 GGATTACAGCGGTGACCA 886
DB 1 GGATTACAGGYRTGACCA 19
|||||
|||||

RESULT 913
AAQ76249/c
ID AAQ76249 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAQ76249;

AC 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 10-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX

DE Generic Alu consensus sequence used to generate Alu-1 primer set.

XX Primer; PCR; amplification; primer set; probe; Alu sequence; Alu repeat;
KM Alu consensus sequence; chromosome; breakpoint; rearrangement;
KM chronic myelogenous leukemia; Philadelphia chromosome; translocation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.

PN WO9428178-A1.

PD 08-DEC-1994.

PF 01-JUN-1994; 94WO-US006194.

PR 01-JUN-1993; 93US-00070517.

PS (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.

PI Siciliano MJ, Liu P;

XX WPI; 1995-022844/03.

PT DNA probe specific for Human chromosome region 9q34 - allows detection of
PT bcr/abl rearrangement in interphase nuclei.

PS Disclosure; Page 22; 81pp; English.

XX The consensus sequence, from bases 13-31, of the 5' end of a 300 bp Alu
CC segment. The sequence was used to generate a set of primers, designated
CC Alu-1 primer set (AAQ76247). The primers of the set have a reverse
CC complementary sequence to the Alu consensus sequence. Thus priming with
CC the Alu-1 set directs synthesis towards the 5' end (i.e. away from the
CC middle) of the Alu segment. Since the primer set is designed to bind
CC close to the edge of an Alu segment, amplification with these primers
CC will reduce the amount of Alu segment sequence and increase the amount of
CC specific chromosomal DNA present required for probe production. The
CC primer set is useful in the production of chromosomal specific probes e.g
CC for the detection of chromosomal breakpoints and rearrangements such as a
CC Philadelphia chromosome, arising from a reciprocal translocation t(9;22)
CC (q34;q11). (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 868 GGATTACAGCGGTGACCA 886
DB 19 GGATTACAGGYRTGACCA 1
|||||
|||||

RESULT 914
AAQ76247
ID AAQ76247 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAQ76247;

AC 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 10-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX

DE Generic primer from Alu-1 primer set.

XX Primer; PCR; amplification; primer set; probe; Alu sequence; Alu repeat;
KM Alu consensus sequence; chromosome; breakpoint; rearrangement;
KM chronic myelogenous leukemia; Philadelphia chromosome; translocation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.

PN WO9428178-A1.

PD 08-DEC-1994.

PF 01-JUN-1994; 94WO-US006194.

PR 01-JUN-1993; 93US-00070517.

PS (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.

PI Siciliano MJ, Liu P;

XX WPI; 1995-022844/03.

PT DNA probe specific for Human chromosome region 9q34 - allows detection of
PT bcr/abl rearrangement in interphase nuclei.

PS Disclosure; Page 11; 81pp; English.

XX The generic sequence of a primer set designated Alu-1. The primer set was
CC based on bases 13-31 of the 5' end of a 300 bp Alu segment (AAQ76249).
CC The primers of the set have a reverse complementary sequence to the Alu
CC consensus sequence. Thus priming with the Alu-1 set directs synthesis
CC towards the 5' end (i.e. away from the middle) of the Alu segment. Since
CC the primer set is designed to bind close to the edge of an Alu segment,
CC amplification with these primers will reduce the amount of Alu segment
CC sequence and increase the amount of specific chromosomal DNA present
CC required for probe production. The primer set is useful in the production
CC of chromosomal specific probes e.g for the detection of chromosomal
CC breakpoints and rearrangements such as a probe to detect chronic
CC myelogenous leukemia characterised by the Philadelphia chromosome,
CC arising from a reciprocal translocation t(9;22) (q34;q11). (Updated on 25
CC -MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 868 GGATTACAGCGGTGACCA 886
DB 1 GGATTACAGGYRTGACCA 19
|||||
|||||

```
RESULT 915
AAV83937
ID AAV83937 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAV83937;
XX
XX 03-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer used to produce a YAC probe.
XX
XX Yeast artificial chromosome; YAC; probe; eukaryotic chromosome;
XX neocentromere; replication; extra-chromosomal element; segregation;
XX cell division; artificial chromosome; gene therapy;
XX human artificial chromosome; transgenic; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9851790-A1.
XX
XX 19-NOV-1998.
XX
XX 13-MAY-1998; 98WO-AU000352.
XX
XX 13-MAY-1997; 97AU-00006784.
XX
XX 26-AUG-1997; 97AU-00008791.
XX
XX (AMRA-) AMRAD OPERATIONS PTY LTD.
XX
XX Choo K, Du Sart D, Cancilla MR;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-009773/01.
XX
XX New isolated nucleic acid comprising neocentromere sequences from
XX eukaryotic chromosome - used to produce replicable, segregating
XX artificial chromosomes that can carry large amounts of DNA for gene
XX therapy.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 24; 540pp; English.
XX
XX PCR primers AAV83937-38 were used to amplify total yeast genomic DNA to
XX produce yeast artificial chromosome (YAC) probes. The YAC probes are used
XX to isolate the nucleic acid sequences of the invention. The specification
XX describes nucleic acid sequences derived from a eukaryotic chromosome,
XX including a neocentromere or its functional derivative or hybrid, that
XX are able, in a compatible cell, of replicating, acting as extra-
XX chromosomal element and segregating during cell division. The sequences
XX can be used to construct artificial chromosomes for use in gene therapy.
XX comprising a replicable, segregating nucleic acid that confers a specific
XX phenotype on cells. Human artificial chromosomes can propagate in human
XX cells and carry large amounts of DNA (e.g. therapeutic genes), and, being
XX extra-chromosomal, they are not mutagenic. The artificial chromosomes are
XX also useful for generation of transgenic plants and animals, in
XX production of proteins and to make diagnostic reagents, e.g. for
XX expression of cytokines, receptors and growth factors, or to increase the
XX copy number of a gene in a cell. The constructs may also be used for
XX functional and structural analysis of chromosomes
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 868 GGATTACAGCGGTAGCCA 886
DB 1 GGATTACAGGVRGTAGCCA 19
RESULT 916
AAV09336
ID AAV09336 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
```

```
AC AAV09336;
XX
XX 24-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human biallelic polymorphic marker upstream primer #216.
XX
XX Polymorphism; biallelic; human; forensic; paternity testing; disease;
XX detection; phenotypic typing; characteristic; infection; hereditary;
XX autoimmune disease; cancer; inflammation; drug; therapy; medicament;
XX treatment; marker; primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9820165-A2.
XX
XX 14-MAY-1998.
XX
XX 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020313.
XX
XX 06-NOV-1996; 96US-0030455P.
XX
XX (WHEAD) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX
XX Lander ES, Wang D, Hudson T;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-286974/25.
XX
XX New isolated nucleic acid segments from the human genome - used for
XX determining polymorphic forms for use in e.g. forensics, paternity
XX testing or phenotypic typing for disease.
XX
XX Claim 15; Page 73; 310pp; English.
XX
XX AAV09121-X10268 are allele-specific oligonucleotide primers used in the
XX isolation of various biallelic polymorphic markers found in the human
XX genome (represented in AAV10269-X12937). These primers can be used in a
XX method for determining polymorphic forms in an individual for use in e.g.
XX forensics, paternity testing or for phenotypic typing for diseases such
XX as agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
XX dystrophy, McKusick-Aldrich syndrome, Fabry's disease, familial
XX hypercholesterolemia, polycystic kidney disease, hereditary
XX spherocytosis, von Willebrand's disease, tuberous sclerosis, hereditary
XX haemorrhagic telangiectasia, familial colonic polyposis, Ehlers-Danlos
XX syndrome, osteogenesis imperfecta, acute intermittent porphyria,
XX autoimmune diseases, inflammation, cancer, diseases of the nervous
XX system, infection by pathogenic microorganisms, and characteristics such
XX as longevity, appearance (e.g. baldness, obesity), strength, speed,
XX endurance, fertility, and susceptibility or receptivity to particular
XX drugs or therapeutic treatments. The isolated polymorphic nucleic acid
XX segments can also be used to produce medicaments for the treatment or
XX prophylaxis of such diseases
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 547 CCTCCCAAGTAGCTGGGA 564
DB 1 CCTCCCAAGTAGCTGGGA 18
RESULT 917
AAV74139
ID AAV74139 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAV74139;
XX
XX 12-APR-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human FLAME-1 PCR primer Mchx-p11.
XX
XX
```


CC 3'UTR or 5'UTR of a nucleic acid molecule encoding human CREL
CC (transcriptional activator). The antisense compounds are useful as
CC research agents and diagnostics such as in the elucidation of the
CC function of a particular gene. The antisense compounds can be useful as
CC therapeutic modalities that can be configured to be useful in treatment
CC regimes for treatment of cells, tissues and animals, especially humans.
CC In the prior art, there are no known therapeutic agents which effectively
CC inhibit the synthesis of CREL and additional agents capable of inhibiting
CC CREL function are still required. Sequences AA239588-627 represent
CC antisense phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotides inhibiting human CREL
CC mRNA
CC
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 388 CAAAGTGTGGATTACA 405
Db 18 CAAAGTGTGGATTACA 1
RESULT 920
AAH38730/C
ID AAH38730 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAH38730;
AC
XX
DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX SNP specific lower PCR primer SEQ ID 1526.
DE
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
KM SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
KM Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
KM polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
KM acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
KM inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200129262-A2.
PN
XX
XX 26-APR-2001.
PD
XX
XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.
PF
XX
XX 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
PR
XX
XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
PA
XX
XX Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2001-290930/30.
DR
XX
XX
PT New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
PT acid sample.
XX
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 57; 83pp; English.
PS
XX
XX Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of

CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
CC agammaglobulinaemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,
CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence
CC
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 648 GCTGAGTGCAGTGGCGC 665
Db 18 GCTGAGTGCAGTGGCGC 1
RESULT 921
AAH38990/C
ID AAH38990 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAH38990;
AC
XX
DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX SNP specific lower PCR primer SEQ ID 1786.
DE
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
KM SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
KM Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
KM polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
KM acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
KM inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200129262-A2.
PN
XX
XX 26-APR-2001.
PD
XX
XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.
PF
XX
XX 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
PR
XX
XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
PA
XX
XX Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2001-290930/30.
DR
XX
XX
PT New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
PT acid sample.
XX
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 59; 83pp; English.
PS
XX
XX Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to

assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g. agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease, osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial diseases of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic microorganisms. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific for a human SNP containing DNA sequence

Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 868 GGATTACAGCGCTGAGCC 865
18 GGATTACAGCGCTGAGCC 1

RESULT 922

AAD43207
ID AAD43207 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAD43207;

DT 14-NOV-2002 (first entry)

XX Human FLAME-1 specific PCR primer, Mchx-pr2.

XX Human; FADD-like apoptotic/anti-apoptotic protein; Alzheimer's disease;
KM gene therapy; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV infection; apoptosis;
KW FLAME-1; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002086983-A1.

PD 04-JUL-2002.

PF 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-00935223.

XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-00959167.

PR 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00276993.

PR 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723450.

XX (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.

XX Alnemri ES;

DR WPI; 2002-642259/69.

PT Novel FADD-like apoptotic/anti-apoptotic proteins useful for inhibiting
PT apoptosis; treating diseases characterized by apoptosis e.g. HIV
PT infection and Alzheimer's disease, and for identifying modulators of the
PT protein.

PS Example; Page 20; 35pp; English.

XX The invention relates to FADD-like apoptotic/anti-apoptotic proteins
CC (FLAME 1 or 2) and nucleic acid molecules encoding such proteins. FLAME
CC sequences are useful for inhibiting apoptosis and for gene therapy of
CC diseases characterised by apoptosis including HIV infection and
CC Alzheimer's disease. FLAME inhibitors are useful as apoptotic agents and
CC activators are useful as anti-apoptotic agents. FLAME-1 is useful as a
CC substrate for caspase in assays to identify caspase inhibitors. The
CC present sequence is human FLAME-1 specific PCR primer, used in the
CC exemplification of the invention

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Qy 851 GGCTCCCAAGTGTCTGG 868
1 GGCTCCCAAGTGTCTGG 18

Db 1 GGCTCCCAAGTGTCTGG 18

RESULT 923

AAD43205
ID AAD43205 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAD43205;

DT 14-NOV-2002 (first entry)

XX Human FLAME-1 specific PCR primer, Mchx-pr1.

XX Human; FADD-like apoptotic/anti-apoptotic protein; Alzheimer's disease;
KM gene therapy; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV infection; apoptosis;
KW FLAME-1; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002086983-A1.

PD 04-JUL-2002.

PF 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-00935223.

XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-00959167.

PR 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00276993.

PR 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723450.

XX (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.

XX Alnemri ES;

DR WPI; 2002-642259/69.

PT Novel FADD-like apoptotic/anti-apoptotic proteins useful for inhibiting
PT apoptosis; treating diseases characterized by apoptosis e.g. HIV
PT infection and Alzheimer's disease, and for identifying modulators of the
PT protein.

PS Example; Page 20; 35pp; English.

XX The invention relates to FADD-like apoptotic/anti-apoptotic proteins
CC (FLAME 1 or 2) and nucleic acid molecules encoding such proteins. FLAME
CC sequences are useful for inhibiting apoptosis and for gene therapy of
CC diseases characterised by apoptosis including HIV infection and
CC Alzheimer's disease. FLAME inhibitors are useful as apoptotic agents and
CC activators are useful as anti-apoptotic agents. FLAME-1 is useful as a
CC substrate for caspase in assays to identify caspase inhibitors. The
CC present sequence is human FLAME-1 specific PCR primer, used in the
CC exemplification of the invention

Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Qy 208 AGCTGTCTGAACTCC 225
1 AGCTGTCTGAACTCC 18

Db 1 AGCTGTCTGAACTCC 18

RESULT 924

ADG32591/C
 ID ADG32591 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ADG32591;
 XX
 DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Murine TRPV transcript PCR primer Segid 46.
 XX
 XX mouse; murine; PCR; ss; vanilloid receptor; VR; pain perception; TRPV3;
 KM VRLX; VRLX; VR4; TRPV7; TRPV4; VRL3; OTRPC4; TRPM8; TRPX; TRPA+;
 KM inflammation; skin disorder; cancer; analgesic; antiinflammatory;
 KM dermatological; cyostatic; primer.
 XX
 OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 PN WO2002101045-A2.
 XX
 PD 19-DEC-2002.
 XX
 PF 13-JUN-2002; 2002WO-EP006520.
 XX
 PR 13-JUN-2001; 2001US-0297835P.
 PR 22-JAN-2002; 2002US-0351238P.
 PR 29-JAN-2002; 2002US-0352914P.
 PR 12-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357161P.
 PR 15-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381086P.
 PR 16-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381739P.
 XX
 PA (NOVS) NOVARTIS AG.
 PA (IRMI-) IRM LLC.
 XX
 PI Patapoutian A, Song C, Ganju P, Peter A, McIntyre P, Buvan S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-156962/15.
 XX
 PT New isolated TRPV3, TRPV4 or TRPM8 vanilloid receptor nucleic acid
 PT molecule and polypeptides, useful for the diagnosis and treatment of
 PT disorders such as pain, inflammation, skin diseases and cancer.
 XX
 PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 46; 197bp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to novel vanilloid receptor (VR) related nucleic
 CC acids and encoded proteins thereof. Specifically, it refers to certain
 CC members of the VR family that are involved in pain perception, in
 CC particular, TRPV3 (previously known as VRLS, VRLX, VR4 & TRPV7), TRPV4
 CC (previously known as VRL3 & OTRPC4) and TRPM8 (previously known as TRPX).
 CC Furthermore, this invention includes trka+ pain specific genes expressed
 CC in the sensory neurons of the dorsal root ganglia. Accordingly, such
 CC compositions can be useful for the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of
 CC pain, inflammation, skin disorders and cancer, and so exhibit analgesic,
 CC antiinflammatory, dermatological and cyostatic activities. This
 CC oligonucleotide sequence is a PCR primer used to amplify the murine TRPV3
 CC DNA of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 638 TGTCACTCCAGGCTGAGT 655
 DB 18 TGTCACTCCAGGCTGAGT 1
 RESULT 925
 ADH59598
 ID ADH59598 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ADH59598;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)

XX
 DE Non-nucleotide probe of the invention #2.
 XX
 KM non-nucleotide probe; Bacterial Artificial Chromosome clone; BAC; ss;
 KM probe.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO2003027328-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-APR-2003.
 XX
 PF 24-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US030573.
 XX
 PR 24-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324499P.
 XX
 PA (BOST-) BOSTON PROBES INC.
 PA (DAKO-) DAKOCYTOMATION DENMARK AS.
 XX
 PI Kirksen NV, Hyldig-Nielsen JJ, Williams BF;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-421160/39.
 XX
 PT Non-nucleotide probe for suppressing binding of detectable nucleic acid
 PT probes to undesired sequences, has aggregate nucleobase sequence
 PT homologous to randomly distributed repeat sequence of genomic nucleic
 PT acid.
 XX
 PS Claim 10; SEQ ID NO 4; 103bp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence represents a non-nucleotide probe. The probe is
 CC useful for suppressing the binding of one or more detectable nucleic acid
 CC probes, that are greater than 100 base pairs and that have been derived
 CC from genomic nucleic acid, to one or more undesired sequences in an assay
 CC for determining target genomic nucleic acid of a sample. The method
 CC comprises contacting the sample with the mixture of probes (preferably
 CC comprising 5-50 probes), contacting the sample with the one or more
 CC detectable nucleic acid probes, and determining the target genomic
 CC nucleic acid of the sample by determining the hybridization of the one or
 CC more detectable nucleic acid probes to the target genomic nucleic acid of
 CC the sample. The genomic nucleic acid is contained in a fixed tissue or a
 CC cell, and the sample is metaphase spreads, interphase nucleic or nucleic
 CC found in paraffin embedded tissue material or frozen tissue sections. The
 CC probe is also useful in comparing a sample of genomic nucleic acid with
 CC that of a control sample using a genomic nucleic acid reference array.
 CC The method comprises treating a sample of genomic nucleic acid and
 CC control genomic nucleic acid, which are differentially labelled, the
 CC array or both the sample and control genomic nucleic acid and the array
 CC with the mixture of the probe under suitable hybridization conditions,
 CC contacting the array with treated mixture of sample and control genomic
 CC nucleic acid under suitable hybridization conditions, and comparing the
 CC intensities of the signals from the differential labels of the array to
 CC that caused by hybridization of the probes to genomic nucleic acid, thus
 CC determining one or more variations in copy numbers of sequences in the
 CC sample as compared with the relative copy numbers of substantially
 CC identical sequences in the control. The hybridization of the genomic
 CC array is determined using an intercalating dye or a detectable antibody,
 CC or its fragment, that is specific for a nucleic acid/nucleic acid hybrid.
 CC The sample of genomic nucleic acid to be tested and the reference of
 CC nucleic acid are labelled with detectable moiety such that hybridization
 CC of the genomic array is determined by determining the presence, absence,
 CC amount or location of the detectable label on the one or more genomic
 CC arrays. The genomic array comprises nucleic acid that is prepared from
 CC Bacterial Artificial Chromosome (BAC) clones. The present sequence
 CC represents a non-nucleotide probe of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 394 GCTGGATTACAGCGGTG 411

Db 1 GCTGGATTACAGCGCTG 18

RESULT 926

ID ADH59610/c

ADH59610 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC ADH59610;

DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)

DE Non-nucleotide probe of the invention #14.

XX non-nucleotide probe; Bacterial Artificial Chromosome clone; BAC; ss;

KM probe.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO2003027328-A2.

PD 03-APR-2003.

PF 24-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US030573.

PR 24-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324499P.

PA (BOST-) BOSTON PROBES INC.

PI (DAKO-) DAKOCYTOMATION DENMARK AS.

PI Kirsens NV, Hyldig-Nielsen JJ, Williams BF;

DR WPI; 2003-421160/39.

XX Non-nucleotide probe for suppressing binding of detectable nucleic acid

PT probes to undesired sequences, has aggregate nucleobase sequence

PT homologous to randomly distributed repeat sequence of genomic nucleic

XX acid.

PS Claim 10; SEQ ID NO 16; 103pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents a non-nucleotide probe. The probe is

CC useful for suppressing the binding of one or more detectable nucleic acid

CC probes, that are greater than 100 base pairs and that have been derived

CC from genomic nucleic acid, to one or more undesired sequences in an assay

CC for determining target genomic nucleic acid of a sample. The method

CC comprises contacting the sample with the mixture of probes (preferably

CC comprising 5-50 probes), contacting the sample with the one or more

CC detectable nucleic acid probes, and determining the hybridization of the one or

CC nucleic acid of the sample by determining the hybridization of the one or

CC more detectable nucleic acid probes to the target genomic nucleic acid of

CC the sample. The genomic nucleic acid is contained in a fixed tissue or a

CC cell, and the sample is metaphase spreads, interphase nucleic or nucleic

CC found in paraffin embedded tissue material or frozen tissue sections. The

CC probe is also useful in comparing a sample of genomic nucleic acid with

CC that of a control sample using a genomic nucleic acid reference array.

CC The method comprises treating a sample of genomic nucleic acid and

CC control genomic nucleic acid, which are differentially labelled, the

CC array or both the sample and control genomic nucleic acid and the array

CC with the mixture of the probe under suitable hybridization conditions,

CC contacting the array with treated mixture of sample and control genomic

CC nucleic acid under suitable hybridization conditions, and comparing the

CC intensities of the signals from the differential labels of the array to

CC that caused by hybridization of the probes to genomic nucleic acid, thus

CC determining one or more variations in copy numbers of sequences in the

CC sample as compared with the control. The hybridization of the genomic

CC identical sequences in the control. The hybridization of the genomic

CC array is determined using an intercalating dye or a detectable antibody,

CC or its fragment, that is specific for a nucleic acid/nucleic acid hybrid.

CC The sample of genomic nucleic acid to be tested and the reference of

CC nucleic acid are labelled with detectable moiety such that hybridization

CC of the genomic array is determined by determining the presence, absence,

CC amount or location of the detectable label on the one or more genomic

CC arrays. The genomic array comprises nucleic acid that is prepared from

CC Bacterial Artificial Chromosome (BAC) clones. The present sequence

CC represents a non-nucleotide probe of the invention.

XX

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 394 GCTGGATTACAGCGCTG 411

18 GCTGGATTACAGCGCTG 1

RESULT 927

ID ACC84469

ACC84469 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC ACC84469;

DT 28-AUG-2003 (first entry)

DE NTP peptide encoding sequence #16.

XX Cytostatic; Antibacterial; Immunosuppressive; Antiinflammatory;

KM neural thread protein; NTP; tumour; ds.

OS Unidentified.

PN WO2003008443-A2.

XX 30-JAN-2003.

PF 19-JUL-2002; 2002WO-CA001105.

PR 19-JUL-2001; 2001US-0306150P.

PR 19-JUL-2001; 2001US-0306161P.

PR 16-NOV-2001; 2001US-0331477P.

XX (NYMO-) NYMOX CORP.

PI Averbach PA;

DR WPI; 2003-247999/24.

PT P-PSDB; ABR63264.

XX Novel neural thread protein peptide, referred as cell death peptide,

PT useful for creating prostatic hyperplasia, psoriasis, eczema, dermatosis,

PT atherosclerosis, cosmetic modification to skin, throat, mouth, muscle.

XX Disclosure; Page 19; 77pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a neural thread protein (NTP) peptide

CC referred to as cell death peptide. Thought to be cyrostatic,

CC antibacterial, immunosuppressive and antiinflammatory. It is useful for

CC treating a condition in a patient requiring removal or destruction of

CC cells, for treating a condition such as benign or malignant tumor,

CC inflammatory disease, autoimmune disease and infectious disease. The

CC peptide useful for treatment is derived from the amino acid sequence for

CC a pancreatic thread protein. The peptide is conjugated, linked or bound

CC to a molecule chosen from antibody or its fragment, antibody-like binding

CC molecule, where the molecule has a higher affinity for binding to a tumor

CC or other target than binding to other cells. Treatment using NTP peptides

CC can remove benign tumors with less risk and fewer of the undesirable side

CC effects of surgery. The present sequence is an NTP encoding sequence

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 1 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 603 TTTATTTTAAATTTTGG 620
|||
XX 1 TTTATTTTAAATTTTGG 18

RESULT 928
ACC84468
ID ACC84468 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ACC84468;
XX
DT 28-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE NTP peptide encoding sequence #15.
XX
KM Cytostatic; Antibacterial; Immunosuppressive; Antiinflammatory;
KM neutral thread protein; NTP; tumour; dg.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO2003008443-A2.
XX
PD 30-JAN-2003.
XX
PF 19-JUL-2002; 2002WO-CA001105.
XX
PR 19-JUL-2001; 2001US-0306150P.
PR 19-JUL-2001; 2001US-0306161P.
PR 16-NOV-2001; 2001US-0331477P.
XX
PA (NYMO-) NYMOX CORP.
XX
PI
XX
PS Averbach PA;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-247999/24.
DR P-PSDB; ABR63263.
XX
PT Novel neural thread protein peptide, referred as cell death peptide,
PT useful for treating prostatic hyperplasia, psoriasis, eczema, dermatosis,
PT atherosclerosis, cosmetic modification to skin, throat, mouth, muscle.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 18; 77pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a neural thread protein (NTP) peptide
CC referred to as cell death peptide. Thought to be cytostatic,
CC antibacterial, immunosuppressive and antiinflammatory. It is useful for
CC treating a condition in a patient requiring removal or destruction of
CC cells, for treating a condition such as benign or malignant tumor,
CC inflammatory disease, autoimmune disease and infectious disease. The
CC peptide useful for treatment is derived from the amino acid sequence for
CC a pancreatic thread protein. The peptide is conjugated, linked or bound
CC to a molecule chosen from antibody or its fragment, antibody-like binding
CC molecule, where the molecule has a higher affinity for binding to a tumor
CC or other target than binding to other cells. Treatment using NTP peptides
CC can remove benign tumors with less risk and fewer of the undesirable side
CC effects of surgery. The present sequence is an NTP encoding sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 2 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 903 TTTATTTTGTGTTGTT 920
|||
DB 1 TTTATTTTGTGTTGTT 18

RESULT 929
AAH37310/C
ID AAH37310 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAH37310;

XX 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE SNP specific lower PCR primer SEQ ID 106.

XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
XX SNP; genotyping; agammaglobulinemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
XX Leesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
XX polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
XX acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
XX inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200129262-A2.
XX
PD 26-APR-2001.
XX
PF 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.
XX
PR 15-OCT-1999; 99US-016096P.
XX
PA (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
XX
PI Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-290930/30.
XX
PT New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
PT acid sample.
XX
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 50; 83pp; English.

XX
CC Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
CC agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Leesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,
CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 645 CAGGCTGAGTGCACTGG 662
|||
DB 19 CAGGCTGAGTGCACTGG 2

RESULT 930
AAH91092/C
ID AAH91092 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX

```
AC AAH91092;
XX
XX 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human inflammatory bowel disease associated polymorphic site #167.
DE
XX
XX Human; inflammatory bowel disease; Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; chromosome 19p13; paternity test;
XX chromosome 5q31-33; forensic test; gene therapy; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH 10
FT misc_feature
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "SNP, optionally A or G at this position"
XX
XX
XX WO200142511-A2.
XX
XX 14-JUN-2001.
XX
XX 11-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US033632.
XX
XX 10-DEC-1999; 99US-0170257P.
XX
XX 10-APR-2000; 2000US-0196046P.
XX
XX (WHEB) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX (ELI-) ELIIPSIS BIOTHERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX
XX Dally M, Hudson TJ, Lander ES, Rioux J, Siminovitch K;
XX WPI; 2001-367874/38.
XX
XX Testing for the presence of polymorphisms associated with inflammatory
XX bowel disease, using a hybridization assay.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 46; 463pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for detecting the presence of
XX polymorphisms associated with inflammatory bowel diseases such as
XX ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease. The methods can be used to detect
XX the presence of genetic polymorphisms associated with inflammatory bowel
XX disease and correlating their occurrence with disease states. They may be
XX used in this way for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity
XX testing, medicine and genetic analysis. The present sequence is a
XX polymorphic site described in the exemplification of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 11 A; 3 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 769 TTTTGTATTTTAGTAGA 787
XX |||||||
XX 19 TTTTGTATTTTAGTAGA 1
XX
XX
XX RESULT 931
XX AAH91352/C
XX ID AAH91352 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAH91352;
XX
XX 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human inflammatory bowel disease associated polymorphic site #427.
XX
XX Human; inflammatory bowel disease; Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; chromosome 19p13; paternity test;
XX chromosome 5q31-33; forensic test; gene therapy; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
```

```
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH 14
FT misc_feature
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "SNP, optionally T or A at this position"
XX
XX
XX WO200142511-A2.
XX
XX 14-JUN-2001.
XX
XX 11-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US033632.
XX
XX 10-DEC-1999; 99US-0170257P.
XX
XX 10-APR-2000; 2000US-0196046P.
XX
XX (WHEB) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX (ELI-) ELIIPSIS BIOTHERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX
XX Dally M, Hudson TJ, Lander ES, Rioux J, Siminovitch K;
XX WPI; 2001-367874/38.
XX
XX Testing for the presence of polymorphisms associated with inflammatory
XX bowel disease, using a hybridization assay.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 56; 463pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for detecting the presence of
XX polymorphisms associated with inflammatory bowel diseases such as
XX ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease. The methods can be used to detect
XX the presence of genetic polymorphisms associated with inflammatory bowel
XX disease and correlating their occurrence with disease states. They may be
XX used in this way for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity
XX testing, medicine and genetic analysis. The present sequence is a
XX polymorphic site described in the exemplification of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 614 TTTTGGACGACAGGCTC 632
XX |||||||
XX 19 TTTTGGACGACAGGCTC 1
XX
XX
XX RESULT 932
XX AAS01233
XX ID AAS01233 standard; cDNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAS01233;
XX
XX 04-JUL-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Forward PCR primer, used in expression analysis of POLY5.
XX
XX Human secreted protein; therapeutic; diagnostic; human; cancer;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200119856-A2.
XX
XX 22-MAR-2001.
XX
XX 13-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US025106.
XX
XX 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0153629P.
XX
XX 16-SEP-1999; 99US-0154520P.
XX
XX 20-SEP-1999; 99US-0154762P.
XX
XX 13-OCT-1999; 99US-0159231P.
XX
XX 12-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659634.
XX
```

XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX Shinkens RA, Fernandes E, Herrmann JL, Liu X, Yang M, Boldog FL;
XX WPI; 2001-244781/25.
XX
XX New POLYX polypeptide useful for treating or preventing a POLYX
XX associated disorder, e.g. cancer.
XX
XX Example 5; Page 111; 152pp; English.
XX
XX The sequence represents the Forward PCR primer, used in expression
XX analysis of human secreted protein, POLYX. POLYX nucleic acids,
XX polypeptides and antibodies to POLYX can be used for treating or
XX preventing a POLYX associated disorder in a subject, preferably a human.
XX These can be used in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a
XX syndrome associated with a human disease selected from a POLYX-associated
XX disorder, where the therapeutic is a POLYX polypeptide, a POLYX
XX nucleotide or a POLYX antibody. They may also be used to screen for a
XX modulator of activity, or latency, or predisposition to a POLYX-
XX associated disorder, e.g. cancer
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 644 CCAGGCTGGAGTGCAGTG 661
DB 2 CCAGGCTGGAGTGCAGTG 19
RESULT 933
ID ACA58212/c
AC ACA58212 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX ACA58212;
AC
XX
XX 09-JUN-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human familial bipolar affective disorder chromosome marker #160.
DE
XX
XX Human: genotype determination; familial bipolar affective disorder;
XX chromosome region linked; locus associated with resistance; D4S402;
XX D4S424; D4S431; D4S404; D11S394; D11S29; chromosome marker; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2002192655-A1.
PN
XX
XX 19-DEC-2002.
PD
XX
XX 13-JUN-2001; 2001US-00881012.
PF
XX
XX 29-MAR-1996; 96US-0014334P.
PR
XX
XX 20-OCT-1997; 97US-0062824P.
PR
XX
XX 19-OCT-1998; 98US-00175158.
XX
XX (GINN/) GINNS E I.
XX (EGEL/) EGELAND J A.
XX (PAUL/) PAUL S M.
XX
XX Gims EI, Egeland JA, Paul SM;
XX WPI; 2003-352708/33.
XX
XX Determining a genotype associated with increased or decreased resistance
XX to familial bipolar affective disorder in a family comprises determining
XX the genotype of e.g., chromosomal regions D4S402 and D4S424.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 11; 79pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method of determining a genotype
XX associated with increased or decreased resistance to familial bipolar
XX affective disorder. The method comprises determining the genotype with at
XX least one marker of at least one chromosomal region linked to a locus
XX associated with resistance to bipolar affective disorder, where the
XX chromosomal regions are included of and localised between D4S402 and
XX D4S424, D4S431 and D4S404, or D11S394 and D11S29. The invention also
XX discloses a kit for determining a genotype associated with increased or
XX decreased resistance to familial bipolar affective disorder, where the
XX kit comprises markers for two or more of the chromosomal regions cited.
XX The method and kit are useful for determining a genotype associated with
XX increased or decreased resistance to familial bipolar affective disorder
XX in a family affected by bipolar affective disorder, for determining the
XX contribution of these chromosomal regions to bipolar affective disorder
XX in an affective family member, and for assessing an increased or
XX decreased risk of developing bipolar illness for a tested individual from
XX an affected family. ACA58053-ACA58292 represent primers used in the
XX present invention
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 639 GTCAACCAGGCTGAGTG 656
DB 19 GTCAACCAGGCTGAGTG 2
RESULT 934
ID ADK67266
AC ADK67266 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX ADK67266;
AC
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human cancer suppressing protein associated PCR primer #3.
DE
XX
XX ss; PCR; primer; human; cancer suppression; cancer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX CN1403475-A.
PN
XX
XX 19-MAR-2003.
PD
XX
XX 12-SEP-2001; 2001CN-00126723.
PF
XX
XX 12-SEP-2001; 2001CN-00126723.
PR
XX
XX (SHAN-) SHANGHAI XINSHIJI GENE TECHN DEV CO LTD.
XX
XX Gu J, Yang S;
XX WPI; 2003-483191/46.
XX
XX Human protein with cancer suppressing function and its coding sequence.
XX Disclosure; Page 13; 43pp; Chinese.
XX
XX The invention relates to a human protein with cancer suppressing
XX function. Also included are claims for: polynucleotides encoding the
XX polypeptide, the recombinant process of producing the polypeptide, using
XX the polypeptide in treating various diseases, such as cancer, the agonist
XX resisting the polypeptide and its treatment effect and application of the
XX polynucleotides encoding the human protein with cancer suppressing
XX function. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
XX present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Qy 966 AATCTCGGCTCACTGCAA 983
 |||||
 Db 18 AATCTCGGCTCACTGCAA 1

RESULT 937
 ADP09291/C
 ID ADP09291 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC ADP09291;

DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)

DE Extend primer 86 used to genotype human chromogranin B polymorphism.

XX breast cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy; human; chromogranin B; CHGB;
 XX secretogranin 1; SCG1; chromosome 20pter-p12; ss; PCR; primer; SNP;
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO2004047767-A2.

PN 10-JUN-2004.

PF 25-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037966.

PR 25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429136P.

PT 24-JUL-2003; 2003US-0490234P.

XX (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.

PI Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM, Reneland R;

DR WPI; 2004-441082/41.

XX Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting the presence
 PT or absence of one or more nucleotide polymorphic variations, useful for
 PT diagnosing, preventing and/or treating breast cancer.
 XX Example 5; Page 103; 286pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel method for identifying a subject at risk
 CC of breast cancer which comprises detecting the presence or absence of one
 CC or more polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic
 CC acid sample from a subject. The method of the invention has cytostatic
 CC applications and may be useful for identifying a risk of breast cancer,
 CC as well as therapeutic and prophylactic treatments that specifically
 CC target breast cancer, such as gene therapy. The current sequence is that
 CC of an Extend primer of the invention which was used to genotype single
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms within human chromogranin B (CHGB;secretogranin
 CC 1;SCG1) DNA which is located at chromosomal position 20pter-p12.

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 646 AGGCTGAGTGCAGTGGC 663
 |||||
 Db 19 AGGCTGAGTGCAGTGGC 2

RESULT 938

AAH38402
 ID AAH38402 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAH38402;

DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)

XX SNP specific lower PCR primer SEQ ID 1198.

XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
 KW SNP; genotyping; agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
 KW Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
 KW polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
 KW acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
 KW inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200129262-A2.

PN 26-APR-2001.

PF 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.

PR 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.

XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.

PA Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;

DR WPI; 2001-290930/30.

XX New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
 PT absence or identity of single polymorphic variations in a nucleic
 PT acid sample.

PS Claim 1; Page 56; 83pp; English.

XX Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
 CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
 CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
 CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
 CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
 CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
 CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
 CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
 CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
 CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
 CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
 CC agammaglobulinaemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
 CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,
 CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
 CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
 CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic, such as autoimmune
 CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
 CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
 CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
 CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
 CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1038 GATTACGGGACCTGCCACC 1057
 |||||
 Db 1 GATTACGGGACCTGCCACC 20

RESULT 939

AAH20695/C
 ID AAH20695 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAH20695;

DT 13-AUG-2001 (first entry)

XX

```
DE Human telomeric repeat binding factor 2 oligonucleotide 111423.
XX Antisense; phosphorothioate; human; telomeric repeat binding factor 2;
KW inhibitor; premature aging; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
KM cytosolic; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT FT /*tag= b
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone"
FT FT 1..3
FT FT /*tag= a
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl"
FT FT 13..20
FT FT /*tag= c
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl"
XX
XX WO200143752-A1.
XX
XX PD 21-JUN-2001.
XX
XX PF 14-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US033954.
XX
XX PR 17-DEC-1999; 99US-00467642.
XX
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Monia BP, Cowsett LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-398071/42.
XX
XX PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid encoding telomeric repeat
XX binding factor 2 useful for treating conditions such as premature aging
XX and diseases such as cancer.
XX
XX PS Claim 3; Page 81; 108pp; English.
XX
XX CC This invention describes a novel antisense compound (I) 8-30 nucleobases
XX in length targeted to a polynucleotide encoding human telomeric repeat
XX binding factor 2 (II) which specifically hybridizes with, and inhibits
XX the expression of (II). (I) is useful for treating a human having a
XX disease or condition associated with (II) such as premature aging or a
XX hyperproliferative disorder especially cancer, by inhibiting the
XX expression of (II) in human cells or tissues. (I) is useful for
XX diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits.
XX CC The products of the invention have cytostatic activity. This sequence
XX represents an antisense oligonucleotide used to illustrate the method of
XX the invention
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 11 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 647 GGCTGAGTGCAGTGGCG 664
XX |||||||||||||||
XX DB 20 GGCTGAGTGCAGTGGCG 3
XX
XX RESULT 940
XX ABK70676/C
XX ID ABK70676 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABK70676;
XX
XX DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
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```
DE Human hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) homozygous deletion PCR primer #28.
XX
XX KW Human; hepatocellular carcinoma; HCC; chromosome 8p23; ss; primer; PCR.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200224948-A2.
XX
XX PD 28-MAR-2002.
XX
XX PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-IB002274.
XX
XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234308P.
XX
XX PA (INSP) INST PASTEUR.
XX PA (INRM) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
XX PI Pineau P, Marchio A, Dejean A;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2002-383197/41.
XX
XX PT New nucleic acids useful for in vitro detection of homozygous deletion in
XX human chromosome 8p23 of a hepatocellular carcinoma cell line.
XX
XX PS Disclosure; Page 14; 32pp; English.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid used for in vitro
XX detection of human hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), through detection of a
XX homozygous deletion in human chromosome 8p23. The deletion is located
XX within the 345 kilobase region flanked by the 370138P6 and 315117F98D
XX loci markers. Sequences ABK70649-ABK70700 represent PCR primers used to
XX detect the deletion indicative of HCC
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 729 AGTAGCTGAGCTACACG 746
XX |||||||||||||||
XX DB 18 AGTAGCTGAGCTACACG 1
XX
XX RESULT 941
XX ABZ98008
XX ID ABZ98008 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABZ98008;
XX
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human RANTES oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiaesthetic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosolic; gene therapy;
XX adenosine gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
```

PI Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13250; 872pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 394 GCTGGATTACAGCGCTG 411
DB 2 GCTGGATTACAGCGCTG 19
RESULT 942
AB292737
ID AB292737 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC AB292737;
XX
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX

PI Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7979; 872pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 11 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 373 CCTGCTCAGCCTCCCA 390
DB 1 CCTGCTCAGCCTCCCA 18
RESULT 943
ABD28967
ID ABD28967 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC ABD28967;
XX
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE N58473-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 7979.
XX
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
XX

PA (EPiG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 7979; 763pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 11 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 373 CCGGCCCTACAGCGCTCCAA 390
1 CCGGCCCTACAGCGCTCCAA 18
DB
RESULT 944
ABD31039
ID ABD31039 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC
XX ABD31039;
XX
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human RANTES-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13250.
XX
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;

KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200285309-A2.
PN
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
PD
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
PF
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
PR
XX
XX (EPiG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
DR
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13250; 763pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic, is a
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 394 GCTGGATTACAGCGCTG 411
2 GCTGGATTACAGCGCTG 19
DB
RESULT 945
ADH77439
ID ADH77439 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC
XX ADH77439;

```
XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human PTPN12 antisense oligonucleotide seq id 80.
DE
XX
XX cytosolic; PTPN12 inhibitor; PTPN12;
XX protein tyrosine phosphatase, non-receptor type 12;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; colon cancer; metabolic disorder;
XX antisense technology; antisense oligonucleotide; human; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidine
XX residues are 5-methoxycytidine"
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX modified_base 15..20
XX /tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003232434-A1.
XX
XX 18-DEC-2003.
XX
XX 17-JUN-2002; 2002US-00172911.
XX
XX 17-JUN-2002; 2002US-00172911.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Coweart LM, Doble KW;
XX
XX MPI; 2004-061282/06.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX protein tyrosine phosphatase, non-receptor type 12 (PTPN12) useful for
XX treating a disease associated with PTPN12, e.g. colon cancer.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 80; 117pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted
XX to, and which specifically hybridizes with a nucleic acid molecule
XX encoding PTPN12 (protein tyrosine phosphatase, non-receptor type 12), and
XX inhibits the expression of PTPN12. The compound, composition and methods
XX are useful for treating a disease or condition associated with PTPN12,
XX such as a hyperproliferative disorder, e.g. colon cancer, or a metabolic
XX disorder. They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating
XX the expression of PTPN12. This sequence represents a human protein
XX tyrosine phosphatase, non-receptor type 12 (PTPN12) antisense
XX oligonucleotide.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 643 CCCAGCTGAGTGCAGT 660
DB 3 CCCAGCTGAGTGCAGT 20
XX
XX RESULT 946
XX AD559873
XX ID AD559873 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
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```
AC AD559873;
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Oligonucleotide associated to RANTES #122.
XX
XX interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
XX airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
XX cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
XX pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
XX ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2004011613-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2004.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JM, Tang L, Sandrasegna A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
XX Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX MPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
XX initiation codons and junctions of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
XX CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
XX disease e.g., asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 729; 85pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
XX initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
XX end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
XX interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
XX oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
XX oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
XX respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
XX of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
XX useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
XX of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
XX chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
XX respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
XX (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
XX (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
XX obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
XX invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 394 GCTGGGATTACAGCGCTG 411
DB 2 GCTGGGATTACAGCGCTG 19
XX
XX RESULT 947
XX ADM15386/C
XX ID ADM15386 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADM15386;
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1573.
XX
```

chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human; microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor; immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; neuroprotective; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; vasotropic; ophthalmological; immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation; Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia; reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder; cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.

Homo sapiens.
Synthetic.

Location/Qualifiers
1..20
FT modified_base /+tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /+tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT 16..20
FT /+tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"

WO2004028458-A2.

08-APR-2004.

25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.

25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.

(PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.

Gierse JK;

WPI; 2004-305094/28.

New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or ischemia.

Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1573; 132pp; English.

The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds, having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic, antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective, antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, neuroprotective, antiarthritis, vasotropic, ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.

Sequence 20 BP; 12 A; 3 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 769 TTTTGTATTTTGTAG 786
Db 18 TTTTGTATTTTGTAG 1

RESULT 948

AD045363
AD045363 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AD045363;

15-UTL-2004 (first entry)

Human oligonucleotide #729.

Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5; CCR1; CCR3; Botaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a; tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease; lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine A receptor; asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease; airway inflammation; allergy; impeded reparation; cystic fibrosis; CF; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis; acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.

Homo sapiens.

US2004049022-A1.

11-MAR-2004.

25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.

23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US011135.

23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US011143.

(NYCE/) NYCE J W.

(SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.

(TANG/) TANG L.

(AGUT/) AGUILAR D.

(MILL/) MILLER S.

(SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.

(LUHH/) LU H.

(CONG/) CONG H.

Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S, Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;

WPI; 2004-293804/27.

Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g. CCR1, initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g. asthma.

Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 729; 174pp; English.

The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)-5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The

CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
CC is chosen from airflow inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 394 GCTGGATTACAGCGCTG 411
DB 2 GCTGGATTACAGCGCTG 19
|||||

RESULT 949
AAZ18411/C
ID AAZ18411 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAZ18411;

XX 19-OCT-1999 (first entry)

XX Polymorphic fragment in region 5' to ASTH1J.

XX ASTH1; asthma; human; chromosome 11p; ASTH1I; ASTH1J; genetic locus;
XX therapeutic; immunogen; polymorphism; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO937809-A1.

XX 29-JUL-1999.

XX 21-JAN-1998; 98WO-US001260.

XX 21-JAN-1998; 98WO-US001260.

XX (AXYS-) AXYS PHARM INC.

XX Brooks-Wilson AR, Buckler A, Cardon L, Carey AH, Galvin M,
XX Miller A, North M;

XX WPI; 1999-479058/40.

XX Mammalian asthma related genes, useful for diagnosis of a predisposition
XX to development of asthma.

XX Disclosure; Page 62; 195pp; English.

XX The invention identifies a genetic locus ASTH1, associated with asthma,
XX mapped to human chromosome 11p. ASTH1I and ASTH1J are genes present
XX within the locus, located close to each other on human chromosome 11p,
XX and have similar patterns of expression, and common sequence motifs. The
XX CC ASTH1 genes and fragments, encoded protein, genomic regulatory regions
XX and anti-ASTH1 antibodies are useful in the identification of individuals
XX predisposed to development of asthma, and for the modulation of gene
XX activity in vivo for prophylactic and therapeutic purposes. The ASTH1
XX protein is useful as an immunogen to raise specific antibodies, in drug
XX screening for compositions that mimic or modulate ASTH1 activity or
XX expression, including altered forms of ASTH1 protein, and as a
XX therapeutic. Sequences AAZ18366-Z18509 represent polymorphisms in the
XX CC ASTH1I and ASTH1J genes

XX Sequence 21 BP; 10 A; 7 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 187 TGGAGTTCTCGATCTTGT 206
DB 21 TGGAGTTCTCGATCTTGT 2
|||||

RESULT 950

AAAB0313/C
ID AAAB0313 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAAB0313;

XX 22-NOV-2000 (first entry)

XX Human ASTH1J 5' region polymorphic site, SEQ ID NO:61.

XX ASTH1 locus; ASTH1I; ASTH1J; human; chromosome 11p; asthma;
XX bronchial hyperreactivity; ets family; transcription factor;

XX splice variant; genetic predisposition; polymorphism; antibody;
XX drug screening; propylaxis; therapy; diagnosis;

XX single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US6087485-A.

XX 11-JUL-2000.

XX 21-JAN-1998; 98US-00009913.

XX 21-JAN-1997; 97US-0035663P.

XX 01-JUL-1997; 97US-0051432P.

XX (AXYS-) AXYS PHARM INC.

XX Galvin M, Miller A, North M, Cardon L, Buckler A;
XX Brooks-Wilson AR, Carey AH;

XX WPI; 2000-505109/45.

XX New nucleic acids other than naturally occurring chromosomes encoding
XX ASTH1 protein, for e.g. screening compositions that modulate expression
XX or function of ASTH1 proteins or as diagnostics for genetic
XX predisposition to asthma.

XX Example; Col 41-42; 131pp; English.

XX The invention relates to the ASTH1 locus on the short arm of human
XX chromosome (11p). This locus comprises the ASTH1I and ASTH1J genes, which
XX are associated with a genetic predisposition to asthma and bronchial
XX hyperactivity. The ASTH1I and ASTH1J genes are oriented in opposite
XX directions with the ASTH1 locus, and have similar patterns of expression
XX and common sequence motifs. They are both expressed in trachea, lung and
XX several other tissues. ASTH1I and ASTH1J are novel members of the ets
XX family of transcription factors, which have been implicated in the
XX activation of a variety of genes including the FcR γ gene and cytokine
XX genes known to be important in the aetiology of asthma. Both ASTH1I and
XX CC ASTH1J mRNAs are alternatively spliced. Alternative splicing of
XX transcripts has no effect on the open reading frame of ASTH1J, as the
XX exons involved are all 5' to the start codon in exon b. In contrast,
XX alternative splicing of ASTH1I transcripts results in 3 different ASTH1I
XX isoforms. The invention also encompasses mouse asth1j protein. The ASTH1
XX nucleic acids are useful as diagnostics to identify a hereditary
XX CC predisposition to asthma, as probes for identifying ASTH1 related genes,
XX for identifying expression of the gene in a biological specimen, and for
XX generating genetically modified non-human animals or site specific gene
XX modifications in cell lines. The encoded ASTH1 proteins are useful as
XX immunogens to raise specific antibodies; in drug screening for
XX CC compositions that mimic or modulate activity or expression of ASTH1I
XX and/or ASTH1J (including altered forms of these proteins); and as a

CC therapeutic. The ASTH1 genes or fragments thereof, encoded proteins,
CC ASTH1 genomic regulatory regions, and anti-ASTH1 and anti-ASTH1
CC antibodies are useful in the identification of individuals predisposed to
CC development of asthma, and for modulation of gene activity in vivo for
CC prophylactic and therapeutic purposes. The intact ASTH1 or ASTH1
CC proteins or active fragments thereof may be used to modulate or reduce
CC bronchial hyperreactivity. Sequences AA80260-A80261 and AA80264-A80416
CC represent polymorphic sites within the ASTH1 or ASTH1 genes
XX

SO Sequence 21 BP; 10 A; 7 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 187 TGGAGTTCTCCATGTTGT 206
DB 21 TGGAGTTCTTCATGTTGT 2

RESULT 951

AAH40033 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AAH40033;

14-AUG-2001 (first entry)

SNP specific upper PCR primer SEQ ID 2829.

XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
XX SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
XX Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
XX polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
XX acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
XX inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.

PN MO200129262-A2.

PD 26-APR-2001.

PF 13-OCT-2000; 2000MO-US028436.

PR 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.

XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.

PA Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;

XX WPI; 2001-290930/30.

PT New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
PT absence or identity of single polymorphic polymorphism in a nucleic
PT acid sample.
XX

PS Claim 1; Page 64; 83pp; English.

XX Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
CC agammaglobulinaemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular

CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,
CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
CC for paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence
XX

SO Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 730 GTAGCTGGGACTACAGGC 747
DB 2 GTAGCTGGGACTACAGGC 19

RESULT 952

ABA91975 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

ABA91975;

23-MAY-2002 (first entry)

Single nucleotide polymorphism probe MPO/A.

XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; detection; Tagman; assay; quencher;
XX hybridisation; human; probe; ss.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

XX modified_base 1

XX /*tag= a

XX /mod_base= OTHER

XX modified_base 21

XX /*tag= b

XX /mod_base= OTHER

XX /note= "nitrothiazole blue-cytidine"

XX US6348596-B1.

XX 19-FEB-2002.

XX 20-JUL-1999; 99US-00357740.

XX 23-JAN-1998; 98US-00012525.

XX (PEKE) PE CORP NY.

XX Lee LG, Graham RJ, Mullah KB, Haxo FT;

XX WPI; 2002-225175/28.

XX New non-fluorescent asymmetric cyanide dye compounds, useful for

XX quenching reporter dyes in nucleic acid hybridization assays employing

XX fluorescence energy transfer as means of detection.
XX Example 4; Col 66; 62pp; English.
XX

XX The present sequence is that of single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP)
CC probe MPO/A. The probe has the rhodamine dye dr6G at its 5' end and
CC nitrothiazole blue (NTB) at its 3' end. It was used in a multiplex
CC endpoint SNP analysis that demonstrated the use of novel non-fluorescent
CC asymmetric cyanide dye compounds of the invention (NTB in the present
CC case) as quenching reporter dyes. A 7-colour homogeneous detection of

CC multiple PCR products was performed as an extension of the fluorogenic
CC PCR 5'-nuclease, or Taqman, assay. The test system was a set of 3 SNPs,
CC detected MPO, BAK and LIG. Each SNP system consisted of 2 primers (see
CC ABA1969-74) and 2 sequence-specific probes (see ABA91975-80), each
CC having NTA at the 3' end, and a different reporter dye (6-FAM, dR110,
CC dR66, dTMR, DRGX and JAZ) at the 5' end. The 7th colour was from
CC aluminium phthalocyanine tetrasulfonate, used as a passive reference.
CC Following PCR, the reactions were measured on a luminescence spectrometer
CC in synchronous scanning mode. The spectral overlap in the set was
CC evaluated by calculation of the conditioning number of the 7x7 matrix
CC (dye fluorescence versus wavelength). The small value of the condition
CC number (1.5) proved that crosstalk between the dyes was minimal. SNP
CC analyses of known, synthetic target DNA sequences (see ABA91981-90) and
CC genomic DNA (from human blood samples and Raji (ATCC CCL-86) cells) were
CC plotted as normalised, subtracted spectra and as data points in dot
CC plots. The multiplex PCR system provides increased sample throughput and
CC potential cost savings

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 369 TCACCTGCTCAGCCTC 386
DB 4 TCACCTGCTCAGCCTC 21
|||||
|||||

RESULT 953
AA287585
ID AA287585 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AA287585;
XX
XX 19-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Primer specific for prostate disease marker UC Band #28.
XX
XX Nucleic acid marker; biomarker; tumour; prostate cancer; bladder cancer;
XX benign prostatic hyperplasia; BPH; breast cancer; human; immunodetection;
XX diagnosis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO964631-A1.
XX
XX 16-DEC-1999.
XX
XX 11-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013151.
XX
XX 12-JUN-1998; 98US-00097199.
XX
XX (UROC-) UROCOR INC.
XX
XX An G, O'hara SM, Ralph D, Veltri RW;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-116557/10.
XX
XX Novel RNA biomarkers for diagnosis, prognosis and management of prostate,
XX breast and bladder cancer.
XX
XX Example 5; Page 112; 191pp; English.

CC The invention provides nucleic acid markers of prostate, breast and
CC bladder cancer. The markers are indicators of malignant transformation of
CC prostate, breast and bladder tissues and are diagnostic of the potential
CC for metastatic spread of malignant prostate tumours. The nucleic acid can
CC also be used as targets for therapeutic intervention in prostate cancer.
CC benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), bladder cancer or breast cancer. The
CC markers may be used to design specific probes and primers, for the rapid
CC analysis of prostate, bladder or breast biopsy samples. The probes and
CC primers may also be used for in situ hybridization or in situ PCR

CC detection and diagnosis. They may also be used to identify and isolate
CC full length gene sequences from various DNA libraries. Antibodies against
CC the polypeptide products of the markers can be used to treat prostate
CC cancer, bladder cancer or breast cancer. The encoded proteins may be used
CC to detect antibodies. The proteins and antibodies can be used in
CC immunodetection methods for detecting or quantifying the cancers, and for
CC clinical diagnosis of these cancers. The antibodies may also be used for
CC radioimaging to quantify and localize the encoded proteins

SQ Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 383 CCTCCCAAGTGTGGGA 400
DB 5 CCTCCCAAGTGTGGGA 22
|||||
|||||

RESULT 954
AAS04002
ID AAS04002 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AAS04002;
XX
XX 29-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Biomarker UC band 28, 3' primer #2 used in diagnosis of cancer.
XX
XX Prostate; breast; bladder; cancer; biomarker; probe; diagnostic;
XX benign prostatic hyperplasia; BPH; therapeutic; human; primer; antisense;
XX ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6218529-B1.
XX
XX 17-APR-2001.
XX
XX 12-JUN-1998; 98US-00097199.
XX
XX 31-JUL-1995; 95US-0001655P.
XX
XX 11-JAN-1996; 96US-0013611P.
XX
XX 31-JUL-1996; 96US-00692787.
XX
XX (UROC-) UROCOR INC.
XX
XX An G, O'hara SM, Ralph D, Veltri R;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-289849/30.
XX
XX New nucleic acids as biomarkers and targets useful for detecting,
XX diagnosing, prognosing, and in developing treatments for prostate, breast
XX and bladder cancer.
XX
XX Example 5; Col 73; 78pp; English.

CC The sequence represents nucleic acid biomarker, UC band 28, 3' primer, #2
CC used in detection of prostate, breast and bladder cancer. Biomarker
CC nucleic acid sequences can be used as hybridisation probes and primers
CC that specifically hybridise to prostate cancer, benign prostatic
CC hyperplasia (BPH), bladder cancer or breast cancer markers. Proteins
CC encoded by the nucleic acid markers can be used to produce antibodies for
CC the detection of prostate, breast or bladder cancer. The nucleic acids
CC can be used as targets for therapeutic intervention in these diseases, in
CC the identification and isolation of full-length gene sequences, including
CC regulatory elements for gene expression, from genomic human DNA
CC libraries, as hybridisation probes for screening genomic human DNA
CC libraries. The kits comprising the nucleic acid sequences are useful for
CC detecting bladder, breast or prostate cancer cells in a biological sample

SQ Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 383 CCTCCCAAGTGTGGGA 400
|||||
DB 5 CCTCCCAAGTGTGGGA 22

RESULT 955

AAD31456
ID AAD31456 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AC AAD31456;

DT 31-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Human chromosome 17 92Kb gene fragment amplifying PCR primer, Wt3F.

XX Human; Van Buchem's disease; genomic deletion; craniofacial hypertrophy;

KW autosomal recessive disorder; chromosome 17; chromosome 17q21;

XX bone dysplasia; 92kb gene fragment; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX MO200210455-A2.

PD 07-FEB-2002.

PF 30-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US023968.

PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0221855P.

PR 06-JUL-2001; 2001US-0303386P.

PA (CELL-) CELLTECH R & D INC.

PA (STRA/) STRAHLING HAMPTON K.

PI Brunow ME, Proll S, Paepfer B;

XX WPI; 2002-227089/28.

PT Methods for identifying subjects who are afflicted with or carriers of

PT diseases associated with genomic deletion(s), e.g. Van Buchem's disease,

PT by determining the presence of a deletion in the 92 kb region of human

PT chromosome 17 at 17q21.

PS Example 3; Page 26; 109pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to methods for distinguishing between

XX individuals homozygous for and therefore afflicted with Van Buchem's

XX disease, individuals heterozygous for and therefore carriers of Van

XX Buchem's disease and individuals who are not afflicted with Van Buchem's

XX disease comprise identifying a large genomic deletion in chromosome 17 at

XX 17q21. The method is useful for identifying individuals who are afflicted

XX with or carriers of diseases associated with one or more genomic

XX deletion, particularly Van Buchem's disease, which is a rare autosomal

XX recessive disorder that results in a bone dysplasia referred to as

XX craniofacial hypertrophy. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to

XX amplify 92Kb gene fragment in human chromosome 17 at 17q21

XX Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 10 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 945 CAGGCTGAGTGCATG 962
|||||

DB 1 CAGGCTGAGTGCATG 18

RESULT 956

ABX93650/C
ID ABX93650 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ABX93650;

DT 10-JUN-2003 (first entry)

DE Human Alu-specific 3' PCR primer Alu-N2.

XX Human; ss; PCR; primer; Alu repeat sequence; artificial chromosome;

KW genome chip; genetic disease; pre-labour diagnosis; tumour typing;

XX radioactive ray damage; environmental damage.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003014384-A1.

PD 20-FEB-2003.

PF 27-JUL-2001; 2001WO-CN001208.

PR 27-JUL-2001; 2001WO-CN001208.

PA (UYHK-) UNIT HONG KONG.

PI Guan X;

DR WPI; 2003-268207/26.

PT Eliminating genomic repeat sequences, useful for preparing genome chips

PT from artificial chromosomes for use in diagnosis of e.g. genetic

PT diseases.

PS Claim 5; Page 8; 18pp; Chinese.

XX The invention relates to DNA Amplification by polymerase chain reaction

XX (PCR), comprising an artificial chromosome or a large DNA fragment of 50-

XX 5000 base pairs in length as a template and an Alu-specific primer, in

XX which the primer binds specifically to the 5'-terminus of an Alu sequence

XX and extends from 3' to 5' of the Alu sequence, or specifically to the 3'-

XX terminus of an Alu sequence and extends from 5' to 3' of the Alu

XX sequence. Also included is a method for preparing genome chips,

XX comprising: (a) obtaining a polynucleotide product by performing the PCR

XX amplification; and (b) spotting the polynucleotide product onto the chip

XX substrate to form the gene chip. The method is used for eliminating a

XX repeat sequence in a genome, which is useful for preparing genome chips

XX from artificial chromosomes for use in diagnosis of genetic diseases, pre-

XX labour diagnosis and prognosis tests, and studying the damaging effects

XX of radioactive rays and other environmental factors on humans. The method

XX allows genome chips to be produced with elimination of Alu repeat

XX sequences and enhanced accuracy by effectively reducing non-specific

XX background signals during hybridisation. The present sequence is an Alu

XX sequence-specific PCR primer for performing the method of the invention

XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 3 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 3; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 645 CAGGCTGAGTGCATG 663
|||||

DB 19 CAGGCTGAGTGCATG 1

RESULT 957

ABX95026/C
ID ABX95026 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ABX95026;

XX 06-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX Human Alu specific PCR primer Alu-N2.
 XX
 XX Human; ss; PCR; primer; Alu; repeat sequence; fluorescence-labelling;
 KM genome chip; pre-labour diagnosis; tumour typing; radioactive ray damage;
 KM FISH; fluorescence in-situ hybridisation.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN WO2003014385-A1.
 XX
 PD 20-FEB-2003.
 XX
 PF 27-JUL-2001; 2001WO-CN001209.
 XX
 PR 27-JUL-2001; 2001WO-CN001209.
 XX
 PA (UYHK-) UNITV HONG KONG.
 PI Guan X;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-248303/24.
 XX
 PT Novel method for eliminating repeat sequence in genome, applicable in
 PT preparing FISH (fluorescence in-situ hybridization) probes from
 PT artificial chromosome for use in diagnosis of e.g. genetic diseases.
 XX
 PS Claim 5; Page 8; 18pp; Chinese.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a method of amplification by polymerase chain
 CC reaction (PCR) is by using an artificial chromosome or a large DNA
 CC fragment of 50-5000 base pairs in length as template and an Alu-specific
 CC primer. Also included is a method for preparing a fluorescence-labelling
 CC probe comprising obtaining a polynucleotide product by performing the PCR
 CC amplification and fluorescence-labelling the polynucleotide product to
 CC give the probe. The method is useful for eliminating a repeat sequence in
 CC a genome, which is applicable in preparing genome chips from artificial
 CC chromosome for use in diagnosis of genetic diseases, pre-labour diagnosis
 CC by screening genetic diseases in pregnant women, tumour typing, diagnosis
 CC and prognosis tests and studying damages of radioactive rays and other
 CC environmental factors on humans. With this method, FISH (fluorescence in-
 CC site hybridisation) probes can be produced with elimination of the Alu
 CC repeat sequence and enhanced accuracy by effectively reducing non-
 CC specific background signal during hybridisation. The present sequence
 CC represents the human Alu specific PCR primer Alu-N2
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 3 Other;
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 3; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 645 CAGGCTGAGTGCAGTGGC 663
 DB 19 CAGGCTGAGTGCAGTGGY 1
 RESULT 958
 AAQ75729
 ID AAQ75729 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ75729;
 XX
 DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
 XX
 KM Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
 KM aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN JP06303997-A.

XX
 PD 01-NOV-1994.
 XX
 PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
 XX
 PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
 XX
 PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
 XX
 DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
 XX
 PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
 PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
 CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
 CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESQ files AAQ75547-075798)
 CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
 CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
 CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
 CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
 CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 595 TTTTATTTTATTTTATTTTATT 615
 DB 1 TTTTATTTTATTTTATTTTATT 21
 RESULT 959
 AAQ75720
 ID AAQ75720 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ75720;
 XX
 DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
 XX
 KM Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
 KM aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN JP06303997-A.
 XX
 PD 01-NOV-1994.
 XX
 PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
 XX
 PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
 XX
 PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
 XX
 DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
 XX
 PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
 PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
 CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
 CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESQ files AAQ75547-075798)
 CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
 CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of

CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 429 TTTATTTTATTTTATTTTAA 449
DB 1 TTTTATTTTATTTTAA 21

RESULT 960
AA097449/C
ID AA097449 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AA097449;

XX 20-MAR-1996 (first entry)

DE Human beta-globin gene cluster (52152-52172) PCR primer RH1020.

XX PCR amplification; thermostable DNA polymerase; combination;

KW large fragment; genomic mapping; sequence analysis; beta-globin;

KW gene cluster; human; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX EP669401-A2.

XX 30-AUG-1995.

XX 16-FEB-1995; 95EP-00102141.

XX 25-FEB-1994; 94US-00203198.

XX (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.

XX Cheng S;

XX WPI; 1995-294352/39.

PT PCR amplification of long nucleic acid sequences - using a combination of
PT the Thermus thermophilus and pref. Thermococcus litoralis DNA polymerase.

XX Example 4; Page 13; 25pp; English.

CC A set of primers (097448-097455) was designed to enable the PCR

CC amplification of the human beta-globin gene cluster. A fixed downstream

CC primer was paired with a series of upstream primers that amplify a region

CC extending upstream across the delta-globin gene and into the second

CC intron of the A-gamma globulin gene. Targets of 13.5, 17.7, 19.6 and 22

CC kb were amplified from total human genomic DNA. A new method was used to

CC amplify the large genomic sequences in which Thermus thermophilus DNA

CC polymerase was used in combination with a second DNA polymerase from

CC Thermococcus litoralis, Pyrococcus sp. or Thermatoga maritima. The

CC present sequence (primer RH1020) is an upstream primer corresp. to

CC nucleotides 52152-52172 of the human beta-globin gene cluster (Genbank

CC Acc.No. J00179) and has a Tm of 63 deg.C
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;

Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 725 CCTGATGATGCTGGAGCTACAG 745
DB 21 CCTGATGATGCTGGAGCTGAC 1

RESULT 961
AA083014/C
ID AA083014 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AA083014;

XX 31-AUG-1999 (first entry)

DE Primer G to isolate human WRN gene 5' exons.

KW Human; WRN; Werner's syndrome; detection; diagnosis; autosomal;

KW recessive disorder; phenotype; primer; RT-PCR; amplification; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9724435-A1.

XX 10-JUL-1997.

XX 30-DEC-1996; 96WO-US020785.

XX 29-DEC-1995; 95US-0009409P.

XX 29-DEC-1995; 95US-0058053P.

XX 30-JAN-1996; 96US-0010835P.

XX 30-JAN-1996; 96US-00594242.

XX 12-APR-1996; 96US-00632175.

XX (DARW-) DARWIN MOLECULAR CORP.

XX Oshima J, Fu Y, Yu C, Mulligan J, Schellenberg GD;

XX WPI; 1997-363671/33.

PT Isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding the WRN gene product - useful for

PT detection and treatment of Werner's syndrome, and related diseases.

XX Example 2; Page 41; 153pp; English.

CC Primers AAX83008-X83064 were used to RT-PCR amplify exons from the 5' and

CC 3' ends of the human WRN gene (AAX83003) which encodes a protein related

CC to Werner's syndrome. The products can be used for the detection and

CC treatment of Werner's syndrome (WS), an autosomal recessive disorder with

CC a complex phenotype, as well as related diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;

Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 482 GCAGTGTGTCATCAATGCTC 502
DB 21 GCAGTGTGTCATCAATGCTC 1

RESULT 962
AAV06188/C

ID AAV06188 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAV06188;

XX 20-MAY-1998 (first entry)

DE Primer used when one of the loci in the MAR set is D14S548.

KW Short tandem repeat loci; D3S1339; D4S2368; D5S818; D7S820; D9S930;

KW D10S1339; D13S317; D14S118; D14S548; D14S562; D16S490; D16S539; D16S753;

KW D17S1298; D17S1299; D19S253; D20S481; D22S683; HUMCSF1P0; HUMTPOX;

KW HUMTH01; HUMSFSPS; HUMF13A01; HUMBFX11; HUMLIP0L; HUMWFA31;
KW multiplex amplification reaction; MAR; allele; detection; genetic marker;
KW linkage map; identification; disease gene; PCR primer; amplify; ss.

```

XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9739138-A1.
XX PD 23-OCT-1997.
XX PF 15-APR-1997; 97WO-US006293.
XX PR 15-APR-1996; 96US-00632575.
XX PA (PROM-) PROMEGA CORP.
XX PI Schumm JW, Micka KA, Rabbach DR;
XX DR WPI, 1997-526472/48.
XX PT Simultaneous amplification of short tandem repeats - used to provide
XX PT genetic markers for linkage maps, for identifying and characterising
XX PT diseases genes and for DNA typing.
XX PS Claim 8; Page 74; 122pp; English.
XX CC Primers AAV06168-228 are used in a novel method for simultaneously
XX CC determining the alleles present in short tandem repeat loci from one or
XX CC more DNA samples. The DNA sample to be analysed has a set of at least
XX CC four loci which can be amplified together. The set is selected from loci
XX CC consisting of D3S1339, D4S2368, D5S818, D7S820, D9S930, D10S1239,
XX CC D13S317, D14S318, D14S548, D16S490, D16S539, D16S753, D17S1298,
XX CC D17S1299, D19S253, D20S481, D22S683, HUMCSF1PO, HUMTPOX, HUMTH01,
XX CC HUMESFPS, HUMF13A01, HUMBFX11, HUMLIPOL and HUMVWF231. Alternatively,
XX CC the DNA sample to be analysed has a set of three short tandem repeat loci
XX CC which can be amplified together, where the set of loci is selected from
XX CC the following group of sets: (1) D3S1339, D19S253, D13S317; (2) D10S1239,
XX CC D9S930, D20S481; (3) D10S1239, D4S2368, D20S481, D10S1239, D9S930,
XX CC D4S2368; (4) D16S539, D7S820, D13S317, and D10S1239, D9S930, D13S317. The
XX CC loci are co-amplified in a multiplex amplification reaction (MAR), where
XX CC the product of the reaction is a mixture of amplified alleles from each
XX CC of the co-amplified loci in the set. The amplified alleles in the mixture
XX CC are evaluated to determine the alleles present at each of the loci
XX CC analysed in the set within the DNA sample. The methods are used for the
XX CC detection of short tandem repeats as genetic markers for the development
XX CC of linkage maps, the identification and characterisation of disease
XX CC genes, and the simplification and precision of DNA typing
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 928 AATCTCACTCTGTATCCGAG 948
DB 21 AGCTCCTACTCTGTGCCAGG 1

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XX PN WO9743441-A1.
XX PD 20-NOV-1997.
XX PF 13-MAY-1997; 97WO-CA000321.
XX PR 14-MAY-1996; 96US-00649950.
XX PA (VISI-) VISIBLE GENETICS INC.
XX PI Shipman R, Leushner J, Dunn JM;
XX DR WPI, 1998-008902/01.
XX PT Detecting mutation(s) in the BRCA1 gene by exon amplification - then
XX PT comparing amplification products with those from wild type gene,
XX PT optionally followed by sequencing.
XX PS Claim 15; Page 15; 65pp; English.
XX CC PCR primers AAV05254-55 are used to amplify a region of exon 21 of the
XX CC BRCA1 gene. A fragment of 167 bp is produced. The primers are used in a
XX CC method for identifying mutations in the BRCA1 gene using a multiplex
XX CC amplification process. Mutations in BRCA1 are associated with ovarian and
XX CC breast cancer. A sample is tested for mutations in the BRCA1 gene by
XX CC amplifying at least one (partial) exon of the gene, and comparing the
XX CC sizes and amounts of amplification products with corresponding products
XX CC of the wild-type gene. Any differences indicate a mutation. If no
XX CC mutations are detected, the sequence of at least one exon may be
XX CC determined. This method is inexpensive enough to be used for large scale
XX CC diagnostic screening
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 483 CAGTGTGCTGATTCACAGCTCA 503
DB 1 CAGTGTGCTGATTCAGCTCA 21

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```

RESULT 963
AAV05254
ID AAV05254 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAV05254;
XX XX
XX DT 18-MAY-1998 (first entry)
XX DE Sense primer used to amplify part of exon 21 of the BRCA1 gene.
XX KW BRCA1 gene; identification; mutation; multiplex amplification process;
XX KW ovarian cancer; breast cancer; large scale diagnostic screening;
XX KW PCR primer; amplify; ds.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.

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```

RESULT 964
AAV40598
ID AAV40598 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAV40598;
XX XX
XX DT 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)
XX DE Human TSC gene exon 16 reverse primer hTSCex16.
XX KW Thiazide-sensitive Na-Cl cotransporter; TSC; hTSC gene; human;
XX KW ion transport; Gitelman's syndrome; Bartter's syndrome;
XX KW hypokalaemic alkalosis; hypocalcaemia; hypomagnesaemia; diagnosis;
XX KW therapy; SSCP; primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9829431-A1.
XX PD 09-JUL-1998.
XX PF 19-DEC-1997; 97WO-US023553.
XX PR 31-DEC-1996; 96US-00778052.
XX PA (UYVA ) UNIV YALE.
XX PI Lifton RP, Simon DB;

```

XX DR WPI, 1998-388029/33.
XX PT Thiazide sensitive cotransporter and ATP sensitive potassium channel
XX PT genes - useful for developing products for the diagnosis and treatment of
XX PT ion transport disorders, e.g. Gitelman's Syndrome or Bartter's Syndrome.
XX PS Example 1, Page 51, 105pp; English.
XX CC Primers hTSCex16 forward and reverse (see AAV40597 and AAV40598,
XX CC respectively) are designed to amplify exon 16 of the human hTSC gene (see
XX CC AAV40561) that codes for thiazide-sensitive Na-Cl cotransporter TSC (see
XX CC AAV2682). Both primers are located within introns of hTSC. 27 sets of
XX CC specific primers (see AAV40565-V40618) were used for SSCP analysis of
XX CC hTSC. Amplified products were analysed for molecular variants by
XX CC electrophoresis, and identified variants were sequenced. Complete linkage
XX CC of Gitelman's syndrome with TSC was demonstrated. Identification of the
XX CC molecular basis of Gitelman's syndrome allows for the genetic diagnosis
XX CC of this disorder. The invention provides products and methods useful for
XX CC diagnosis and treatment of Gitelman's syndrome and other ion transport
XX CC disorders
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 863 TGCTGGGATTACGCGCTGAG 883
Db 1 TGCTGGGATTACGCGCATGAG 21
XX
XX RESULT 965
XX AAZ26013
XX ID AAZ26013 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAZ26013;
XX AC AAZ26013;
XX DT 30-NOV-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Human polymorphic region 202.
XX OS
XX KM Polymorphism; human; inhibitor; cancer; treatment; cell growth; LOH;
XX KM cell viability; loss of heterozygosity; precancerous condition; ASI;
XX KM allele specific inhibitor; somatic cell; diagnosis; prevention;
XX KM atherosclerotic plaque; premalignant metaplastic lesion; endometriosis;
XX KM dysplastic lesion; benign tumour; polycystic kidney disease; transplant;
XX KM graft versus host disease; malignant cell removal; bone marrow; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX PN WO9841648-A2.
XX PD
XX PD 24-SEP-1998.
XX PF 19-MAR-1998; 98WO-US005419.
XX PR 20-MAR-1997; 97US-0041057P.
XX PA (VARI-) VARIAGENICS INC.
XX PI Housman D, Ledley FD, Stanton VP;
XX DR WPI, 1998-521232/44.
XX PT Identifying target genes for allele-specific drugs - used for diagnosis,
XX PT prevention and treatment of, e.g. cancers, atherosclerotic plaque,
XX PT dysplastic lesions, endometriosis or graft versus host disease.
XX PS Disclosure; Fig 7; 605pp; English.
XX CC This invention describes a novel method for identifying an inhibitor

CC potentially useful for treatment of cancer, where the inhibitor is active
CC on a gene vital for cell growth or viability, and where the gene is
CC subject to loss of heterozygosity (LOH) in a cancer. The inhibitor is
CC used for preventing the development of cancer in a patient having a
CC precancerous condition, by administering to the patient a first allele
CC specific inhibitor (ASI) targeted to an allele of a first essential gene
CC present in cells of the precancerous condition, where the normal somatic
CC cells of the patient are heterozygous for the first gene, the inhibitor
CC is active on at least one but less than all allelic forms of the gene
CC present in a population and targets only one allelic form present in the
CC normal somatic cells, and the first gene. The products and methods can be
CC used in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of LOH disorders, e.g.
XX CC cancers, atherosclerotic plaques, premalignant metaplastic or dysplastic
XX CC lesions, benign tumours, endometriosis, polycystic kidney disease, and
XX CC graft versus host disease. The method can also be used to remove
XX CC malignant cells from bone marrow transplants. AAZ25812-Z26825 represent
XX CC human polymorphic sites described in the method of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 208 AGGCTGTCTCGAATCCCGA 228
Db 1 AGGCTGTCTCGAATCTCTGA 21
XX
XX RESULT 966
XX AAX30235/C
XX ID AAX30235 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAX30235;
XX AC AAX30235;
XX DT 18-JUN-1999 (first entry)
XX DE PCR amplification primer b-F13A01 fwd 1.
XX KM PCR primer; amplification; bracketing; locus; electrophoresis; detection;
XX KM polymorphic region; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS
XX PN WO9914371-A1.
XX PD 25-MAR-1999.
XX PF 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019297.
XX PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-00933358.
XX PA (OLIG-) OLIGOTRAIL LLC.
XX PI Dau PC, Liu D;
XX DR WPI, 1999-254401/21.
XX PT Detection of length of polymorphic region in genomic loci.
XX PS Example 3, Page 15, 63pp; English.
XX CC A method has been developed of detecting the length of a polymorphic
XX CC region in a genetic locus using bracketing locus compatible or specific
XX CC calibrating markers. The method can be used to determine DNA fragment
XX CC lengths of a polymorphic region (PR) of a genetic locus, especially
XX CC containing short tandem repeats. AAX30221 to AAX30248 represent PCR
XX CC primers used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;

Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 382 GCCTCCCAAGTGTGGATT 402
 |||||
 DB 21 GCTTCCCAAGTGTGGATT 1

RESULT 967
 AAA47233/C
 ID AAA47233 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA47233;
 XX
 DT 12-SEP-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer 1 for human genomic DNA polymorphic STR locus D14S648.
 XX
 KW Primer; short tandem repeat; STR; multiplex amplification reaction;
 KW Combined DNA Index System; CODIS; paternity test; breeding; forensic;
 KW profile; D14S648; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN MO200031306-A2.
 XX
 PD 02-JUN-2000.
 XX
 PF 24-NOV-1999; 99WO-US027876.
 XX
 PR 25-NOV-1998; 98US-00199542.
 XX
 PA (FROM-) PROMEGA CORP.
 XX
 PI Schumm JW, Sprecher CJ;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-400106/34.
 XX
 PT New method for analyzing e.g. human tissue DNA samples comprises co-
 PT amplification of at least 13 short tandem repeat loci, useful in e.g.
 PT determining the parentage of a child.
 XX
 PS Claim 9; Page 77; 90pp; English.
 CC AAA47201-307 are oligonucleotide primers used to amplify human genomic
 CC DNA short tandem repeat (STR) loci. The claimed method comprises
 CC simultaneous determination of the alleles present in a set of loci from
 CC one or more DNA samples. In particular, at least thirteen loci of genomic
 CC DNA are amplified in a single multiplex reaction. At least one of the
 CC loci is preferably a STR locus with a repeat unit of five to seven bases
 CC or base pairs in length. Preferred loci are thirteen human STR loci
 CC chosen by the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation as core loci
 CC for use in the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) database. These loci are
 CC D3S1538, HUMTPO1, D2S11, D18S51, HUMWPA31, D8S1179, HUMTPOX, HUMTBRX,
 CC D5S18, D13S17, D7S820, D18S59 and HUMCSF1PO. Some sets of loci co-
 CC amplified include pentanucleotide STR loci G475, C21 and S159 (see
 CC AAA47308-10). Loci with intermediate length repeats can be amplified with
 CC minimal incidence of artifacts, e.g. due to repeat slippage. The method
 CC comprises: (a) obtaining at least one DNA sample; (b) selecting a set of
 CC loci of the DNA sample comprising at least 13 short tandem repeats loci
 CC which can be co-amplified; (c) co-amplifying the loci in the set in a
 CC multiplex amplification reaction, the product of the reaction comprising
 CC a mixture of amplified alleles from each of the co-amplified loci in the
 CC set; and (d) evaluating the amplified alleles to determine the alleles
 CC present at each loci. The method can be used to determine the parentage
 CC of children, confirm the lineage of animals and agricultural crops. It is
 CC also of use in determining a genetic profile of DNA in human tissue
 CC samples found at a crime scene
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 928 AATCTACTCTGTACCAGG 948
 |||||
 DB 21 AGTCTACTCTGTGCCAGG 1

RESULT 968
 AA170307/C
 ID AA170307 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AA170307;
 XX
 DT 07-JAN-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human beta-globin gene PCR primer RH102019.
 XX
 KW DNA polymerase; human; beta-globin; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN EP130118-A2.
 XX
 PD 05-SEP-2001.
 XX
 PF 16-FEB-1995; 2001EP-00113936.
 XX
 PR 25-FEB-1994; 94US-00203198.
 XX
 PR 16-FEB-1995; 95EP-00102141.
 XX
 PA (HOF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.
 XX
 PI Cheng S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-640282/74.
 XX
 PT New DNA polymerase composition consisting of a combination of a first DNA
 PT polymerase and a second DNA polymerase, useful for amplifying nucleic
 PT acids, particularly long nucleic acid sequences by PCR.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 13; 26pp; English.
 CC The invention provides a DNA polymerase composition for the PCR
 CC amplification of long (over 10 kb) nucleic acid sequences. The
 CC composition includes the DNA polymerase of Thermus thermophilus and a
 CC second, thermostable, DNA polymerase that provides 3'-to-5' exonuclease
 CC activity. Use of the composition was demonstrated for the amplification
 CC regions of the human beta-globin gene cluster, as a model for genomic
 CC targets that are likely to contain repetitive sequences and homologous
 CC sites elsewhere in the genome. The second DNA polymerase was provided by
 CC Thermococcus maritima. Primers were designed such that a fixed downstream
 CC primer (see AA170312-13) could be used with a series of upstream primers
 CC (see AA170306-11), including the present primer, RH1020, which
 CC corresponds to nucleotides 52152-52172 of the human beta-globin gene
 CC cluster. Targets of 7.5-22 kb were amplified. The target region extended
 CC upstream across the delta-globin gene and into the second intron of the A
 CC -gamma globin gene. Use of primer RH1020, which lies within an Alu repeat
 CC sequence, resulted in multiple secondary products
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

RESULT 969
 AA17435/C
 ID AA17435 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX

AC AAF17435;
 XX
 DT 09-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE L1 cleavage site related sequence #25.
 XX
 KW Retrotransposon; genetic defect; cystic fibrosis; ds.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN US6150160-A.
 XX
 PD 21-NOV-2000.
 XX
 PF 28-APR-1997; 97US-00847844.
 XX
 PR 16-NOV-1995; 95US-0006831P.
 PR 15-NOV-1996; 96US-00749805.
 XX
 PA (UYUO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
 XX (UYPE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.
 PI Moran JV, Dombroski BA, Kazazian HH, Boeke JD;
 XX WPI; 2001-060015/07.
 DR
 XX
 PT DNAC comprising a promoter P and an L1 cassette sequence having a core
 XX retrotransposon element, useful for random insertion of a heterologous or
 PT homologous DNA sequence into a cell genome and for correcting genetic
 XX defects.
 PS
 XX Disclosure; Fig 14; 87P; English.
 CC The present invention relates to DNA for a promoter and an L1 cassette
 CC sequence having a core retrotransposon element. The invention is useful
 CC for random insertion of a heterologous or homologous DNA sequence into a
 CC cell genome, and for correction of a genetic defect in the cell into
 CC which the insertion is made. Genetic defects which may be corrected
 CC includes cystic fibrosis, mutations in the dystrophin gene, genetic
 CC defects associated with blood clotting and other genetic defects
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 483 CAGTGTGTGATCAGCTCA 503
 DB 21 CAGTGTGTGATCTTACCTCA 1
 XX
 RESULT 970
 AAH38406
 ID AAH38406 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH38406;
 XX
 DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE SNP specific lower PCR primer SEQ ID 1202.
 XX
 KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
 KW SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
 KW Leech-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
 KW polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
 KW acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
 KW inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200129262-A2.
 XX

PD 26-APR-2001.
 XX
 XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000MO-US028436.
 PF
 XX
 PR 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
 XX
 PA (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
 XX
 PI Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
 XX WPI; 2001-290930/30.
 DR
 XX
 PT New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
 PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
 PT acid sample.
 PS
 XX Claim 1; Page 56; 83P; English.
 CC Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
 CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
 CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
 CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
 CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
 CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
 CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
 CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
 CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
 CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
 CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
 CC agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Leech-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
 CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,
 CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
 CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
 CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
 CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
 CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
 CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
 CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
 CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1006 GATTCTCCTGCTCAGCTTC 1026
 DB 1 GATTCTCCTGCTCAGCTTC 21
 XX
 RESULT 971
 AAH37597/c
 ID AAH37597 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH37597;
 XX
 DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE SNP specific upper PCR primer SEQ ID 393.
 XX
 KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
 KW SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
 KW Leech-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
 KW polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
 KW acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
 KW inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200129262-A2.
 XX

```
XX 26-APR-2001.
PD
XX
XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.
PR
XX
XX 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
PR
XX
XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
PA
XX Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-290930/30.
DR
XX
XX New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
PT acid sample.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 52; 83pp; English.
PS
XX
XX Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
CC agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,
CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 700 TCAGTATTCCTGCGCCCA 720
DB 21 TCAGTATTCCTGCGCTCA 1
XX
RESULT 972
AAB31450/c
ID AAB31450 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAB31450;
AC
XX
XX 31-MAY-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human chromosome 17 92Kb gene fragment amplifying PCR primer, Spantr.
DE
XX
XX Human; Van Buchem's disease; genomic deletion; craniofacial hypertosis;
KW autosomal recessive disorder; chromosome 17; chromosome 17q21;
KW bone dysplasia; 92kb gene fragment; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200210455-A2.
PN
XX
XX 07-FEB-2002.
PD
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XX 30-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US023368.
PF
XX
XX 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0221855P.
PR
XX
XX 06-JUL-2001; 2001US-0303386P.
PR
XX
XX (CELL-) CELLTECH R & D INC.
PA
XX (STRA-) STRAHLING HAMPTON K.
PA
XX Brunkow ME, Proll S, Paepfer B;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-227089/28.
DR
XX
XX Methods for identifying subjects who are afflicted with or carriers of
PT diseases associated with genomic deletion(s), e.g. Van Buchem's disease,
PT by determining the presence of a deletion in the 92 kb region of human
PT chromosome 17 at 17q21.
XX
XX Claim 7; Page 26; 109pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention relates to methods for distinguishing between
CC individuals homozygous for and therefore afflicted with Van Buchem's
CC disease, individuals heterozygous for and therefore carriers of Van
CC disease, and individuals who are not afflicted with Van Buchem's
CC disease comprise identifying a large genomic deletion in chromosome 17 at
CC 17q21. The method is useful for identifying individuals who are afflicted
CC with or carriers of diseases associated with one or more genomic
CC deletions, particularly Van Buchem's disease, which is a rare autosomal
CC recessive disorder that results in a bone dysplasia referred to as
CC craniofacial hypertosis. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to
CC amplify 92Kb gene fragment in human chromosome 17 at 17q21
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 829 GACCTTGATCTGCTGCTCCT 849
DB 21 GACCTTGATCTGCTGCTCCT 1
XX
RESULT 973
AAB60196/c
ID AAB60196 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAB60196;
AC
XX
XX 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human polymorphism associated DNA sequence #90.
DE
XX
XX Aminopeptidase P; XPNP2; bradykinin receptor B1; ds; BDKRB1;
KW tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; CI esterase inhibitor; C1NH; kallikrein 1;
KW KRL1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;
KW angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; proenzyme inhibitor 4; P14;
KW polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;
KW cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;
KW myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;
KW aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angioedema;
KW arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;
KW autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;
KW viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;
KW Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200261131-A2.
PN
XX
XX 08-AUG-2002.
PD
XX
XX 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.
PF
```

XX 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251015P.
PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.
PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.
XX (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
PA (TSOC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.
PA (HUI/) HUI L.
XX Tsunohashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH,
PI Swanson BN, Powell JR;
DR WPI; 2002-619265/66.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful
PT for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,
PT cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and
PT autoimmune diseases.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 713; 977bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene
CC encoding aminopeptidase P (APNPE2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDKRB1),
CC tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), C1 esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein
CC 1 (KLK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDKRB2), angiotensin converting enzyme
CC 2 (ACE2) or protease inhibitor 4 (PI4), comprising at least one
CC polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridizes to a
CC nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic
CC sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising
CC obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the
CC nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene
CC encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)
CC haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids
CC ; (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a disorder
CC upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasopeptidase inhibitor
CC using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids, each of which
CC comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene encoding a
CC human protein selected from the group above; and (6) genotyping (M4) an
CC individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample, determining the
CC nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position, and comparing at
CC least one position with a known data set. The genes, (M1, M2, M3 and M4)
CC and compositions are useful for detecting, diagnosing, treating,
CC preventing various disorders such as angioedema and diseases which
CC involve angiogenesis like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's
CC disease, trachomas, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris,
CC hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ventricular
CC hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism, thrombosis, coronary
CC artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and
CC hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory
CC arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, Chronic
CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and enterocolitis (many other
CC diseases and disorders are listed in the specification). The
CC polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome identification. Antibodies
CC against the proteins may be utilised for immunoenotyping of cell lines
CC and biological samples. The present sequence is included in the sequence
CC listing but is not referred to anywhere else in the specification
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 851 GGCTCCCAAGCTCTGGAT 871
DB 21 GGCTCCCAAGCTCTGGAT 1

RESULT 974
ABQ74069 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX

AC ABQ74069;
XX
XX 11-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Microsatellite typing and sequencing D6S105 5' primer.
DE
XX
XX Homozygous stem cell; major histocompatibility complex; MHC; HLA;
XX human leukocyte antigen; immunotype; genotype; microsatellite; probe;
XX germ cell; nucleotide; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; vulnerability;
XX cytosolic; antiarteriosclerotic; antiinflammatory; immunosuppressive;
XX antianemic; antidiabetic; tranquilizer; respiratory; cardiac; trauma;
XX muscular; ophthalmological; gene therapy; genetic disease; cancer;
XX cystic fibrosis; muscular dystrophy; cardiac condition; burn; myopathy;
XX neurodegenerative disease; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
XX multiple sclerosis; post-trauma repair; reconstruction; blindness;
XX limb replacement; spinal cord injury; arteriosclerosis; Crohn's disease;
XX diabetes; autoimmune disease; anaemia; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200257429-A2.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2002.
XX
XX 02-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US000107.
XX
XX 02-JAN-2001; 2001US-0258881P.
XX
XX (STEM-) STEMBRON INC.
XX
XX Yan WL;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-575456/61.
XX
XX Producing homozygous stem cells having a target genotype and/or
XX immunotype from non-fertilized post-meiosis I diploid germ cells,
XX suitable for diagnostic, therapeutic and cosmetic transplant and
XX treatment of various disorders.
XX
XX Disclosure; Fig 7; 75pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for producing homozygous stem
XX (HS) cells having a target genotype and/or immunotype from non-fertilised
XX post-meiosis I diploid germ cells by mitotically activating the germ
XX cells to develop multiple blastocyst-like masses, each of which contains
XX an inner cell mass (ICM) that is homozygous for the target genotype
XX and/or immunotype. The methods of the present invention are useful for
XX the production of HS cells utilised for diagnosis, therapeutic and
XX cosmetic transplantation, cell replacement and/or gene therapy, and the
XX treatment of various genetic diseases (cystic fibrosis, muscular
XX dystrophy, cardiac conditions), neurodegenerative diseases (Alzheimer's
XX disease, Parkinson's disease and multiple sclerosis), traumatic injuries
XX (post-trauma repair and reconstruction, limb replacement, spinal cord
XX injuries and burns), cancer, disorders of the epithelium (blindness,
XX myopathy, atherosclerosis), Crohn's disease, diabetes, autoimmune
XX diseases and anaemia. ABQ74028 to ABQ74115 represent PCR primers and
XX sequence specific oligonucleotide (SSO) probes which are used in the
XX exemplification of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 867 GGGATTACAGCGCTGAGCCAC 887
DB 1 GGGATTACAGCGCAGAGCCAC 21

RESULT 975
ABS98161 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
ID ABS98161

XX ABS98161;
 AC 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DT Human multidrug resistance gene polymorphic sequence #63.
 DE
 XX Human; ds; cytochrome P450 A1; CYP4501A1; UGT2B4; MDR1;
 XX cytochrome P450 A2; CYP4501A2; cytochrome P450 02B; CYP45002B1; LTP;
 XX adrenergic receptor beta1; ADRB1; aryl hydrocarbon; AHR; MRP3; NR112;
 XX aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator; ARNT; cathepsin S; CTSS;
 XX cyclooxgenase 2; COX2; diazepam binding inhibitor; DBI; haematological;
 XX epoxide hydrolase 2; EPHX2; 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; FLAP;
 XX glutathione-S-transferase 12; GST12; histamine-N-methyl transferase;
 XX HNMT; kallikrein 2; KLK2; nicotinamide-N-methyl transferase; NNMT;
 XX NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2; NQO2; sulfoxidase thermolabile; STM;
 XX UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7;
 XX UGT2B7; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase; UGT2B15; uridine kinase receptor; UPA;
 XX multidrug resistance 1; lactotransferrin; orphan nuclear receptor;
 XX acetylcholine muscarinic receptor; CHMR1; CHMR2; CHMR3; CHMR4; CHMR5;
 XX altered drug metabolism; cardiovascular function; colorectal tumour;
 XX central nervous system; pulmonary; immunological; SNP;
 XX single nucleotide polymorphism.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX MO200257410-A2.
 XX
 XX 25-JUL-2002.
 XX
 XX 28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044838.
 XX
 XX 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-00724389.
 XX
 XX (DNAS-) DNA SCT LAB INC.
 XX
 XX Guida M, Hall J;
 XX
 XX MPI; 2002-698522/75.
 XX
 XX Isolated nucleic acid molecules having polymorphisms in known human genes
 XX e.g. cytochrome P450 and cathepsin S useful as genetic linkage markers
 XX for locating, identifying and characterizing the genes responsible for
 XX disorder-related traits.
 XX
 XX Example 22; Page 144; 714pp; English.
 XX
 XX This invention relates to the sequence of an isolated nucleic acid
 XX molecule comprising at least one base variation from that of a known
 XX human cytochrome P450 A1 (CYP4501A1), cytochrome P450 A2 (CYP4501A2),
 XX cytochrome P450 02B1 (CYP45002B1), adrenergic receptor beta1 (ADBR1),
 XX aryl hydrocarbon (AHR), aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator
 XX (ARNT), cathepsin S (CTSS), cyclooxgenase 2 (COX2), diazepam binding
 XX inhibitor (DBI), epoxide hydrolase 2 (EPHX2), 5-lipoxygenase activating
 XX protein (FLAP), glutathione-S-transferase 12 (GST12), histamine-N-methyl
 XX transferase (HNMT), (kallikrein 2) KLK2, nicotinamide -N-methyl
 XX transferase (NNMT), NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2 (NQO2),
 XX sulfoxidase thermolabile (STM), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4
 XX (UGT2B4), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7 (UGT2B7), UDP-glucuronosyl
 XX transferase (UGT2B15), uridine kinase receptor (UPA), multidrug resistance 1
 XX (MDR1), lactotransferrin (LTF), multidrug resistance associated protein 3
 XX (MRP3), orphan nuclear receptor (NR112), or acetylcholine muscarinic
 XX receptor 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (CHMR1, CHMR2, CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5) sequence.
 XX The polymorphisms in the human genes cited in the invention are useful as
 XX genetic linkage markers for locating and characterizing the genes that
 XX are responsible for specific traits within the genome and eventually
 XX identifying the genes responsible for a variety of disorder-related
 XX traits as a result of their e.g., overexpression, constitutive
 XX expression, mutation or underexpression, which may be used in diagnosing
 XX and/or treating the disorders. The nucleic acid molecules comprising the
 XX polymorphic sequences contained in CYP4501A1, CYP4501A2, CYP4502B1,
 XX ARNT, EPHX2, GST12, NNMT, NQO2, NR112, STM, UGT2B4, UGT2B7, UGT2B15, AHR,

CC MDR1 and/or MDR3 are useful for screening individuals for altered drug
 CC metabolism. The polymorphic sequences contained in CYP4501A1, CYP4501A2,
 CC AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 may also be used to screen individuals for
 CC susceptibility to cancer. Polymorphic sequences in ADRB1 or CHMR2 are
 CC used to screen for altered cardiovascular function, in COX2 for altered
 CC susceptibility to colorectal tumours, in DBI or CHMR1 for altered central
 CC nervous system function, in FLAP and HNMT for altered pulmonary,
 CC immunological or haematological function, in KLK2 for altered serine
 CC protease activity in the prostate, in LTF for altered immunological or
 CC haematological function, in CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5 for altered central and
 CC peripheral nervous system function. The present sequence represents a
 CC polymorphic DNA sequence of the invention
 XX
 XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 XX Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX QY 831 CTTGTGATCTGCTGCTCG 851
 XX 1 CTTGTGATCTGCTGCTCG 21
 XX
 XX Db
 XX
 XX RESULT 976
 XX ABS98168
 XX ID ABS98168 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 XX AC ABS98168;
 XX
 XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX DE Human multidrug resistance gene polymorphic sequence #70.
 XX
 XX Human; ds; cytochrome P450 A1; CYP4501A1; UGT2B4; MDR1;
 XX cytochrome P450 A2; CYP4501A2; cytochrome P450 02B; CYP45002B1; LTP;
 XX adrenergic receptor beta1; ADRB1; aryl hydrocarbon; AHR; MRP3; NR112;
 XX aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator; ARNT; cathepsin S; CTSS;
 XX cyclooxgenase 2; COX2; diazepam binding inhibitor; DBI; haematological;
 XX epoxide hydrolase 2; EPHX2; 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; FLAP;
 XX glutathione-S-transferase 12; GST12; histamine-N-methyl transferase;
 XX HNMT; kallikrein 2; KLK2; nicotinamide-N-methyl transferase; NNMT;
 XX NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2; NQO2; sulfoxidase thermolabile; STM;
 XX UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7;
 XX UGT2B7; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase; UGT2B15; uridine kinase receptor; UPA;
 XX multidrug resistance 1; lactotransferrin; orphan nuclear receptor;
 XX acetylcholine muscarinic receptor; CHMR1; CHMR2; CHMR3; CHMR4; CHMR5;
 XX altered drug metabolism; cardiovascular function; colorectal tumour;
 XX central nervous system; pulmonary; immunological; SNP;
 XX single nucleotide polymorphism.
 XX
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX MO200257410-A2.
 XX
 XX 25-JUL-2002.
 XX
 XX 28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044838.
 XX
 XX 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-00724389.
 XX
 XX (DNAS-) DNA SCT LAB INC.
 XX
 XX Guida M, Hall J;
 XX
 XX MPI; 2002-698522/75.
 XX
 XX Isolated nucleic acid molecules having polymorphisms in known human genes
 XX e.g. cytochrome P450 and cathepsin S useful as genetic linkage markers
 XX for locating, identifying and characterizing the genes responsible for
 XX disorder-related traits.

PS Example 22; Page 145; 714pp; English.

XX This invention relates to the sequence of an isolated nucleic acid
CC molecule comprising at least one base variation from that of a known
CC human cytochrome P450 A1 (CYP4501A1), cytochrome P450 A2 (CYP4501A2),
CC cytochrome P450 02E1 (CYP45002E1), adrenergic receptor beta1 (ADBR1),
CC aryl hydrocarbon (AHR), aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator
CC (ARNT), cathepsin S (CTSS), cyclooxygenase 2 (COX2), diazepam binding
CC inhibitor (DBI), epoxide hydroxylase 2 (EPHX2), 5-lipoxygenase activating
CC protein (FLAP), glutathione-S-transferase 12 (GST12), histamine-N-methyl
CC transferase (HNMT), (kallikrein 2) KLR2, nicotinamide -N-methyl
CC transferase (NNMT), NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2 (NQO2),
CC sulfoltransferase thermolabile (STM), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4
CC (UGT2B4), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7 (UGT2B7), UDP-glucuronosyl
CC transferase receptor (UPR), multidrug resistance associated protein 3
CC (MRP3), orphan nuclear receptor (NR112), or acetylcholine muscarinic
CC receptor 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (CHMR1, CHMR2, CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5) sequence.
CC The polymorphisms in the human genes cited in the invention are useful as
CC genetic linkage markers for locating and characterizing the genes that
CC are responsible for specific traits within the genome and eventually
CC identifying the genes responsible for a variety of disorder-related
CC traits as a result of their e.g., overexpression, constitutive
CC expression, mutation or underexpression, which may be used in diagnosing
CC and/or treating the disorders. The nucleic acid molecules comprising the
CC polymorphic sequences contained in CYP4501A1, CYP4501A2, CYP4502E1,
CC ARNT, EPHX2, GST12, NNMT, NQO2, NR112, STM, UGT2B4, UGT2B7, UGT2B15, AHR,
CC MDR1 and/or MDR3 are useful for screening individuals for altered drug
CC metabolism. The polymorphic sequences contained in CYP4501A1, CYP4501A2,
CC AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 may also be used to screen individuals for
CC susceptibility to cancer. Polymorphic sequences in ADRB1 or CHMR2 are
CC used to screen for altered cardiovascular function, in COX2 for altered
CC susceptibility to colorectal tumours, in DBI or CHMR1 for altered central
CC nervous system function, in FLAP and HNMT for altered pulmonary,
CC immunological or haematological function, in KLR2 for altered serine
CC protease activity in the prostate, in LTR for altered immunological or
CC haematological function, in CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5 for altered central and
CC peripheral nervous system function. The present sequence represents a
CC polymorphic DNA sequence of the invention

XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;

XX Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;

XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 880 TGAGCCACCGCCCGCCTTA 900

XX 1 TGAGCCACCGCCCGCCTTA 21

RESULT 977
ABS98106/c
ID ABS98106 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ABS98106;

XX 23-Dec-2002 (first entry)

XX Human multidrug resistance gene polymorphic sequence #8.

XX Human; db; cytochrome P450 A1; CYP4501A1; UGT2B4; MDR1;
XX cytochrome P450 A2; CYP4501A2; cytochrome P450 02E; CYP45002E1; LTR;
XX adrenergic receptor beta1; ADRB1; aryl hydrocarbon; AHR; MRP3; NR112;
XX aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator; ARNT; cathepsin S; CTSS;
XX cyclooxygenase 2; COX2; diazepam binding inhibitor; DBI; haematological;
XX epoxide hydroxylase 2; EPHX2; 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; FLAP;
XX glutathione-S-transferase 12; GST12; histamine-N-methyl transferase;
XX HNMT; kallikrein 2; KLR2; nicotinamide-N-methyl transferase; NNMT;
XX NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2; NQO2; sulfoltransferase thermolabile; STM;
XX UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7;
XX UGT2B7; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase; UGT2B15; uridine kinase receptor; UPR;
XX multidrug resistance 1; lactotransferrin; orphan nuclear receptor;

KM multidrug resistance associated protein 3; cancer; prostate;
KM acetylcholine muscarinic receptor; CHMR1; CHMR2; CHMR3; CHMR4; CHMR5;
KM altered drug metabolism; cardiovascular function; colorectal tumour;
KM central nervous system; pulmonary; immunological; SNP;
KM single nucleotide polymorphism.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200257410-A2.

XX 25-JUL-2002.

XX 28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044838.

XX 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-00724389.

XX (DNAS-) DNA SCI LAB INC.

XX Guida M, Hall J;

XX WPI; 2002-698522/75.

XX Isolated nucleic acid molecules having polymorphisms in known human genes
XX e.g. cytochrome p450 and cathepsin S useful as genetic linkage markers
XX for locating, identifying and characterizing the genes responsible for
XX disorder-related traits.

XX Example 22; Page 143; 714pp; English.

XX This invention relates to the sequence of an isolated nucleic acid
XX molecule comprising at least one base variation from that of a known
XX human cytochrome P450 A1 (CYP4501A1), cytochrome P450 A2 (CYP4501A2),
XX cytochrome P450 02E1 (CYP45002E1), adrenergic receptor beta1 (ADBR1),
XX aryl hydrocarbon (AHR), aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator
XX (ARNT), cathepsin S (CTSS), cyclooxygenase 2 (COX2), diazepam binding
XX inhibitor (DBI), epoxide hydroxylase 2 (EPHX2), 5-lipoxygenase activating
XX protein (FLAP), glutathione-S-transferase 12 (GST12), histamine-N-methyl
XX transferase (HNMT), (kallikrein 2) KLR2, nicotinamide -N-methyl
XX transferase (NNMT), NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2 (NQO2),
XX sulfoltransferase thermolabile (STM), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4
XX (UGT2B4), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7 (UGT2B7), UDP-glucuronosyl
XX transferase receptor (UPR), multidrug resistance associated protein 1
XX (MRP1), lactotransferrin (LTF), multidrug resistance associated protein 3
XX (MRP3), orphan nuclear receptor (NR112), or acetylcholine muscarinic
XX receptor 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (CHMR1, CHMR2, CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5) sequence.
XX The polymorphisms in the human genes cited in the invention are useful as
XX genetic linkage markers for locating and characterizing the genes that
XX are responsible for specific traits within the genome and eventually
XX identifying the genes responsible for a variety of disorder-related
XX traits as a result of their e.g., overexpression, constitutive
XX expression, mutation or underexpression, which may be used in diagnosing
XX and/or treating the disorders. The nucleic acid molecules comprising the
XX polymorphic sequences contained in CYP4501A1, CYP4501A2, CYP4502E1,
XX ARNT, EPHX2, GST12, NNMT, NQO2, NR112, STM, UGT2B4, UGT2B7, UGT2B15, AHR,
XX MDR1 and/or MDR3 are useful for screening individuals for altered drug
XX metabolism. The polymorphic sequences contained in CYP4501A1, CYP4501A2,
XX AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 may also be used to screen individuals for
XX susceptibility to cancer. Polymorphic sequences in ADRB1 or CHMR2 are
XX used to screen for altered cardiovascular function, in COX2 for altered
XX susceptibility to colorectal tumours, in DBI or CHMR1 for altered central
XX nervous system function, in FLAP and HNMT for altered pulmonary,
XX immunological or haematological function, in KLR2 for altered serine
XX protease activity in the prostate, in LTR for altered immunological or
XX haematological function, in CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5 for altered central and
XX peripheral nervous system function. The present sequence represents a
XX polymorphic DNA sequence of the invention

XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;

XX Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;

XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX WPI; 2002-698522/75.

XX Isolated nucleic acid molecules having polymorphisms in known human genes
XX e.g. cytochrome p450 and cathepsin S useful as genetic linkage markers
XX for localizing, identifying and characterizing the genes responsible for
XX disorder-related traits.

XX Example 12; Page 122; 714pp; English.

XX This invention relates to the sequence of an isolated nucleic acid
XX molecule comprising at least one base variation from that of a known
XX human cytochrome P450 A1 (CYP450A1), cytochrome P450 A2 (CYP450A2),
XX cytochrome P450 02B1 (CYP45002B1), adrenergic receptor beta1 (ADRB1),
XX aryl hydrocarbon (AHR), aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator
XX (ARNT), cathepsin S (CTSS), cycloxygenase 2 (COX2), diazepam binding
XX inhibitor (DBI), epoxide hydrolase 2 (EPHX2), 5-lipoxygenase activating
XX protein (FLAP), glutathione-S-transferase 12 (GST12), histamine-N-methyl
XX transferase (HNMT), (kallikrein 2) KLK2, nicotinamide-N-methyl
XX transferase (NNMT), NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2 (NQO2),
XX sulfoxyltransferase thermolabile (STM), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4
XX (UGT2B4), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7 (UGT2B7), UDP-glucuronosyl
XX transferase (UGT2B15), uridine kinase receptor (URP), multidrug resistance 1
XX (MDR1), lactotransferrin (LTF), multidrug resistance associated protein 3
XX (MRP3), orphan nuclear receptor (NR1I2), or acetylcholine muscarinic
XX receptor 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (CHMR1, CHMR2, CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5) sequence.
XX The polymorphisms in the human genes cited in the invention are useful as
XX genetic linkage markers for locating and characterizing the genes that
XX are responsible for specific traits within the genome and eventually
XX identifying the genes responsible for a variety of disorder-related
XX traits as a result of their e.g., overexpression, constitutive
XX expression, mutation or underexpression, which may be used in diagnosing
XX and/or treating the disorders. The nucleic acid molecules comprising the
XX polymorphic sequences contained in CYP450A1, CYP450A2, CYP4502B1,
XX AHR, EPHX2, GST12, NNMT, NQO2, NR1I2, STM, UGT2B4, UGT2B7, UGT2B15, AHR,
XX MDR1 and/or MDR3 are useful for screening individuals for altered drug
XX metabolism. The polymorphic sequences contained in CYP450A1, CYP450A2,
XX AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 may also be used to screen individuals for
XX susceptibility to altered cardiovascular function, in COX2 for altered
XX susceptibility to colorectal tumours, in DBI or CHMR1 for altered central
XX nervous system function, in FLAP and HNMT for altered pulmonary,
XX immunological or haematological function, in KLK2 for altered serine
XX protease activity in the prostate, in LTF for altered immunological or
XX haematological function, in CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5 for altered central and
XX peripheral nervous system function. The present sequence represents a
XX polymorphic DNA sequence of the invention

XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;

XX Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;

XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 374 CTCGCTCAGGCTCCCAAGTG 394

XX 1 CTGCTCAGGCTCCCAAGCG 21

XX RESULT 980

XX ABA9519/C

XX ID ABA9519 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ABA9519;

XX 17-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human tumour-associated antigen B345 PCR primer SEQ ID NO 16.

XX Tumour-associated antigen; human; B345; cytosolic; cell communication;
XX cell interaction; signal transduction; metastasis; cancer; colon;
XX immunotherapy; carcinoma; lung; diagnosis; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WQ200204508-A1.

XX 17-JAN-2002.

XX 05-UTL-2001; 2001WO-BP007705.

XX 07-UTL-2000; 2000DE-01033080.

XX 19-APR-2001; 2001DE-01019294.

XX (BOEH) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM INT GMBH.

XX WPI; 2002-171704/22.

XX New tumor-associated antigen B345, useful for diagnosis and immunotherapy
XX of tumors, also related nucleic acid and antibodies.

XX Example 6; Page 90; 102pp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel tumour-associated antigen, designated
XX B345 which has cytosolic activity. B345 is involved in communication,
XX interaction and/or signal transduction with extracellular components and
XX ligands, especially in the metastatic potential of cancers, particularly
XX of the colon. B345 or its immunogenic fragments, also the DNA that
XX encodes it, are useful for immunotherapy of cancer, particularly
XX treatment and diagnosis of cancers that are associated with B345
XX expression, including their use for targeted delivery of cytotoxic or
XX radioactive agents. Probes derived from B345 can be used to detect tumour
XX B345 specific mutations in the B345 sequence, and can be used to screen for
XX the amplification of the human B345 tumour-associated antigen described
XX in the invention

XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;

XX Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;

XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 991 CTCCTGGGCTCAGCAATTC 1011

XX 21 CTCCTGGGCTCAGCAATTC 1

XX RESULT 981

XX ADH47846/C

XX ADH47846;

XX 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)

XX NOV14 probe, SEQ ID 259.

XX Anti-diabetic; anorectic; cardiant; hypotensive; antiarteriosclerotic;

XX anorectic; virucide; antibacterial; fungicide; protozoacide; nootropic;

XX anorectic; virucide; antibacterial; fungicide; protozoacide; nootropic;

XX anorectic; virucide; antibacterial; fungicide; protozoacide; nootropic;

XX anorectic; virucide; antibacterial; fungicide; protozoacide; nootropic;

XX anorectic; virucide; antibacterial; fungicide; protozoacide; nootropic;

XX anorectic; virucide; antibacterial; fungicide; protozoacide; nootropic;

PD 06-SEP-2002.
 XX
 PF 16-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US001311.
 XX
 XX 16-JAN-2001; 2001US-0261376P.
 PR 18-JAN-2001; 2001US-0262454P.
 PR 18-JAN-2001; 2001US-0262587P.
 PR 31-JAN-2001; 2001US-0265530P.
 PR 14-FEB-2001; 2001US-0268595P.
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0272409P.
 PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276777P.
 PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291672P.
 PR 27-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325306P.
 PR 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330336P.
 PR 09-NOV-2001; 2001US-0345202P.
 XX
 PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
 XX
 PI Padigar M, Alsobrook JP, Colman SD, Spytek KA, Boldog F,
 PI Vernet CAM, Li L, Shenoy S, Casman S, Guo X, Edinger S;
 PI Macdougall J, Malyankar U, Patturajan M, Shinkets RA, Pena C,
 PI Tcheney V, Zernhusen BD, Millett I, Miller C, Lepley DM, Smithson G;
 PI Baumgartner J, Herrmann J, Peyman JA, Gorman L, Mezes P, Kekuda R,
 PI Taupier RJ, Gerlach V, Grosse WM, Liu X, Ellerman K, Rothenberg M;
 PI Stone DJ, Burgess CE;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-698671/75.
 XX
 PT New isolated NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful for
 PT preventing, diagnosing or treating NOVX-associated disorders e.g.
 PT osteoarthritis, obesity, atherosclerosis, cancer, Parkinson's disease,
 PT asthma, or infections.
 XX
 PS Example 3; Page 346; 380pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to novel proteins (I) referred to as NOVX,
 CC where X is any number from 1 to 18, and their coding sequences (II). The
 CC proteins and their coding sequences are useful in the manufacture of a
 CC medicament for treating a syndrome associated with a human disease,
 CC preferably a NOVX-associated disorder such as metabolic disorders,
 CC diabetes, obesity, infectious diseases (viral, bacterial, fungal,
 CC helminthic, and protozoal), anorexia, cancer, cardiovascular diseases
 CC (hypertension, atherosclerosis), neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's
 CC disease, Parkinson's disease, epilepsy, immune disorders
 CC (osteoarthritis), haematopoietic disorders, inflammatory skin disorders,
 CC asthma, and various dyslipidaemias. The present sequence is a probe for a
 CC NOVX sequence. This sequence has a TET modification at the 5' end and a
 CC TAMRA modification at the 3' end.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 11 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 YY Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 YY Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 YY Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 YY
 YY 646 AGCGTGAAGTGCAGTGGCCCA 666
 YY |||||
 YY 21 AGCGTGAAGTGCAGTGGTCA 1
 DB
 RESULT 982
 ABX97680/c
 ID ABX97680 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ABX97680;
 XX
 DT 16-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Novel human protein NOVX associated reverse PCR primer #15.
 XX
 KW Human; NOV; adrenoleukodystrophy; congenital adrenal hyperplasia;
 KW haemophilia; hypercoagulation; autoimmune disease; allergy;
 KW immunodeficiency; transplantation; Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome;

KW Alzheimer's disease; stroke; tuberculous sclerosis; hypercalcaemia;
 KW Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; cancer; fertility; diabetes;
 KW adult respiratory distress syndrome; infection; tissue typing;
 KW forensic identification; gene; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200290500-A2.
 XX
 PD 14-NOV-2002.
 XX
 PF 02-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014256.
 XX
 PR 03-MAY-2001; 2001US-0268395P.
 PR 07-MAY-2001; 2001US-0269087P.
 PR 08-MAY-2001; 2001US-0268619P.
 PR 09-MAY-2001; 2001US-0269817P.
 PR 09-MAY-2001; 2001US-0269818P.
 PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290194P.
 PR 14-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290753P.
 PR 15-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291189P.
 PR 21-MAY-2001; 2001US-0292374P.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0293107P.
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-0293747P.
 PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294110P.
 PR 30-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294434P.
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318346P.
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322646P.
 PR 01-MAY-2002; 2002US-00136728.
 XX
 PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
 XX
 PI Spytek KA, Li L, Edinger SR, Stone DJ, Guo X, Anderson DM;
 PI Patturajan M, Gerlach VL, Taupier RJ, Pena CE, Padigar M;
 PI Kekuda R, Gorman L, Zernhusen BD, Smithson G, Macdougall JR;
 PI Mezes PS, Peyman JA, Zhong M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-103511/09.
 XX
 PT New NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides useful for treating or
 PT preventing e.g. congenital adrenal hyperplasia, hemophilia,
 PT hypercoagulation, autoimmune disease, allergies, immunodeficiencies,
 PT transplantation.
 XX
 PS Example N; Page 273; 300pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes an isolated polypeptide, NOVX, comprising a
 CC sequence or a mature form of one of 21 51-1543 residue amino acid
 CC sequences (PI-P21), given in the specification. The NOVX polypeptides,
 CC polynucleotides and antibodies are useful in the manufacture of a
 CC medicament for treating or preventing e.g. adrenoleukodystrophy,
 CC congenital adrenal hyperplasia, haemophilia, hypercoagulation, autoimmune
 CC disease, allergies, immunodeficiencies, transplantation, Von Hippel-
 CC Lindau syndrome, Alzheimer's disease, stroke, tuberculous sclerosis,
 CC hypercalcaemia, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, cancer,
 CC infertility, diabetes, adult respiratory distress syndrome, viral,
 CC bacterial and parasitic infections. The nucleic acid sequences may be
 CC used in chromosome mapping, identifying individual from minute biological
 CC samples (tissue typing), and in forensic identification of a biological
 CC sample. This sequence represents a primer used to isolate DNA encoding a
 CC novel human protein (NOV)
 CC
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 YY Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 YY Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 YY Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 YY
 YY 870 ATTACAGGCGTGAAGCCACAC 890
 YY |||||
 YY 21 ATTACAGGCGTGAAGCCACCTC 1
 DB


```
RESULT 983
ACF64055/c
ID ACF64055 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ACF64055;
AC
XX 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX IFNARI forward PCR primer #31.
DE
XX
XX Human; detection; computer-readable storage medium; polymorphic site;
KM signal carrying data; data processing system; multiple sclerosis;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
PN
XX WO2003014319-A2.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2003.
PD
XX 07-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US025268.
PF
XX 07-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310741P.
PR
XX 24-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324790P.
XX
XX (DNAS-) DNA SCI INC.
PA
XX Jones HB, Xu H, White R, Rienhoff HY, Jin W, Natsoulis G;
PI WPI; 2003-268196/26.
XX
XX New polynucleotide, useful for detecting loci associated with multiple
PT sclerosis.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 10; 93pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes an isolated polynucleotide (PN)
CC comprising: (a) a sequence comprising at least 15 contiguous nucleotides
CC of a sequence comprising variant sequences (A) from Table 4 given in the
CC specification; or (b) a sequence that is complementary to (A). Also
CC described: (1) an array of (PN)s comprising two or more of the isolated
CC (PN)s; (2) detecting a (PN) in an individual; (3) a computer-readable
CC storage medium, where each record has a field identifying a base
CC occupying a (PN) site and a location of the polymorphic site; and (4) a
CC signal carrying data for access by an application program having executed
CC on a data processing system. The (PN) can be used for detecting loci
CC associated with multiple sclerosis. ACF64025 to ACF64424 represent
CC sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 648 GCTGAGTGCAGTGCAGTGCAT 668
DB 21 GCTGAGTGCAGTGCAGTGCAT 1
RESULT 984
ACF64053
ID ACF64053 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ACF64053;
AC
XX 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX IFNARI forward PCR primer #29.
DE
XX
XX Human; detection; computer-readable storage medium; polymorphic site;
KM signal carrying data; data processing system; multiple sclerosis;
```

```
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
PN
XX WO2003014319-A2.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2003.
PD
XX 07-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US025268.
PF
XX 07-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310741P.
PR
XX 24-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324790P.
XX
XX (DNAS-) DNA SCI INC.
PA
XX Jones HB, Xu H, White R, Rienhoff HY, Jin W, Natsoulis G;
PI WPI; 2003-268196/26.
XX
XX New polynucleotide, useful for detecting loci associated with multiple
PT sclerosis.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 10; 93pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes an isolated polynucleotide (PN)
CC comprising: (a) a sequence comprising at least 15 contiguous nucleotides
CC of a sequence comprising variant sequences (A) from Table 4 given in the
CC specification; or (b) a sequence that is complementary to (A). Also
CC described: (1) an array of (PN)s comprising two or more of the isolated
CC (PN)s; (2) detecting a (PN) in an individual; (3) a computer-readable
CC storage medium, where each record has a field identifying a base
CC occupying a (PN) site and a location of the polymorphic site; and (4) a
CC signal carrying data for access by an application program having executed
CC on a data processing system. The (PN) can be used for detecting loci
CC associated with multiple sclerosis. ACF64025 to ACF64424 represent
CC sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 221 ACTCCGACCTCAGATGATCC 241
DB 1 ACTCCGACCTCAGATGATCC 21
RESULT 985
ADP11633/c
ID ADP11633 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADP11633;
AC
XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Alternate human SRP5/SRP6 polymorphism reverse primer.
DE
XX
XX osteopathic; gene therapy; bone mineral density; sclerostin gene region;
KM osteoporosis; osteopenia; bone dysplasia; bone fracture; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO2003087763-A2.
PN
XX 23-OCT-2003.
PD
XX 03-APR-2003; 2003WO-US010649.
PF
XX 03-APR-2002; 2002US-0370088P.
PR
XX (CELL-) CELLTECH R & D INC.
PA
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PA (UYRO-) UNIV ROTTERDAM ERASMUS.
XX
XX Brunkow ME, Charnley PR, Proll S, Paepier BW, Uitterlinden AG;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-833790/77.
DR
XX
PT Determining a risk for or presence of altered bone mineral density (e.g.
PT osteoporosis) in a subject comprises determining the presence or absence
PT of a sclerostin gene region nucleotide polymorphism in a biological
PT sample from a subject.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 21; 114bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of determining a risk for or presence
XX of altered bone mineral density (BMD) in a subject by determining the
XX presence or absence of at least one sclerostin gene region nucleotide
XX polymorphism in a biological sample from a subject where the presence of
XX at least one polymorphism at a position that corresponds to a non-coding
XX region of the 130320 bp sclerostin gene region (SOST) indicates an
XX increased risk of altered BMD. The composition and methods are useful in
XX determining a subject a risk for having, or presence of, altered bone
XX mineral density, such as osteoporosis, osteopenia, bone dysplasia, bone
XX fracture or other conditions characterized by decreased or increased bone
XX density. These may also be used in identifying agents that may be used
XX for treating the above diseases, disorders or conditions associated with
XX altered BMD. In addition, these may be used for pharmacogenomic purposes,
XX e.g. to stratify patient populations according to suitability of a
XX particular therapeutic agent for use in the population. This sequence
XX corresponds to the reverse primer for the alternative human sclerostin
XX gene region polymorphism 5/6.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX
XX 695 CGGGTTCAAGTTATTTCTCCTG 715
XX ||| ||||| ||||| |||||
DB 21 CGGATTCAAGTGATTCTCCTG 1
XX
XX
XX RESULT 986
XX ADF11652/c
XX ID ADF11652 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADF11652;
XX
XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human sclerostin gene region polymorphism 5 reverse primer.
XX
XX osteopathic; gene therapy; bone mineral density; sclerostin gene region;
XX osteoporosis; osteopenia; bone dysplasia; bone fracture; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003087763-A2.
XX
XX 23-OCT-2003.
XX
XX 03-APR-2003; 2003WO-US010649.
XX
XX 03-APR-2002; 2002US-0370088P.
XX
XX (CELL-) CELLTECH R & D INC.
XX (UYRO-) UNIV ROTTERDAM ERASMUS.
XX
XX Brunkow ME, Charnley PR, Proll S, Paepier BW, Uitterlinden AG;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-833790/77.
XX
XX Determining a risk for or presence of altered bone mineral density (e.g.
```

```
PT osteoporosis) in a subject comprises determining the presence or absence
PT of a sclerostin gene region nucleotide polymorphism in a biological
PT sample from a subject.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 25; 114bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of determining a risk for or presence
XX of altered bone mineral density (BMD) in a subject by determining the
XX presence or absence of at least one sclerostin gene region nucleotide
XX polymorphism in a biological sample from a subject where the presence of
XX at least one polymorphism at a position that corresponds to a non-coding
XX region of the 130320 bp sclerostin gene region (SOST) indicates an
XX increased risk of altered BMD. The composition and methods are useful in
XX determining a subject a risk for having, or presence of, altered bone
XX mineral density, such as osteoporosis, osteopenia, bone dysplasia, bone
XX fracture or other conditions characterized by decreased or increased bone
XX density. These may also be used in identifying agents that may be used
XX for treating the above diseases, disorders or conditions associated with
XX altered BMD. In addition, these may be used for pharmacogenomic purposes,
XX e.g. to stratify patient populations according to suitability of a
XX particular therapeutic agent for use in the population. This sequence
XX corresponds to the forward primer for the human sclerostin gene region
XX polymorphism 5.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX
XX 695 CGGGTTCAAGTTATTTCTCCTG 715
XX ||| ||||| ||||| |||||
DB 21 CGGATTCAAGTGATTCTCCTG 1
XX
XX
XX RESULT 987
XX ADF12370/c
XX ID ADF12370 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADF12370;
XX
XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX L1 retrotransposon endonuclease cleavage site seq id 116.
XX
XX gene therapy; insertional mutation; germ line specific promoter;
XX mutation generation; transgenic animal; poly A element; non-LTR;
XX retrotransposon; long terminal repeats; L1; EN domain; endonuclease;
XX cleavage site; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003121063-A1.
XX
XX 26-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 09-AUG-2002; 2002US-00216122.
XX
XX 16-NOV-1995; 95US-0006831P.
XX 15-NOV-1996; 96US-00749805.
XX 28-APR-1997; 97US-00847844.
XX 01-SEP-2000; 2000US-00653812.
XX
XX (UYPE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.
XX
XX Kazazian RH, Oosterga E, Deberardinis R;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-863454/80.
XX
XX Creating an insertional mutation in the germ line of an animal, useful
XX for generating a mutation in an offspring of an animal, comprises
XX introducing into an animal a nucleic acid molecule comprising a germ line
XX specific promoter.
PT
```

XX PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 116; 102bp; English.
XX CC The invention describes a method of creating an insertional mutation in
XX CC the germ line of an animal by introducing into an animal a nucleic acid
XX CC molecule comprising a germ line specific promoter. The method is useful
XX CC for generating a mutation in an offspring of an animal, or for isolating
XX CC a nucleic acid from a genome of an offspring of an animal. The method may
XX CC also be used to correct genetic defects in animals, especially humans.
XX CC The nucleic acid is useful for generating mutations in a cell for
XX CC assessing the frequency with which selected cells under go insertional
XX CC mutagenesis for the generation of transgenic animals. This sequence
XX CC represents an exemplary cleavage site of the endonuclease encoded by
XX CC human L1 retrotransposon EN domain.
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 483 CAGTGGTGATCAGCTCA 503
DB 21 CAGTGGTGATCTTACTCA 1
RESULT 988
ADP12525
ID ADP12525 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC ADP12525;
XX DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Chromosome 8p21.3-22 contig NT 000501 D8S2616 primer #1.
XX KM schizophrenia; chromosome 8p21-22; pericentriolar material 1; PCMI;
XX KM marker; microsatellite repeat; NT 000501 contig; polymorphic marker;
XX KM linkage disequilibrium; D8S2615; D8S2616;
XX KM single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN MO2003050301-A2.
XX PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX PF 12-DEC-2002; 2002MO-GB005630.
XX PR 12-DEC-2001; 2001GB-00029758.
XX PA (GURL/) GURLING H M D.
XX PI Gurling HMD;
XX DR WPI; 2003-532919/50.
XX PT Determining the susceptibility of an individual to a neuropsychiatric
XX PT disorder (e.g. schizophrenia) or diagnosing or prognosing the disorder
XX PT comprises using a pericentriolar material 1 marker in the chromosomal
XX PT region 8p21-22.
XX PS Claim 30; Page 67; 108pp; English.
XX CC This invention describes a novel method of determining the susceptibility
XX CC to or diagnosis of schizophrenia comprising using a marker located in the
XX CC chromosomal region 8p21-22. The method involves determining the presence
XX CC or absence in a test sample of a pericentriolar material 1 (PCMI) marker
XX CC which is selected from any of the microsatellite repeats present in the
XX CC NT 000501 contig on chromosome 8p21-22 or a polymorphic marker which is
XX CC in linkage disequilibrium with the chromosome. The PCMI marker is
XX CC preferably D8S261, D8S2615 or D8S2616 and lies within the PCMI gene. The
XX CC novel method involves assessing two or more of the PCMI markers single

CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs). The PCMI gene is amplified, particularly
CC within the intronic sequence 3' to exon 4, in exon 4, or in the intronic
CC sequence 5' of exon 5. The PCMI marker is assessed by strand conformation
CC polymorphic marker analysis, heteroduplex analysis or restriction
CC fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) analysis. Schizophrenia therapy
CC comprises screening an individual for a genetic predisposition to
CC schizophrenia, where the predisposition is correlated with the PCMI
CC marker and if a predisposition is identified, providing therapeutic
CC treatment for the individual. Alternatively, the method comprises
CC administering to a patient a substance that modulates the expression from
CC the PCMI gene or a gene located within 1000 kbases of the PCMI locus. This
CC sequence represents a primer sequence used to detect novel microsatellite
CC repeats identified on the PCMI D8S2616 marker found on the NT 000501
XX CC contig.
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 385 TCCCAAGTCTGGATTACA 405
DB 1 TCCCAAGTCTGATTACA 21
RESULT 989
ADH59601/c
ID ADH59601 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC ADH59601;
XX DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Non-nucleotide probe of the invention #5.
XX KM non-nucleotide probe; Bacterial Artificial Chromosome clone; BAC; ss;
XX KM probe.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN MO2003027328-A2.
XX PD 03-APR-2003.
XX PF 24-SEP-2002; 2002MO-US030573.
XX PR 24-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324499P.
XX PA (BOST-) BOSTON PROBES INC.
XX PA (DAKO-) DAKOCYTOMATION DENMARK AS.
XX PI Kirtsen NV, Hyldig-Nielsen JF, Williams BF;
XX DR WPI; 2003-421160/39.
XX PT Non-nucleotide probe for suppressing binding of detectable nucleic acid
XX PT probes to undesired sequences, has aggregate nucleobase sequence
XX PT homologous to randomly distributed repeat sequence of genomic nucleic
XX PT acid.
XX PS Claim 10; SEQ ID NO 7; 103pp; English.
XX CC The present sequence represents a non-nucleotide probe. The probe is
XX CC useful for suppressing the binding of one or more detectable nucleic acid
XX CC probes, that are greater than 100 base pairs and that have been derived
XX CC from genomic nucleic acid, to one or more undesired sequences in an assay
XX CC for determining target genomic nucleic acid of a sample. The method
XX CC comprises contacting the sample with the mixture of probes (preferably
XX CC comprising 5-50 probes), contacting the sample with the one or more
XX CC detectable nucleic acid probes, and determining the target genomic
XX CC nucleic acid of the sample by determining the hybridization of the one or
XX CC more detectable nucleic acid probes to the target genomic nucleic acid of

Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0

Db 21 TTTTACTAGAGACGGGTTTC 1

ID ADH59613 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)

KW non-nucleotide probe; Bacterial Artificial Chromosome clone; BAC; ss,

KW probe

PN WO2003027328-A2.

PF 24-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US030573.

PA (BOST-) BOSTON PROBES INC.

PA (DAKO-) DAKOCYTOMATION DENMARK AS

PI Kirtsen NV, Hyldig-Nielsen JJ, Williams BF,

DR WPI; 2003-421160/39.

PT Non-nucleotide probe for suppressing binding of detectable nucleic acids

probes to undesired sequences, has aggregate nucleobase sequences

PT acid.

PS Claim 10; SEQ ID NO 19; 103pp; English.

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21,

Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps

QY 175 TTTTAGTAGAGATGGAGTTTC 195

RESULT 991

ID ADJ95339

AC ADJ95339;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Novel NOVX gene sequence forward primer #339

KW antidiabetic; anorectic; cardiant; hypotensive; antiarteriosclerotic;

KW neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; anticonvulsant; osteopathic;

KW antiarthritic; antiinflammatory; dermatological; antiasthmatica;

KW infectious disease; anorexia; cancer; cardiovascular disease;

KW Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; epilepsy; immune disorder;

KW asthma; dyslipidemia; neurogenesis; cell differentiation;

KW cell proliferation; hematopoiesis; wound healing; angiogenesis;

XX

✕

FN WO2003040325-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 05-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US035464.
XX
XX 05-NOV-2001; 2001US-0338626P.
XX 06-NOV-2001; 2001US-033072P.
XX 09-NOV-2001; 2001US-0348283P.
XX 15-NOV-2001; 2001US-0335610P.
XX 16-NOV-2001; 2001US-0338543P.
XX 20-NOV-2001; 2001US-0331330P.
XX 20-NOV-2001; 2001US-0331641P.
XX 21-NOV-2001; 2001US-0332152P.
XX 27-NOV-2001; 2001US-033461P.
XX 28-NOV-2001; 2001US-0333912P.
XX 28-NOV-2001; 2001US-0334027P.
XX 29-NOV-2001; 2001US-0334300P.
XX 30-NOV-2001; 2001US-0334421P.
XX 30-NOV-2001; 2001US-0334526P.
XX 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-0336576P.
XX 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-033664P.
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-0338314P.
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-0338390P.
XX 10-DEC-2001; 2001US-0339006P.
XX 11-DEC-2001; 2001US-0339088P.
XX 11-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353280P.
XX 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353288P.
XX 04-FEB-2002; 2002US-0354392P.
XX 04-FEB-2002; 2002US-0354393P.
XX 04-FEB-2002; 2002US-0354409P.
XX 27-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359944P.
XX 27-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360148P.
XX 05-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361790P.
XX 05-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361833P.
XX 05-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361925P.
XX 05-MAR-2002; 2002US-0362230P.
XX 05-MAR-2002; 2002US-0362625P.
XX 13-MAR-2002; 2002US-0364000P.
XX 13-MAR-2002; 2002US-0364181P.
XX 13-MAR-2002; 2002US-0364182P.
XX 13-MAR-2002; 2002US-0364197P.
XX 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0364227P.
XX 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381621P.
XX 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383675P.
XX 17-JUL-2002; 2002US-0396703P.
XX 06-AUG-2002; 2002US-0401552P.
XX 07-AUG-2002; 2002US-0401594P.
XX 15-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403619P.
XX 20-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404821P.
XX 23-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405368P.
XX 23-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405402P.
XX 23-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405496P.
XX 23-AUG-2002; 2002US-040631P.
XX 26-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406125P.
XX 04-NOV-2002; 2002US-00287226.
XX
XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
XX Agee ML, Alsobrook JP, Berghs C, Boldog FL, Burgess CE, Chant JS,
XX Chaudhuri A, Dipippo VA, Edinger SR, Eisen A, Ellerman K,
XX Gangolli EA, German L, Gerlach VL, Ji W, Kendra R, Khramtsov NV,
XX Li L, Malyanar UM, Macdougall JR, Mezes PS, Miller CB, Milliet I,
XX Ooi CE, Ort T, Padigaru M, Patturajan M, Rastelli L, Rieger DK,
XX Rothenberg ME, Shenoy SG, Spaderina SK, Spylek KA, Taupier RJ,
XX Vernet CAM, Zethusen BD, Zhong M;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-441551/41.
XX
XX New isolated NOXV polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful for
XX preventing, diagnosing or treating NOXV-associated disorders, e.g.

PT osteoarthritis, obesity, atherosclerosis, cancer, Parkinson's disease,
PT asthma, or infections.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 567; 800pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to novel isolated polypeptides, mature forms of
XX these, or a sequence that is at least 95 % identical to, or having one or
XX more conservative amino acid substitutions in the polypeptides. The
XX polypeptides, nucleic acid molecules and antibodies are useful in the
XX manufacture of a medicament for treating a syndrome associated with a
XX human disease, preferably a NOXV-associated disorder. The nucleic acid
XX molecules, polypeptides and antibodies are useful for treating,
XX preventing or diagnosing diseases such as metabolic disorders, diabetes,
XX obesity, infectious diseases (viral, bacterial, fungal, helminthic, and
XX protozoal), anorexia, cancer, cardiovascular diseases (hypertension,
XX atherosclerosis), neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's disease,
XX Parkinson's disease, epilepsy, immune disorders (osteoarthritis),
XX hematopoietic disorders, inflammatory skin disorders, asthma, and various
XX dyslipidemias. The nucleic acids and polypeptides may also be used as
XX targets for the identification of small molecules that modulate or
XX inhibit e.g. neurogenesis, cell differentiation, cell proliferation,
XX hematopoiesis, wound healing and angiogenesis, in gene therapy, in
XX generation of antibodies that bind immunospecifically to NOXV substances
XX for use in therapeutic or diagnostic methods. The nucleic acids are
XX further used as hybridization probes, in chromosome mapping, tissue
XX typing, preventive medicine, and pharmacogenomics. This sequence
XX corresponds to a forward primer for the gene encoding one of the NOXV
XX polypeptides of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 220 AACTCCGACCTCAGATGATC 240
XX 1 AACTCCTGACCTCAGATGATC 21
XX
XX RESULT 992
XX ADR01282
XX ID ADR01282 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AC ADR01282;
XX
XX DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #2.
XX
XX SS hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
XX blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX
XX OS Rattus sp.
XX
XX PN DE10208794-A1.
XX
XX PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
XX PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
XX PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
XX PA (DEGS) DEGUSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
XX
XX PI boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX
XX Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
XX patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
XX PT and constant regions.
XX

PS Example; Page 4; 8bp; German.

CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.

SO Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 428 TTTTATTTTATTTTAAAG 448
Db 1 TTTTATTTTATTTTAAAG 21

RESULT 993

ID ADK01329 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ADK01329;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #49.

KW ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.

XX Rattus sp.

XX DE10208794-A1.

PD 04-SEP-2003.

PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

PA (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.

PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;

WPI; 2003-714082/68.

PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid; useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents; uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.

PS Example; Page 5; 8bp; German.

CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acids in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.

SO Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 427 TTTTATTTTATTTTAA 447
Db 1 TTTTATTTTATTTTAA 21

RESULT 994

ID ADP68377 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ADP68377;

DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)

DE DNA probe used to detect human NOV14 DNA (Ag210) SeqID 261.

KW human; probe; ss; NOVX; Alzheimer's disease; Huntington's; inflammatory;
KW Crohn's disease; rheumatoid arthritis; immunological; endocrine;
KW pigmentation; haematopoietic; psychotic; autoimmune; muscular;
KW osteoporosis; angina pectoris; hypotension; anxiety; alopecia; bulimia;
KW cancer; manic depression; vitinoid; antibacterial; analgesic;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; cerebroprotective; anticonvulsant;
KW dermatological; osteopathic; antiarthritic; antiinflammatory; cytostatic;
KW hypotensive; cardiant; hypertensive; anticancer; antiallergic;
KW antianginal; immunosuppressive; antidepressant; neurodegenerative.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200281510-A2.

PD 17-OCT-2002.

XX 18-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US001467.
 PF 18-JAN-2001; 2001US-0262454P.
 XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263605P.
 PR 25-JAN-2001; 2001US-0264159P.
 PR 31-JAN-2001; 2001US-026517P.
 PR 07-FEB-2001; 2001US-0267057P.
 PR 15-FEB-2001; 2001US-0269098P.
 PR 27-FEB-2001; 2001US-0271855P.
 PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0272920P.
 PR 18-APR-2001; 2001US-0284549P.
 PR 20-APR-2001; 2001US-0285040P.
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286287P.
 PR 05-JUL-2001; 2001US-0303229P.
 XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
 PA Anderson D, Burgess CE, Caeman SJ, Colman S, Edinger S,
 PI Ellerman K, Gerlach V, Gunther E, Kekuda R, Macdougall JR,
 PI Mehreban F, Patturajan M, Rothenberg M, Shinkets RA, Smitson G,
 PI Spytek KA, Stone DJ, Vernet CM, Zehusen BD;
 DR WPI; 2003-058497/05.
 XX New NOVX polypeptides useful for treating cancers, blood disorders,
 PT asthma, psoriasis, vascular disorders, hypertension, viral, bacterial or
 PT parasitic infections, allergy, renal disorders and skin disorders.
 XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 261; 415bp; English.
 PS This invention relates to novel nucleic acid molecules encoding NOVX
 CC polypeptides selected from NOV1 to NOV11 inclusive, as well as variants
 CC thereof. Specifically, it refers to vectors, host cells, antibodies,
 CC agonists, antagonists and recombinant methods for producing proteins.
 CC including GPCRs, secretory proteins and dual specificity phosphatases.
 CC The present invention describes these proteins as useful for the
 CC development of compositions that can be used to treat neurodegenerative
 CC diseases such as Alzheimer's and Huntington's, inflammatory conditions
 CC including Crohn's disease and rheumatoid arthritis, as well as
 CC immunological, endocrine, pigmentation, haematopoietic, psychotic,
 CC autoimmune and muscular disorders. Accordingly, it refers to various
 CC conditions including osteoporosis, angina pectoris, hypotension, anxiety,
 CC alopecia, bulimia, cancer and manic depression. As such, they exhibit
 CC various activities including vulnerary, virocidic, antibacterial,
 CC analgesic, neuroprotective, nootropic, cerebroprotective, anticonvulsant,
 CC dermatological, osteoprotic, antiarthritic, antiinflammatory, cytostatic,
 CC hypotensive, cardiant, hypertensive, antitumor, antiallergic,
 CC antiangiinal, immunosuppressive and antidepressant. This oligonucleotide
 CC is a 5' TET/ 3' TAMRA labelled DNA probe used to detect human NOVX DNA in
 CC an exemplification of the invention.
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 11 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 XX Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 646 AGGCTGGAGTGCAGTGGCGCA 666
 DB 21 AGGCTGGAGGCGCAGTGGTGC 1
 XX
 XX RESULT 995
 ADP86416/C
 ID ADP86416 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADP86416;
 XX
 XX 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE VLA4 antagonist-related PCR primer #1.
 XX

KW VLA4 antagonist; acute leukaemia; screening; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX Unidentified.
 OS
 XX WO2003097097-A1.
 PN
 XX 27-NOV-2003.
 PD
 XX 15-MAY-2002; 2002WO-JP004704.
 PF
 XX 15-MAY-2002; 2002WO-JP004704.
 PR
 XX 15-MAY-2002; 2002WO-JP004704.
 PA (NIIT/) NIITSU Y.
 PA (MATS/) MATSUNAGA T.
 PI Niiu Y, Matsunaga T, Miyake K, Sakamaki S, Akiyama T, Fujimi A;
 PI Tanaka I, Takemoto N;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2004-012487/01.
 DR
 XX Treatment and/or prevention of acute leukemia with medicinal compositions
 PT containing VLA4 antagonist, also applicable in diagnosing its prognosis
 PT and screening drug candidates.
 XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 1; 72pp; Japanese.
 PS
 XX The invention comprises VLA4 antagonists that may optionally be used with
 CC other anticancer agents for the treatment of acute leukaemia. The VLA4
 CC antagonists of the invention may be used to treat, prevent and diagnose
 CC acute leukaemia, the VLA4 antagonists may also be used to screen drug
 CC candidates. The present DNA sequence represents a PCR primer that was
 CC used in an example of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 XX Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 389 AAAGTGTGGATTACAGGCG 409
 DB 21 AAAGTGTGGATTACAGGCG 1
 XX
 XX RESULT 996
 ADK41377/C
 ID ADK41377 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADK41377;
 XX
 XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Human chromosome 19 RA1 i1 anchor probe.
 XX
 KW sequence polymorphism analysis; human; chromosome 19q; cancer; RA1; ss;
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; probe.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 XX WO2004003229-A2.
 PN
 XX
 XX 08-JAN-2004.
 PD
 XX 27-JUN-2003; 2003WO-DK00448.
 PF
 XX 27-JUN-2002; 2002DK-000011005.
 PR 07-OCT-2002; 2002DK-00001500.
 PR 25-FEB-2003; 2003DK-00000289.
 PR 29-APR-2003; 2003DK-00000639.
 XX
 XX (UYAA-) UNIV AARHUS.
 PA (ARBE-) ARBEJDSMILJO INST NAT INST OCCUPA.

```
XX NXo BA, Vogel U, Rockenbauer E, Bukowy ZK;
PI WPI; 2004-142878/14.
XX Estimating the disease risk or prognosis of an individual by sequence
XX polymorphism analysis.
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 135; 145pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel method of estimating disease risk or
XX prognosis of an individual by sequence polymorphism analysis, especially
XX polymorphisms in the human chromosome 19q. The invention further relates
XX to: estimating a treatment response of an individual suffering from
XX cancer to a disease treatment; a primer or probe for use in the method of
XX estimating the disease risk or prognosis of an individual or for
XX estimating a treatment response of an individual suffering from cancer to
XX a disease treatment; an antibody directed to an epitope of a RAI gene
XX product; and a kit for use in the method of estimating the disease risk
XX or prognosis of an individual or for estimating a treatment response of
XX an individual suffering from cancer to a disease treatment, comprising at
XX least one primer or probe and optionally amplifying means for nucleic
XX acid amplification. The novel method is useful for estimating the disease
XX risk or prognosis of an individual or for estimating a treatment response
XX of an individual suffering from cancer to a disease treatment. This
XX polynucleotide sequence represents a probe used in the exemplification of
XX the invention.
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 675 TCACGTCAACCTCTGCTCC 695
DB 21 TCACGTCAACCTCTGCTCC 1
RESULT 997
ADK41251/C
ID ADK41251 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX ADK41251;
AC
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human chromosome 19 DNA primer/probe SEQ ID NO 9.
DE
XX
XX sequence polymorphism analysis; human; chromosome 19q; cancer; RAI; ss;
KM single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; probe; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO2004003229-A2.
XX
XX 08-JAN-2004.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2003; 2003WO-DK000448.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2003; 2002DK-00001005.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2002; 2002DK-00001005.
XX
XX 07-OCT-2002; 2002DK-00001500.
XX
XX 25-FEB-2003; 2003DK-00000289.
XX
XX 29-APR-2003; 2003DK-00000639.
XX
XX (UYAA-) UNIV AARHUS.
XX
XX (ARBE-) ARBEJDSMILJO INST NAT INST OCCUPA.
XX
XX Nexo BA, Vogel U, Rockenbauer E, Bukowy ZK;
PI WPI; 2004-142878/14.
XX
XX Estimating the disease risk or prognosis of an individual by sequence
```

```
PT polymorphism analysis.
XX Claim 30; SEQ ID NO 9; 145pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel method of estimating disease risk or
XX prognosis of an individual by sequence polymorphism analysis, especially
XX polymorphisms in the human chromosome 19q. The invention further relates
XX to: estimating a treatment response of an individual suffering from
XX cancer to a disease treatment; a primer or probe for use in the method of
XX estimating the disease risk or prognosis of an individual or for
XX estimating a treatment response of an individual suffering from cancer to
XX a disease treatment; an antibody directed to an epitope of a RAI gene
XX product; and a kit for use in the method of estimating the disease risk
XX or prognosis of an individual or for estimating a treatment response of
XX an individual suffering from cancer to a disease treatment, comprising at
XX least one primer or probe and optionally amplifying means for nucleic
XX acid amplification. The novel method is useful for estimating the disease
XX risk or prognosis of an individual or for estimating a treatment response
XX of an individual suffering from cancer to a disease treatment. This
XX polynucleotide sequence represents a primer/probe used for detecting
XX single nucleotide polymorphisms in the DNA of human chromosome 19 of the
XX invention.
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 675 TCACGTCAACCTCTGCTCC 695
DB 21 TCACGTCAACCTCTGCTCC 1
RESULT 998
ADM32266
ID ADM32266 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX ADM32266;
AC
XX
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human interleukin-18 gene polymorphism related primer, SEQ ID NO 23.
DE
XX
XX human interleukin-18; IL-18; adult onset still disease; gene;
KM single nucleotide polymorphism; ss; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX JP2004049136-A.
XX
XX 19-FEB-2004.
XX
XX 22-JUL-2002; 2002JP-00212550.
XX
XX 22-JUL-2002; 2002JP-00212550.
XX
XX (SUGI/) SUGIURA S.
XX
XX (HYOB-) HYUBITTO GENOMICS KK.
XX
XX WPI; 2004-174121/17.
XX
XX Detecting gene polymorphism in interleukin-18 gene of human, useful for
XX detecting adult onset still disease.
XX
XX Claim 6; SEQ ID NO 23; 61pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel method for detecting a gene polymorphism
XX in a human interleukin (IL)-18 gene. The method involves detecting a g
XX base insertion between -6311 position and -6310 position, a polymorphism
XX at positions -5890, -5316, -4762, -4675, -3268, -689 and -640 of a
XX polynucleotide which consists of a fully defined sequence of 6640 base
```


CC pairs as given in the specification, where in the 6640bp polynucleotide, CC the position 6575 is set to +1 from which numbering is performed. The CC method is useful for detecting gene polymorphism in IL-18 gene of human CC and for detecting adult onset still disease. This polynucleotide sequence CC represents a primer of the human interleukin-18 gene of the invention.

CC Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;

Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 661 GGGCAATCTTGGCTCACTGC 681

Db 1 GGCACATCTCGGCTCACTGC 21

RESULT 999
ADL25728/c
ID ADL25728 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC ADL25728;

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Human NOVX gene, probe #29.

XX ss; probe; Cytostatic; Neuroprotective; Immunosuppressive; Gene therapy;
KW Vaccine; human; neurodegenerative disorder; autoimmune disorder; cancer.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN US2004005557-A1.

XX PD 08-JAN-2004.

XX PF 16-JAN-2002; 2002US-00051874.

XX PR 16-JAN-2001; 2001US-0261376P.

XX PR 18-JAN-2001; 2001US-0262454P.

XX PR 18-JAN-2001; 2001US-0262587P.

XX PR 31-JAN-2001; 2001US-0265530P.

XX PR 14-FEB-2001; 2001US-0268595P.

XX PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0272409P.

XX PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276777P.

XX PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291672P.

XX PR 27-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325306P.

XX PR 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330336P.

XX PR 09-NOV-2001; 2001US-0345202P.

XX PA (PADI/) PADIGARU M.

XX PA (ALSO/) ALSORROOK J P.

XX PA (COLM/) COLMAN S D.

XX PA (SPYT/) SPYTEK R A.

XX PA (BOLD/) BOLDOG F L.

XX PA (VERN/) VERNET C A M.

XX PA (LIL/) LI L.

XX PA (SHEN/) SHENY S G.

XX PA (CASW/) CASMAN S J.

PA (HERR/) HERMANN J L.
PA (PERM/) PERMAN J A.
PA (GORM/) GORMAN L.
PA (MEZE/) MEZES P D.
PA (KEKU/) KEKUDA R.
PA (TAUP/) TAUPIER R J.
PA (GERL/) GERLACH V.
PA (GROS/) GROSSE W M.
PA (LILX/) LILU X.
PA (ELLE/) ELLERMAN K.
PA (ROTH/) ROTHENBERG M.
PA (STON/) STONE D J.
PA (BURG/) BURGESS C B.

XX PADIGARU M, Alsobrook JP, Colman SD, Spytek KA, Boldog FL,
PI Vernet CAM, Li L, Shenoy SG, Casman SJ, Guo X, Edinger SR,
PI Macdougall JR, Malyankar UM, Patcurajan M, Shimkets RA, Pena CEA;
PI Tchernev VT, Zerhusen BD, Millet I, Miller CE, Lepley DM;
PI Smithson G, Baumgartner JC, Hermann JL, Peyman JA, Gorman L;
PI Mezes PD, Kekuda R, Taupier RJ, Gerlach V, Grose WM, Liu X;
PI Ellerman K, Rothenberg M, Stone DJ, Burgess CE;

DR WPI; 2004-081706/08.

PT New NOVX polypeptide, useful for preparing a composition for treating or
PT preventing a NOVX-associated disorder, e.g., neurodegenerative or
PT autoimmune disorders or cancer.

XX Example 3; Page 263; 282pp; English.

XX The invention relates to novel human NOVX nucleic acids and polypeptides.
CC The polypeptide, nucleic acid or antibody is useful for preparing a
CC composition for treating or preventing a NOVX-associated disorder, e.g.,
CC neurodegenerative or autoimmune disorders or cancer. The present sequence
CC represents a probe used to isolate human NOVX genes of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 11 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;

Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 646 AGGCTGAGGCGAGTGGCGCA 666

Db 21 AGGCTGAGGCGAGTGGTGA 1

RESULT 1000
ADM94155/c
ID ADM94155 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC ADM94155;

DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX DE BCL-2 gene related 3'MBR2 primer.

XX KW nucleic acid amplification; primer; PCR; detection;
KW chromosomal translocation; clonal rearrangement; chromosome aberration;
KW lymphoproliferative disorder; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO2004033728-A2.

XX PD 22-APR-2004.

XX PF 13-OCT-2003; 2003WO-NL000690.

XX PR 11-OCT-2002; 2002US-0417779P.

XX PA (UYRO-) UNIV ROTTERDAM ERASMUS.
PA (DAVI/) DAVI F B L.

XX Van Dongen J^M, Langerak A^M, Schuurink E^{MD}, San Miguel J^F;
 PI Garcia Sanz R, Parreira A, Smith J^L, Lavender F^L, Morgan G^J;
 PI Evans PAS, Kneba M, Hummel M, Macintyre EA, Baatard C;
 XX WPI; 2004-364878/34.

XX
 DR
 PT New set of nucleic acid amplification primers comprising a forward primer and
 PT a reverse primer and capable of amplifying a rearrangement, useful in
 PT diagnosing lymphoproliferative disorders.

XX
 PS Claim 14; Fig 11A, 121pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a set of nucleic acid amplification primers
 CC capable of amplifying a VH-JH or DH-JH IGH, VK-JK or VK/Inttron-kde IGH,
 CC Vlambda-Jlambda IGL, Vbeta-Jbeta TCRB or Dbeta-Jbeta TCRB, VJ-JY TCRG,
 CC Vdelta-Jdelta, Ddelta-Ddelta or Vdelta-Ddelta TCRD rearrangement
 CC comprising a forward primer and a reverse primer. Also described: (1) a
 CC nucleic acid amplification assay, preferably a PCR or multiplex PCR
 CC assay, using the set of primers; (2) detecting a PCR or DH-JH IGH, VK-JK
 CC or VK/Inttron-kde IGH, Vlambda-Jlambda IGL, Vbeta-Jbeta TCRB or Dbeta-
 CC Jbeta TCRB, VJ-JY TCRG, Vdelta-Jdelta, Ddelta-Ddelta or Vdelta-Ddelta
 CC TCRD rearrangement; (3) detecting chromosomal translocation (11;14)(BCI2-
 CC JG2-1) or t(14;18)(BCL2-IGH); (4) detecting human TBXAS1, recombination
 CC activating protein (RAG1), promyelocytic leukaemia zinc finger protein
 CC (PLZF) or AP4 gene; (5) assessing clonal rearrangements and/or chromosome
 CC aberrations; and (6) a kit for the detecting at least one rearrangement
 CC comprising the set of primers. The new set of nucleic acid amplification
 CC primers capable of amplifying a VH-JH or DH-JH IGH, VK-JK or VK/Int-
 CC kde IGH, Vlambda-Jlambda IGL, Vbeta-Jbeta TCRB or Dbeta-Jbeta TCRB, VJ-JY
 CC TCRG, Vdelta-Jdelta, Ddelta-Ddelta or Vdelta-Ddelta TCRD rearrangement
 CC are useful in diagnosing lymphoproliferative disorders. The present
 CC sequence is used in an example from the present invention.

XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1052 GCCACGACACCCCGCTAATTT 1072
 |||||
 DB 21 GCCACGACACCCGCTAATTT 1

RESULT 1001
 AAT71928/c
 ID AAT71928 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT71928;
 XX
 DT 18-AUG-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer detects marker 4072-2 in HH region of chromosome 6p2.1.
 XX
 KW Primer; polymerase chain reaction; amplify; hereditary haemochromatosis;
 KW HH; mutation; HH-associated allele; base-pair polymorphism; HHP-1;
 KW HHP-19; HHP-29; microsatellite repeat allele; genetic marker;
 KW interferon treatment; hepatitis C infection; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9635803-A1.
 XX
 PD 14-NOV-1996.
 XX
 PF 08-MAY-1996; 96WO-US006583.
 XX
 PR 08-MAY-1995; 95US-00436074.
 PR 15-NOV-1995; 95US-00559302.
 PR 09-FEB-1996; 96US-00599252.
 XX
 PA (MERC-) MERCATOR GENETICS INC.

XX
 PI Drayna DT, Feder JN, Gnilke A, Kimmel BE, Thomas WJ, Wolff RK;
 XX WPI; 1996-516691/51.

XX
 DR
 PT Diagnosing and genotyping of hereditary haemochromatosis (HH) - using
 PT primers to detect specific polymorphisms of the HH gene on chromosome
 PT 6p2.1 or novel microsatellite markers.

XX
 PS Claim 14; Page 14; 67pp; English.

XX The sequences given in AAT71901-72 represent a series of primer pairs
 CC which were used to determine the presence or absence of the common
 CC hereditary haemochromatosis (HH) gene mutation in an individual. The
 CC method comprises assessing genomic DNA from an individual for the
 CC presence or absence of the HH-associated allele of the base-pair
 CC polymorphism HHP-1, HHP-19 or HHP-29, and/or at least one non-optional
 CC marker comprising the following microsatellite repeat alleles of group A
 CC and optionally of group B: Group A: 19D9(205), 18B4(235), 1A2(239),
 CC 1E4(271), 24E2(245), 2B8(206), 3321-1(197), 4073-1(182), 4440-1(180),
 CC 4440-2(139), 731-1(177), 5091-1(148), 3216-1(221), 4072-2(148), 950-
 CC 1(142), 950-2(164), 950-3(165), 950-4(128), 950-5(180), 950-6(151), 950-
 CC 8(165), 63-1(128), 63-2(169), 63-3(169), 65-1(206), 65-2(81), 373-8(151),
 CC 373-29(109), 68-1(167), 241-6(105), 241-29(113) Group B: D6S464(206),
 CC D6S306(238), D6S258(199), D6S265(122), D6S105(124) and D6S1001(180);
 CC where the number in brackets indicates the number of nucleotides between
 CC and including the flanking primers and the absence of the genotype
 CC indicates the likelihood of the presence of the HH mutation. Knowledge of
 CC the new genetic markers allows the definition of genotypes characteristic
 CC of heterozygous carriers and homozygotes having a HH mutation in their
 CC genomic DNA. The potential for HH in an individual interferes with the
 CC effectiveness of interferon treatment for hepatitis C infection. By
 CC diagnosing this potential, the responsiveness of interferon treatment may
 CC be evaluated

XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 935 CTCGTGTACCCAGGCTGAGT 955
 |||||
 DB 21 CTCGTATGCCAGGCTGAGT 1

RESULT 1002
 AAT71942/c
 ID AAT71942 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT71942;
 XX
 DT 18-AUG-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer detects marker 950-8 in HH region of chromosome 6p2.1.
 XX
 KW Primer; polymerase chain reaction; amplify; hereditary haemochromatosis;
 KW HH; mutation; HH-associated allele; base-pair polymorphism; HHP-1;
 KW HHP-19; HHP-29; microsatellite repeat allele; genetic marker;
 KW interferon treatment; hepatitis C infection; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9635803-A1.
 XX
 PD 14-NOV-1996.
 XX
 PF 08-MAY-1996; 96WO-US006583.
 XX
 PR 08-MAY-1995; 95US-00436074.
 PR 15-NOV-1995; 95US-00559302.
 PR 09-FEB-1996; 96US-00599252.
 XX
 PA

PA	(MERCATOR GENETICS INC.
PB	
PC	
PD	Drayna DT, Feder JN, Ghitke A, Kimmel BE, Thomas WJ, Wolf RK;
PE	
PF	WPI, 1996-518691/51.
PG	
PH	Diagnosing and genotyping of hereditary haemochromatosis (HH) - using
PI	primers to detect specific polymorphisms of the HH gene on chromosome
PJ	6p2.1 or novel microsatellite markers.
PK	
PL	
PM	Claim 14; Page 15; 67pp; English.
PN	
PO	The sequences given in AAT71901-72 represent a series of primer pairs
PP	which were used to determine the presence or absence of the common
PQ	hereditary haemochromatosis (HH) gene mutation in an individual. The
PR	method comprises assessing genomic DNA from an individual for the
PS	presence or absence of the HH-associated allele of the base-pair
PT	polymorphism HHP-1, HHP-19 or HHP-29, and/or at least one non-optional
PV	marker comprising the following microsatellite repeat alleles of group A
PW	and optionally of group B: Group A: 19p9(205), 18B4(235), 1A2(239),
PX	1E4(271), 24E2(245), 2B8(206), 3321-1(197), 4073-1(182), 4440-1(180),
PY	4440-2(139), 731-1(177), 5091-1(148), 3216-1(221), 4072-2(148), 950-
PZ	1(142), 950-2(164), 950-3(165), 950-4(128), 950-5(180), 950-6(151), 950-
QA	8(165), 63-1(128), 63-2(169), 63-3(169), 65-1(206), 65-2(81), 373-8(151),
QB	373-29(109), 68-1(167), 241-6(105), 241-29(113) Group B: D6S464(206),
QC	D6S306(238), D6S258(199), D6S265(122), D6S105(124) and D6S1001(180);
QD	where the number in brackets indicates the number of nucleotides between
QE	and including the flanking primers and the absence of the genotype
QF	indicates the likelihood of the presence of the HH mutation. Knowledge of
QG	the new genetic markers allows the definition of genotypes characteristic
QH	of heterozygous carriers and homozygotes having a HH mutation in their
QI	genomic DNA. The potential for HH in an individual interferes with the
QJ	effectiveness of interferon treatment for hepatitis C infection. By
QK	diagnosing this potential, the responsiveness of interferon treatment may
QL	be evaluated
QM	
QN	Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QO	
QP	Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 22;
QQ	Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.Se+03;
QR	Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0
QS	
QT	931 CTCACCTCTGTTACCCAGCGTG 951
QU	
QV	
QW	
QX	21 CTCACCTGTCTCCAGCGTG 1
QY	
QZ	
RA	RESULT 1003
RB	AAT71925/C
RC	ID AAT71925 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
RD	XX
RE	XX AAT71925;
RF	XX
RG	DT 18-AUG-1997 (first entry)
RH	XX
RI	DE Primer detects marker 3216-1 in HH region of chromosome 6p2.1.
RJ	XX
RK	XX Primer: polymerase chain reaction; amplify: hereditary haemochromatosis;
RL	KW HH; mutation: HH-associated allele; base-pair polymorphism: HHP-1;
RM	KW HHP-19; HHP-29; microsatellite repeat allele; genetic marker;
RN	KW interferon treatment; hepatitis C infection; ss.
RO	XX
RP	OS Synthetic.
RQ	XX
RS	XX WO9635803-A1.
RT	PN
RU	WO9635803-A1.
RV	XX
RW	14-NOV-1996.
RX	PD
RY	PF 08-MAY-1996; 96WO-US006583.
RZ	XX
SA	PR 08-MAY-1995; 95US-00436074.
SB	PR 15-NOV-1995; 95US-00559302.
SC	09-FEB-1996; 96US-00599252.

XX	(MERC-) MERCATOR GENETICS INC.
PA	
XX	Drayna DT, Feder JN, Gaitrke A, Kimmel BE, Thomas WJ, Wolfe RK,
PI	A ^a .
XX	WP1; 1996-518691/51.
XX	
DR	
PR	Diagnosing and genotyping of hereditary haemochromatosis (HH) - using
PT	primers to detect specific polymorphisms of the HH gene on chromosome
PT	6p2.1 or novel microsatellite markers.
PS	
ES	Claim 14, Page 14; 67pd; English.
XX	
CC	The sequences given in AAT71901-72 represent a series of primer pairs
CC	which were used to determine the presence or absence of the common
CC	hereditary haemochromatosis (HH) gene mutation in an individual. The
CC	method comprises assessing genomic DNA from an individual for the
CC	presence or absence of the HH-associated allele of the base-pair
CC	polymorphism HHP-1, HHP-19 or HHP-29, and/or at least one non-optional
CC	marker comprising the following microsatellite repeat alleles of group A
CC	and optionally of group B: Group A: 19D9(205), 18B4(235), 1A2(239),
CC	1E4(271), 2A52(245), 2B8(206), 3321-1(197), 4073-1(182), 4440-1(180),
CC	4440-2(139), 731-1(177), 5091-1(148), 3216-1(221), 4072-2(148), 950-
CC	1(142), 950-2(164), 950-3(165), 950-4(128), 950-5(180), 950-6(151), 950-
CC	8(165), 950-1(128), 63-2(169), 63-3(169), 65-1(206), 65-2(81), 373-8(151),
CC	373-29(109), 68-1(167), 241-6(105), 241-29(113) Group B: D6S464(206),
CC	D6S06(238), D6S258(199), D6S265(122), D6S105(124) and D6S1001(180);
CC	where the number in brackets indicates the number of nucleotides between
CC	and including the flanking primers and the absence of the genotype
CC	indicates the likelihood of the presence of the HH mutation. Knowledge of
CC	the new genetic markers allows the definition of genotypes characteristic
CC	of heterozygous carriers and homozygotes having a HH mutation in their
CC	genomic DNA. The potential for HH in an individual interferes with the
CC	effectiveness of interferon treatment for hepatitis C infection. By
CC	diagnosing this potential, the responsiveness of interferon treatment may
CC	be evaluated
SQ	
SQ	Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 22;
	Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. NO. 1.5e+03;
	Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0
QY	
	935 CTCCTTACCCAGGCTGGAGT 955
DB	21 CTCATTGCCAGGCTGGAGT 1
RESULT 1004	
AAT72000/C	
ID AAT72000 standard; DNA; 22 BP.	
XX	
AC AAT72000;	
XX	
DT 18-AUG-1997 (first entry)	
XX	
DE Primer detects marker 4072-2 in HH region of chromosome 6p2.1.	
XX	
KW Primer; polymerase chain reaction; amplify; hereditary haemochromatosis;	
KW HH; mutation; HH-associated allele; base-pair polymorphism; HHP-1;	
KW HHP-19; HHP-29; microsatellite repeat allele; genetic marker;	
KW interferon treatment; hepatitis C infection; ss.	
XX	
OS Synthetic.	
XX	
PN WO9635802-A1.	
XX	
PD 14-NOV-1996.	
XX	
PF 06-MAY-1996; 96WO-US006352.	
XX	
PR 08-MAY-1995; 95US-00436074.	
PR 15-NOV-1995; 95US-00559302.	

PR 09-FEB-1996; 96US-00599252.
XX (MERC-) MERCATOR GENETICS INC.
XX
XX Drayna DT, Feder JN, Gnitke A, Kimmel BE, Thomas WJ, Wolff RK;
XX WPI; 1996-518690/51.
XX
XX Determ. of the common hereditary haemochromatosis gene mutation - using
XX primers based on novel microsatellite repeat flanking sequences or on
XX base-pair polymorphisms HHP-1, HHP-19 or HHP-29.
XX
XX Claim 14; Page 14; 67pp; English.
XX
XX The sequences given in AAT71973-2044 represent a series of primer pairs
XX which were used to determine the presence or absence of the common
XX hereditary haemochromatosis (HH) gene mutation in an individual. The
XX method comprises assessing genomic DNA from an individual for the
XX presence or absence of the HH-associated allele of the base-pair
XX polymorphism HHP-1, HHP-19 or HHP-29, and/or at least one non-optional
XX marker comprising the following microsatellite repeat alleles of group A
XX and optionally of group B: Group A: 19D9(205), 18B4(235), 1A2(239),
XX 1E4(271), 24E2(245), 2B8(206), 3321-1(197), 4073-1(182), 4440-1(180),
XX 4440-2(139), 731-1(177), 5091-1(148), 3216-1(221), 4072-2(148), 950-
XX 1(142), 950-2(164), 950-3(165), 950-4(128), 950-5(180), 950-6(151), 950-
XX 8(165), 63-1(128), 63-2(169), 63-3(169), 65-1(206), 65-2(81), 373-8(151),
XX 373-29(109), 68-1(167), 241-6(105), 241-29(113) Group B: D6S464(206),
XX D6S306(238), D6S258(199), D6S265(122), D6S105(124) and D6S1001(180);
XX where the number in brackets indicates the number of nucleotides between
XX and including the flanking primers and the absence of the genotype
XX indicates the likelihood of the presence of the HH mutation. Knowledge of
XX the new genetic markers allows the definition of genotypes characteristic
XX of heterozygous carriers and homozygotes having a HH mutation in their
XX genomic DNA. The potential for HH in an individual interferes with the
XX effectiveness of interferon treatment for hepatitis C infection. By
XX diagnosing this potential, the responsiveness of interferon treatment may
XX be evaluated
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 22;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 935 CTCCTGTACCCAGCGCTGAGT 955
XX DB 21 CTCCTATTCGCCAGCGCTGAGT 1
XX
XX RESULT 1006
XX AAT71997/c
XX ID AAT71997 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AAT71997;
XX
XX 18-AUG-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX Primer detects marker 3216-1 in HH region of chromosome 6p2.1.
XX
XX Primer; polymerase chain reaction; amplify; hereditary haemochromatosis;
XX HH; mutation; HH-associated allele; base-pair polymorphism; HHP-1;
XX HHP-19; HHP-29; microsatellite repeat allele; genetic marker;
XX interferon treatment; hepatitis C infection; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS
XX PN WO9635802-A1.
XX
XX 14-NOV-1996.
XX
XX 06-MAY-1996; 96WO-US006352.
XX
XX 08-MAY-1995; 95US-00436074.
XX

PR 15-NOV-1995; 95US-00559302.
XX 09-FEB-1996; 96US-00599252.
XX
XX (MERC-) MERCATOR GENETICS INC.
XX
XX Drayna DT, Feder JN, Gnitke A, Kimmel BE, Thomas WJ, Wolff RK;
XX WPI; 1996-518690/51.
XX
XX Determ. of the common hereditary haemochromatosis gene mutation - using
XX primers based on novel microsatellite repeat flanking sequences or on
XX base-pair polymorphisms HHP-1, HHP-19 or HHP-29.
XX
XX Claim 14; Page 14; 67pp; English.
XX
XX The sequences given in AAT71973-2044 represent a series of primer pairs
XX which were used to determine the presence or absence of the common
XX hereditary haemochromatosis (HH) gene mutation in an individual. The
XX method comprises assessing genomic DNA from an individual for the
XX presence or absence of the HH-associated allele of the base-pair
XX polymorphism HHP-1, HHP-19 or HHP-29, and/or at least one non-optional
XX marker comprising the following microsatellite repeat alleles of group A
XX and optionally of group B: Group A: 19D9(205), 18B4(235), 1A2(239),
XX 1E4(271), 24E2(245), 2B8(206), 3321-1(197), 4073-1(182), 4440-1(180),
XX 4440-2(139), 731-1(177), 5091-1(148), 3216-1(221), 4072-2(148), 950-
XX 1(142), 950-2(164), 950-3(165), 950-4(128), 950-5(180), 950-6(151), 950-
XX 8(165), 63-1(128), 63-2(169), 63-3(169), 65-1(206), 65-2(81), 373-8(151),
XX 373-29(109), 68-1(167), 241-6(105), 241-29(113) Group B: D6S464(206),
XX D6S306(238), D6S258(199), D6S265(122), D6S105(124) and D6S1001(180);
XX where the number in brackets indicates the number of nucleotides between
XX and including the flanking primers and the absence of the genotype
XX indicates the likelihood of the presence of the HH mutation. Knowledge of
XX the new genetic markers allows the definition of genotypes characteristic
XX of heterozygous carriers and homozygotes having a HH mutation in their
XX genomic DNA. The potential for HH in an individual interferes with the
XX effectiveness of interferon treatment for hepatitis C infection. By
XX diagnosing this potential, the responsiveness of interferon treatment may
XX be evaluated
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 22;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 935 CTCCTGTACCCAGCGCTGAGT 955
XX DB 21 CTCCTATTCGCCAGCGCTGAGT 1
XX
XX RESULT 1006
XX AAT72014/c
XX ID AAT72014 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AAT72014;
XX
XX 18-AUG-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX Primer detects marker 950-8 in HH region of chromosome 6p2.1.
XX
XX Primer; polymerase chain reaction; amplify; hereditary haemochromatosis;
XX HH; mutation; HH-associated allele; base-pair polymorphism; HHP-1;
XX HHP-19; HHP-29; microsatellite repeat allele; genetic marker;
XX interferon treatment; hepatitis C infection; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS
XX PN WO9635802-A1.
XX
XX 14-NOV-1996.
XX
XX 06-MAY-1996; 96WO-US006352.
XX

PR 08-MAY-1995; 95US-00436074.
PR 15-NOV-1995; 95US-00559302.
PR 09-FEB-1996; 96US-00599252.
XX
PA (MERC-) MERCATOR GENETICS INC.
PI Drayna DT, Feder JN, Gairke A, Kimmel BE, Thomas WJ, Wolff RK;
XX WPI; 1996-518690/51.
XX
PT Determn. of the common hereditary haemochromatosis gene mutation - using
PT primers based on novel microsatellite repeat flanking sequences or on
PT base-pair polymorphisms HHP-1, HHP-19 or HHP-29.
XX
PS Claim 14; Page 15; 67pp; English.
XX
CC The sequences given in AAT71973-2044 represent a series of primer pairs
CC which were used to determine the presence or absence of the common
CC hereditary haemochromatosis (HH) gene mutation in an individual. The
CC method comprises assessing genomic DNA from an individual for the
CC presence or absence of the HH-associated allele of the base-pair
CC polymorphism HHP-1, HHP-19 or HHP-29, and/or at least one non-optional
CC marker comprising the following microsatellite repeat alleles of group A
CC and optionally of group B: Group A: 19p9(205), 18B4(235), 1A2(239),
CC 1B4(271), 2A82(245), 2B8(206), 3321-1(197), 4073-1(182), 4440-1(180),
CC 4440-2(139), 731-1(177), 5091-1(148), 3216-1(221), 4072-2(148), 950-
CC 1(142), 950-2(164), 950-3(165), 950-4(128), 950-5(180), 950-6(151), 950-
CC 8(165), 63-1(128), 63-2(169), 63-3(169), 65-1(206), 65-2(81), 373-8(151),
CC 373-29(109), 68-1(167), 241-6(105), 241-29(113) Group B: D6S464(206),
CC D6S306(238), D6S258(199), D6S265(122), D6S105(124) and D6S1001(180);
CC where the number in brackets indicates the number of nucleotides between
CC and including the flanking primers and the absence of the genotype
CC indicates the likelihood of the presence of the HH mutation. Knowledge of
CC the new genetic markers allows the definition of genotypes characteristic
CC of heterozygous carriers and homozygotes having a HH mutation in their
CC genomic DNA. The potential for HH in an individual interferes with the
CC effectiveness of interferon treatment for hepatitis C infection. By
CC diagnosing this potential, the responsiveness of interferon treatment may
CC be evaluated
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 931 CTCACCTCTGTTACCCAGCTG 951
DB 21 CTCACCTCTGTTACCCAGCTG 1
XX
RESULT 1007
AAK09910/c
ID AAK09910 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AAK09910;
XX
DT 24-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human biallelic polymorphic marker downstream primer #216.
XX
XX Polymorphism; biallelic; human; forensic; paternity testing; disease;
XX detection; phenotypic typing; characteristic; infection; hereditary;
XX autoimmune disease; cancer; inflammation; drug; therapy; medication;
XX treatment; marker; primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9820165-A2.
XX PN
XX 14-MAY-1998.
XX PD
XX

PF 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020313.
XX
XX 06-NOV-1996; 96US-0030455P.
XX
XX (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX
PI Lander ES, Wang D, Hudson T;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-286974/25.
XX
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid segments from the human genome - used for
PT determining polymorphic forms for use in e.g. forensics, paternity
PT testing or phenotypic typing for disease.
XX
PS Claim 16; Page 73; 310pp; English.
XX
XX
CC AAK09121-X10268 are allele-specific oligonucleotide primers used in the
CC isolation of various biallelic polymorphic markers found in the human
CC genome (represented in AAX10269-X12937). These primers can be used in a
CC method for determining polymorphic forms in an individual for use in e.g.
CC forensics, paternity testing or for phenotypic typing for diseases such
CC as agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
CC dystrophy, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, Fabry's disease, familial
CC hypercholesterolemia, polycystic kidney disease, hereditary
CC spherocytosis, von Willebrand's disease, tuberous sclerosis, hereditary
CC hemorrhagic telangiectasia, familial colonic polyposis, Ehlers-Danlos
CC syndrome, osteogenesis imperfecta, acute intermittent porphyria,
CC autoimmune diseases, inflammation, cancer, diseases of the nervous
CC system, infection by pathogenic microorganisms, and characteristics such
CC as longevity, appearance (e.g. baldness, obesity), strength, speed,
CC endurance, fertility, and susceptibility or receptivity to particular
CC drugs or therapeutic treatments. The isolated polymorphic nucleic acid
CC segments can also be used to produce medicaments for the treatment of
XX prophylaxis of such diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 579 CACTACACCTGCGCTAATTTT 599
DB 21 CACTACACCTGCGCTAATTTT 1
XX
RESULT 1008
AAK89393
ID AAK89393 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AAK89393;
XX
DT 29-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MACK gene-specific primer 24R.
XX
XX Chemokine; breast tissue; breast milk; breast disease; vaccine; human;
XX inflammation; infection; mastitis; benign cystitis; hyperplasia;
XX mammary associated chemokine; MACK; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9936540-A1.
XX PN
XX 22-JUL-1999.
XX
XX 12-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000651.
XX PF
XX 20-JAN-1998; 98US-0071899P.
XX PR
XX 09-JUL-1998; 98US-0092155P.
XX
XX (CODON-) CODON DIAGNOSTICS LLC.
XX PA

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XX Papsidero LD, Dyster LM, Frustaci JM;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-458469/38.
XX
XX A mammary associated chemokine and related polynucleotides, useful for
XX detection and treatment of breast disease, especially cancer.
XX
XX Claim 28; Page 36; 76pp; English.
XX
XX The invention provides an isolated human chemokine, which is
XX preferentially expressed in breast tissue or detected in breast milk. An
XX antibody that recognizes the novel chemokine, or a chemokine-derived
XX antigenic peptide, can be used to treat breast disease in a patient. A
XX peptide, which binds to a cellular receptor for the chemokine, can also
XX be used to treat breast disease. Antigenic peptides of the chemokine can
XX be used to vaccinate patients against breast disease. The chemokine
XX polynucleotide sequences and the chemokine protein can be detected in
XX samples with primers, probes and antibodies using standard techniques.
XX This is useful for detecting breast disease. Other breast diseases that
XX can be treated or detected with the chemokine and its encoding
XX polynucleotides include inflammations, infections, mastitis, benign
XX cystitis, and benign hyperplasias as well as other malignancies. The
XX present sequence represents a gene-specific primer for amplifying the
XX human mammary associated chemokine (MACK) DNA
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 22;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 865 CTGGGATTACAGGCGGTAGCC 885
XX
XX 2 CTGGGATTATAGGTGTAGCC 22
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1009
XX AAH40206/c
XX ID AAH40206 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AAH40206;
XX
XX 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX SNP specific lower PCR primer SEQ ID 3002.
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
XX SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
XX Leisch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
XX polyarthritis; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
XX acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
XX inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX MO200129262-A2.
XX
XX 26-APR-2001.
XX
XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.
XX
XX 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
XX
XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
XX
XX Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-280930/30.
XX
XX New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
XX absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
XX acid sample.
XX
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XX Claim 1; Page 65; 83pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
XX primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
XX sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
XX includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
XX oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
XX SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
XX The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
XX performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
XX oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
XX identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
XX assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
XX individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
XX caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
XX agammaglobulinaemia, diabetes insipidus, Leisch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
XX dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,
XX osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
XX traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
XX disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
XX diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
XX inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
XX microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
XX paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
XX for a human SNP containing DNA sequence
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 22;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 695 CGGGTTCAAGTTATCTCCTG 715
XX
XX 21 CAGGTTCAAGTATCTCTG 1
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1010
XX AAD31451
XX ID AAD31451 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AAD31451;
XX
XX 31-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human chromosome 17 92Kb gene fragment amplifying PCR primer, Span2F.
XX
XX Human; Van Buchem's disease; genomic deletion; craniofacial dysmorphism;
XX autosomal recessive disorder; chromosome 17; chromosome 17q21;
XX bone dysplasia; 92Kb gene fragment; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200210455-A2.
XX
XX 07-FEB-2002.
XX
XX 30-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US023968.
XX
XX 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0221855P.
XX
XX 06-JUL-2001; 2001US-0303386P.
XX
XX (CELL-) CELLTECH R & D INC.
XX (STRA/) STRAHLING HAMPTON K.
XX
XX Brunkow ME, Prohl S, Paepfer B;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-227089/28.
XX
XX Methods for identifying subjects who are afflicted with or carriers of
XX diseases associated with genomic deletion(s), e.g. Van Buchem's disease,
XX by determining the presence of a deletion in the 92 kb region of human
XX
```

PT chromosome 17 at 17q21.
 XX
 PS Claim 7; Page 26; 109pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to methods for distinguishing between
 CC individuals homozygous for and therefore afflicted with van Buchem's
 CC disease, individuals heterozygous for and therefore carriers of van
 CC Buchem's disease and individuals who are not afflicted with van Buchem's
 CC disease comprising identifying a large genomic deletion in chromosome 17 at
 CC 17q21. The method is useful for identifying individuals who are afflicted
 CC with or carriers of diseases associated with one or more genomic
 CC deletion, particularly Van Buchem's disease, which is a rare autosomal
 CC recessive disorder that results in a bone dysplasia referred to as
 CC craniofacial hyperostosis. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to
 CC amplify 92Kb gene fragment in human chromosome 17 at 17q21
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 10 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 672 GGCTCACTGCACCTCTGCTT 692
 1 GGCTCACTGCACCTCCACCT 21
 RESULT 1011
 ABK65937/c
 ID ABK65937 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK65937;
 XX
 DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human gene specific PCR primer #25.
 XX
 KM Primer; ss; DNA microarray; differential expression analysis; human.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US6352829-B1.
 XX
 PD 05-MAR-2002.
 XX
 PF 05-JAN-1999; 99US-00225928.
 XX
 PR 21-MAY-1997; 97US-00859998.
 XX
 PA (CLON-) CLONTECH LAB INC.
 XX
 PI Chenchik A, Jokhadze G, Bibliahvilli R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-314699/35.
 XX
 PT Producing sub-population of labeled nucleic acids, useful for analyzing
 PT differences in RNA profiles between several different physiological
 PT sources, using set of distinct gene specific primers.
 XX
 PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 25; 11pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to producing a sub-population of labeled nucleic
 CC acids (NAs) comprising contacting a NA sample from a physiological
 CC source, with a pool of 50 distinct gene specific primers under suitable
 CC conditions to enzymatically generate sub-population of NAs, where each
 CC gene specific primer has a sequence complementary to a distinct mRNA, and
 CC each labeled NA is generated using a single gene specific primer. The
 CC method is useful for producing a sub-population of labeled NAs which is
 CC useful for analysing the differences in the RNA profiles between several
 CC different physiological sources, where the method comprises producing
 CC subpopulation of labeled NAs for the different physiological sources,
 CC comprising the populations for each physiological source to identify
 CC differences in the population, where the comparison is preferably

CC performed by hybridising the labeled NAs for each of the distinct
 CC physiological sources to an array of probe NAs stably associated with the
 CC surface of a substrate to produce a hybridisation pattern for each of the
 CC sources, and comparing the patterns for each of the sources, where
 CC differential gene expression assays are utilised in differential
 CC expression analysis of diseased a normal tissue e.g. neoplastic a normal
 CC tissue, or different tissue or subissue types. The present sequence is a
 CC human gene specific PCR primer used in the method of the invention. Note:
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from USPTO
 CC at <http://wipo.seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html?DocID=6352829B1>
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 10 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 643 CCAGGCTGAGACGTCAGTGGC 663
 21 CTCAGGCTGAGACGTAGTGC 1
 RESULT 1012
 AAD3557/c
 ID AAD3557 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD3557;
 XX
 DT 14-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human CD2000 DNA amplifying forward primer.
 XX
 KM Human; immunoglobulin; Ig; SIAM associated protein; SAP; CD2000 protein;
 KM immune proliferative disorder; immune disorder; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KM carcinoma; autoimmune disorder; multiple sclerosis; Grave's disease;
 KM Hashimoto's disease; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; hepatotropic;
 KM osteoarthritis; allergic inflammatory disorder; viral infection; asthma;
 KM psoriasis; apoptotic disorder; systemic lupus erythematosus; bronchitis;
 KM diabetes mellitus; septic shock; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;
 KM emphysema; cachexia; hepatic circulatory disorder; hepatitis; cirrhosis;
 KM acute myeloid leukemia; haemophilia; anaemia; gene therapy; cytostatic;
 KM immunosuppressive; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; Crohn's disease;
 KM osteopathic; antibacterial; immunomodulator; inflammatory bowel disease;
 KM jaundice; dermatological; ulcerative colitis; AIDS; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN BP123218-A1.
 XX
 PD 17-JUL-2002.
 XX
 PF 02-NOV-2001; 2001EP-00309339.
 XX
 PR 03-NOV-2000; 2000US-00706167.
 XX
 PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Fraser CC;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-620680/67.
 XX
 PT Novel isolated polypeptide containing immunoglobulin (Ig) and Ig-like domains
 PT like domains and SIAM associated protein, termed CD2000 or CD2001, useful
 PT for treating immune, inflammatory, or hepatic circulatory disorders.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 75; 138pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to nucleic acid molecule, designated CD2000 which
 CC encodes a polypeptide containing immunoglobulin (Ig) and Ig-like domains
 CC and SIAM associated protein (SAP) motif. CD2000 DNA and protein is
 CC useful for treating disorder such as immune proliferative disorders,
 CC immune disorders (e.g. carcinoma), viral infection, autoimmune disorders

CC (e.g., arthritis, multiple sclerosis, Grave's disease, and Hashimoto's
 CC disease), T cell disorder (e.g. acquired immune deficiency syndrome
 CC (AIDS)), inflammatory bowel disease (e.g. Crohn's disease and ulcerative
 CC colitis), inflammatory disorders (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis and
 CC osteoarthritis), allergic inflammatory disorders (e.g. asthma and
 CC psoriasis), apoptotic disorders (e.g. systemic lupus erythematosus, and
 CC insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus), cytotoxic disorders, septic shock,
 CC chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (e.g. emphysema), bronchitis,
 CC cachexia, jaundice, hepatic circulatory disorders, hepatitis, cirrhosis,
 CC acute myeloid leukaemia, haemophilia and anaemia. CD2000 DNA is used in
 CC gene therapy. CD2000 DNA is useful in screening assays, detection assays
 CC (e.g. chromosomal mapping, tissue typing, forensic biology), predictive
 CC medicine (e.g. diagnostic assays, prognostic assays, monitoring clinical
 CC trials and pharmacogenomics), and in methods of treatment (e.g.
 CC therapeutic and prophylactic). The present sequence is human CD2000 DNA
 CC amplifying primer

SQ Sequence 22 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1005 CGATTCTCCTGCTCAGCCTC 1025
 |||||
 Db 22 CGATTCTCCTGCTCAGCTC 2

RESULT 1013
 AAD63370/c
 ID AAD63370 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AAD63370;
 DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)

DE Human CD2000 cDNA specific forward PCR primer.

XX Human; CD2000; CD2001; therapy; TH1 disorder; insulin-dependent diabetes;
 KW chronic inflammatory disease; organ specific autoimmunity; sarcoidosis;
 KW graft rejection; lymphoproliferative disorder; psoriasis; leukaemia;
 KW immune disorder; graft versus host disease; inflammatory bowel disease;
 KW contact dermatitis; Chron's disease; ulcerative colitis; infection;
 KW autoimmune disease; multiple sclerosis; inflammatory disorder; asthma;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder; bronchitis;
 KW cystic fibrosis; bronchiolitis; hypersensitivity pneumonitis; emphysema;
 KW lung cancer; idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis; pneumonia; hepatic failure;
 KW jaundice; hereditary hyper bilirubinaemia; hepatic circulatory disorder;
 KW hepatitis; malignant tumour; hepatic vein thrombosis; colon cancer;
 KW amyloidosis; cirrhosis; lymphoma; scleroderma; mastocytosis; anaemia;
 KW haemophilia; thalassemia; dermatological; cytostatic; neuroprotective;
 KW immunosuppressive; hepatotropic; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
 OS XX
 PN US2003180888-A1.
 PN XX
 PD 25-SEP-2003.
 PD XX
 PF 12-MAY-2003; 2003US-00436523.
 PF XX
 PR 03-NOV-2000; 2000US-00706167.
 PR XX
 PR 02-NOV-2001; 2001US-00007303.
 PR XX
 PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 PA XX
 PI Frazer CC;
 PI XX
 DR MPI; 2003-843934/78.
 DR XX
 PT A new nucleic acid designated CD2000 encodes a polypeptide containing Ig
 PT and Ig-like domains and a SLAM associated motif and is useful to treat
 PT TH1 disorders including chronic inflammatory disease, diabetes and

PT autoimmune disease.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 66; Opp; English.

XX The present invention relates to novel CD2000 and CD2001 proteins and
 CC polynucleotides encoding such proteins. Sequences of the invention are
 CC used to treat TH1 disorders, particularly chronic inflammatory diseases,
 CC insulin-dependent diabetes, organ specific autoimmunity, psoriasis, graft
 CC rejection, contact dermatitis, graft versus host disease or sarcoidosis.
 CC The invention is useful to modulate or to identify modulators of immune
 CC disorders such as lymphoproliferative disorders (e.g., leukaemia or and x
 CC -linked lymphoproliferative disease), inflammatory bowel disease such as
 CC Chron's disease and ulcerative colitis, autoimmune disease such as
 CC multiple sclerosis, inflammatory disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis
 CC and asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disorders and viral, bacterial,
 CC fungal or parasitic infections. The invention is also useful to identify,
 CC isolate, deplete, track, or modulate the differentiation, replication
 CC and/or effector functions of immune cells, particularly T cells, B cells,
 CC eosinophils, dendritic cells and granulocytes in a sample. The invention
 CC can also be used to modulate the function, morphology, proliferation
 CC and/or differentiation of cells in the tissues in which it is expressed
 CC and therefore can be used to treat disorders such as bronchitis, cystic
 CC fibrosis, bronchiolitis, hypersensitivity pneumonitis, emphysema, lung
 CC cancer, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, pneumonia, jaundice, hepatic
 CC failure, hereditary hyper bilirubinaemias, hepatic circulatory disorders,
 CC hepatitis, cirrhosis, malignant tumours, hepatic vein thrombosis,
 CC lymphoma, leukaemia, colon cancer, amyloidosis, scleroderma, mastocytosis,
 CC haemophilia, anaemia and thalassemias. The present sequence is human
 CC CD2000 cDNA specific PCR primer used in the invention

SQ Sequence 22 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1005 CGATTCTCCTGCTCAGCCTC 1025
 |||||
 Db 22 CGATTCTCCTGCTCAGCTC 2

RESULT 1014
 AD123730
 ID AD123730 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AD123730;
 AC AD123730;
 XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Human LPDLR PCR primer #10.

XX Human LPDLR; LPDLR; lipase deficiency; atherosclerosis;
 KW fatty liver disease; dyslipidaemia; hypercholesterolaemia;
 KW hypertriglyceridaemia; mixed dyslipidaemia; lipid deficient state;
 KW lipoprotein deficient state; human; ss; PCR; primer.

OS Homo sapiens.
 OS XX
 PN WO2003055995-A2.
 PN XX
 PD 10-JUL-2003.
 PD XX
 PF 23-DEC-2002; 2002MO-CA001998.
 PF XX
 PR 21-DEC-2001; 2001US-0341786P.
 PR XX
 PR 10-JAN-2002; 2002US-034603P.
 PR XX
 PA (WENX/) WEN X.
 PA (STEW/) STEWART A K.
 PA (TSUI/) TSUI L.
 PA (HEGE/) HEGELE R A.
 PI Wen X, Stewart AK, Tsui L, Hegele RA;

XX WPI; 2003-569444/53.
DR Novel isolated LPL or LPLR lipase polypeptides, useful for identifying
XX substances that bind to the protein and which are useful for treating
PT diseases associated with lipase function e.g. atherosclerosis and
PT hypercholesterolemia.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 66; 172pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated mammalian (e.g., human or mouse)
CC lipase polypeptide (polyp), e.g., LPL (I) or LPLR polyp (II). (I) or
CC (II) is useful for identifying substances which can bind with LPL or
CC LPLR polyp, and for identifying a compound that affects the binding of
CC LPL or LPLR polyp and an LPL or LPLR binding polyp. (I) or (II) or
CC their nucleic acid is useful for identifying a compound that affects LPL
CC or LPLR polyp activity or expression. (I) or (II) or their nucleic acid
CC is useful for detecting or monitoring a condition associated with
CC increased or decreased LPL or LPLR expression or activity in an animal,
CC where the condition is lipase deficiency, atherosclerosis, fatty liver
CC disease and dyslipidemias, such as hypercholesterolemia,
CC hypertriglyceridemia, mixed (combined) dyslipidemia, lipid or lipoprotein
CC deficient states, and/or any other tissue or plasma disorders of lipid or
CC lipoprotein metabolism. The nucleic acid is useful for diagnosing the
CC presence of or a predisposition for a disorder in a subject which
CC involves detecting a germline alteration in the nucleic acid in the
CC subject. An inhibitor or useful for modulating triglyceride activity by
CC inhibiting expression or activity of (I) or (II). The nucleic acid is
CC useful as a probe or primer. The present sequence is used in the
CC exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
QY 220 AACTCCGACCTGAGATGATC 240
Db 2 AACTCCGACCTGAGATGATC 22
RESULT 1015
ABV77329/c
ID ABV77329 standard; DNA; 41 BP.
XX
XX ABV77329;
AC
XX 07-FEB-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Human protein 10.01 related probe 2.
XX
XX Human; 10.01; aminolase active site; arrhythmia; diabetes; probe; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX CN1342770-A.
PN
XX 03-APR-2002.
PD
XX 12-SEP-2000; 2000CN-00125186.
PF
XX 12-SEP-2000; 2000CN-00125186.
PR
XX (BODE-) BODE GENB DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.
PA
XX Mao Y, Xie Y;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-529811/57.
DR
XX New human protein 10.01 containing Phe-His aminolase active site and
PT encoding polynucleotide, useful for treating arrhythmia and diabetes.
XX

PS Example 7; Page 22 (disclosure); 33pp; Chinese.
XX
XX The invention relates to a human protein designated 10.01, containing the
CC Phe-His aminolase active site. Also disclosed are the encoding
CC polynucleotide, and a method for preparing the polypeptide by DNA
CC recombination. The application of the polypeptide is in treating
CC arrhythmia and diabetes. Also disclosed are the antagonist against this
CC polypeptide and its therapeutic action, and the application of the
CC polynucleotide. The current sequence represents a human protein 10.01
CC related probe sequence
XX
XX Sequence 41 BP; 6 A; 17 C; 9 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
QY 651 GGAGTCAGTGGCGCAATCTTGCTCATGCA 682
Db 32 GGAGTCAGTGGCGCAAGATTGCCCATGCA 1
RESULT 1016
AAT66003
ID AAT66003 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAT66003;
AC
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT
XX 18-JUN-1997 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Primer #2 to amplify repeat sequence marker Mfd103.
XX
XX Polymorphism; repeat sequence; genetic marker; primer; amplification;
KW PCR; polymerase chain reaction; paternity; maternity; human; pedigree;
KW linkage analysis; genetic disease; animal; plant; breeding; locus;
KW hybridisation; chromosome; de.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX US5582979-A.
PN
XX 10-DEC-1996.
PD
XX 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222177.
PF
XX 21-APR-1989; 89US-00341562.
PR
XX 05-SEP-1991; 91US-00754351.
XX
XX (MARS-) MARSHFIELD CLINIC.
PA
XX
PI
XX Weber JL;
PI
XX WPI; 1997-042299/04.
DR
XX
XX Detection of polymorphic genetic markers of the form (dc-da)n(dg-dt)n -
PT using novel nucleic acid mols. as primers.
PT
XX
XX Claim 7; Col 13-14; 186pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to the isolation of polymorphic repeat sequences
CC having the sequence (dc-da)n.(dg-dt)n which can be used as genetic
CC markers. Primers based on these sequences can be used to detect these
CC repeats, especially for use in e.g. paternity or maternity testing, human
CC genetic analysis such as linkage analysis of genetic disease, commercial
CC animal or plant breeding or pedigree analysis. Clones containing the
CC repeat sequences were isolated by hybridisation of chromosome-specific
CC phage libraries with a synthetic poly(dc-da).(dg-dt) probe. Over 100
CC repeat blocks were isolated. The primers AAT65798-T66047 were used to PCR
CC amplify the inserts from the isolated clones containing the repeat
CC sequences. The primers AAT66002-3 were used to amplify the repeat
CC sequence marker clone Mfd103 (AAT65774). (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
CC correct PF field.)

```
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 248 CTCGCGCTCCCAAGTGTCT 266
DB 1 CTCGCGCTCCCAAGTGTCT 19

RESULT 1017
AAZ5377/C
ID AAZ5377 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAZ5377;
XX DT 27-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Interspersed repeated sequence PCR primer ALU3'.
XX KW Human; absorptive hypercalciuria; osteoporosis; nephrolithiasis;
XX KM osteopathic; anticalciuric; chromosome 1q23.3-q24; therapy; diagnosis;
XX KW PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS WO9967426-A1.
XX PN 29-DEC-1999.
XX PD 23-JUN-1999; 99WO-US014347.
XX PF 23-JUN-1998; 98US-0090348P.
XX PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-0090348P.
XX PA (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
XX PI Reed-Giltner BY, Pak CVC;
XX DR WPI; 2000-116959/10.
XX PT Novel genomic region useful in screening for absorptive hypercalciuria or
XX PT osteoporosis with hypercalciuria.
XX PS Example 3; Page 125; 153pp; English.
XX CC The present sequence is that of interspersed repeated sequence PCR (IRS-
XX CC PCR) primer ALU3' used to identify human-specific sequences in yeast
XX CC artificial chromosomes (YAC) derived from the human chromosome 1q23.3-q24
XX CC region. The chromosomal region contains the locus associated with
XX CC absorptive hypercalciuria (AH). IRS-PCR fingerprints were generated, and
XX CC genes contained within YACs were identified by exon trapping. cDNA
XX CC corresponding to the AH gene was isolated (see AAZ5376). Identification
XX CC of the AH genomic region allows genetic screening for increased risk of
XX CC developing AH or osteoporosis with hypercalciuria
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 651 GGAGTGCAGTGGCGCATC 669
DB 19 GGAGTGCAGTGGCGCATC 1

RESULT 1018
AAA60279/C
ID AAA60279 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAA60279;
```

```
XX DT 07-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Human HPC2 cDNA exons 2/3 mutation screening primer SEQ ID NO: 100.
XX KW Human; mouse; prostate cancer predisposing gene; HPC2;
XX KM human chromosome 17p; gene therapy; peptide therapy; drug design;
XX KW PCR primer; sequencing primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS WO200027864-A1.
XX PN 18-MAY-2000.
XX PD 05-NOV-1999; 99WO-US026055.
XX PF 06-NOV-1998; 98US-0107468P.
XX PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-0107468P.
XX PA (MYRI-) MYRIAD GENETICS INC.
XX PI Tavtigian SV, Teng DHF, Simard J, Rommens JW;
XX DR WPI; 2000-376481/32.
XX PT Human prostate cancer (HPC)2 nucleic acids, polypeptides, and antibodies,
XX PT useful for treatment and diagnosis of prostate cancer.
XX PS Example 5; Page 59; 157pp; English.
XX CC The present sequence is a primer used in the isolation of the human and
XX CC murine prostate cancer predisposing genes HPC2 and Mm.HPC2. The human
XX CC version of the gene is found on chromosome 17p. Some alleles cause a
XX CC predisposition to cancer, particularly prostate cancer. This gene and its
XX CC protein can be used in peptide and gene therapy for cancer patients, as
XX CC well as being useful as diagnostic tools (both for cancer sufferers and
XX CC those with a predisposition to the disease) and in the production of
XX CC cancer drugs
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 541 CCTCAGCTCCCAAGTAGC 559
DB 19 CCTCAGCTCCCAAGTAGC 1

RESULT 1019
AAA48211/C
ID AAA48211 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAA48211;
XX DT 15-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Reverse PCR primer for detection of microsatellite marker DIS2728.
XX KW Tumour necrosis factor; TNF; TNF-R2; TNFRSF1B; PCR primer;
XX KW tumour necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1B; human;
XX KW cardiovascular disease; coronary artery disease;
XX KW non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; neuropathy in NIDDM;
XX KW essential hypertension; hyperlipidemia; diabetic neuropathy;
XX KW vasoprotective; antihypertensive; lipid-lowering; chromosome 1p36.2;
XX KW DIS2834; DIS2728; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS WO200031293-A1.
XX PN 02-JUN-2000.
```

XX 25-NOV-1999; 99WO-AU001050.
XX
XX 25-NOV-1998; 98AU-00007323.
XX
XX (UNSY) UNIT SYDNEY.
XX
XX Morris BJ;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-400096/34.
XX
XX Method for diagnosing a predisposition to a complex polygenic disease
XX e.g. coronary heart disease, hyperlipidemia and non-insulin-dependent
XX diabetes mellitus comprises assaying chromosome 1 for a genetic marker.
XX
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 45; 50pp; English.
XX
XX A novel method for determining a predisposition in a subject to a complex
XX polygenic disease involves assaying chromosome 1 for a genetic marker.
XX CC indicative of a predisposition to the disease. This method may be used
XX for determining predisposition to cardiovascular disease, coronary artery
XX disease, non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, neuropathy in NIDDM,
XX essential hypertension, hyperlipidemia and diabetic neuropathy. The
XX method can be used for testing an individual with a family history or in
XX the early stages of a complex polygenic disease to ascertain the chance
XX of developing hypertension, neuropathy or lipid disturbances such as high
XX total cholesterol, high low density lipoprotein cholesterol, abnormal
XX apolipoprotein AI and abnormal glycosylated haemoglobin. Once a complex
XX polygenic disease disposition has been identified the subject can be
XX treated to prevent or reduce the disease or delay its onset. The genetic
XX marker used in the method is D1S2834 and includes a CA repeat region in
XX intron 4 of the tumour necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1B
XX (TNFRSF1B) gene. The marker is located at chromosome 1p36.2. The present
XX sequence is the reverse PCR primer used for detection of the
XX microsatellite marker D1S2728. This marker was found to be linked to
XX hypertension
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX
XX 642 ACCCAGGCTGAGTGACGT 660
XX Db 19 ACCCAGGCTGAGTGAGT 1
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1020
XX AAF59729
XX ID AAF59729 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAF59729;
XX
XX 27-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human protease-activated receptor 4 (PAR4) RT primer, SEQ ID NO:13.
XX
XX
XX Protease-activated receptor 4, PAR4; human; activity modulation;
XX thrombin-mediated platelet activation; inhibitor; antagonist;
XX thrombotic disorder; thromboembolism; myocardial infarction; stroke;
XX pulmonary embolism; deep vein thrombosis; DVT;
XX peripheral arterial occlusion; activator; coagulation disorder;
XX reverse transcription; RT primer; ss.
XX
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX WO200107072-A1.
XX PN
XX 01-FEB-2001.
XX PD
XX 24-AUG-1999; 99WO-US019158.
XX PF
XX

PR 23-JUL-1999; 99US-00360482.
XX
XX (REGC) UNIT CALIFORNIA.
XX PA
XX Coughlin SR, Kahn M;
XX PI
XX
XX WPI; 2001-191348/19.
XX
XX
XX Affecting platelet activation, for treating e.g. thromboembolism or
XX PT pulmonary embolism, comprises administering two compounds that modulate
XX PT protease-activated receptor 1 and 4 activity, respectively.
XX
XX
XX Example 2; Page 15; 46pp; English.
XX
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of modulating thrombin-mediated
XX platelet activation. The method comprises the administration of specific
XX modulators of protease-activated receptor 1 (PAR1) and protease-activated
XX receptor 4 (PAR4) activity. The invention also encompasses an anti-PAR4
XX antibody directed against all or part of a thrombin-binding site of PAR4.
XX The method is useful for reducing the level of a thrombin response in a
XX mammal or for preventing disorders such as thromboembolism in individuals
XX with a history of thrombosis. Inhibitory compositions are useful in the
XX treatment of disorders such as myocardial infarction, stroke, pulmonary
XX embolism, deep vein thrombosis (DVT), peripheral arterial occlusion and
XX other blood system thromboses. Activating compositions are useful in the
XX treatment of disorders involving insufficient clotting, where dual
XX activation of PAR1 and PAR4 may increase activation of platelets, since
XX thrombin has the ability to activate both receptors. A PAR4 antibody is
XX used to block signalling through PAR4 and thus block PAR4's contribution
XX to thrombin-mediated platelet activation. The present sequence represents
XX a human PAR4 reverse transcription (RT) primer used in an exemplification
XX of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX
XX 727 TGAGTAGCTGGACTACAG 745
XX Db 1 TGAGTAGCTGGAGTTACAG 19
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1021
XX AAH38445/C
XX ID AAH38445 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAH38445;
XX
XX 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX SNP specific upper PCR primer SEQ ID 1241.
XX
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
XX SNE; genotyping; agammaglobulinemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
XX Leisch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
XX polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
XX acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
XX inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX WO200129262-A2.
XX PN
XX 26-APR-2001.
XX PD
XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.
XX PF
XX 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
XX PR
XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
XX PA
XX

```
PI Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-290930/30.
DR
XX
XX New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
PT acid sample.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 56; 83pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
CC agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,
CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 731 TAGCTGGGACTACAGCGC 749
DB 19 TAGCTGGGACTACAGCGC 1
RESULT 1022
AAH38669
ID AAH38669 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAH38669;
AC
XX
XX 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX SNP specific upper PCR primer SEQ ID 1465.
DE
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
KM SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
KM Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
KM polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
KM acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
KM inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200129262-A2.
XX
XX 26-APR-2001.
XX
XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000MO-US028436.
XX
XX 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
XX
XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
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XX
XX Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-290930/30.
DR
XX
XX New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
PT acid sample.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 57; 83pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
CC agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,
CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 731 TAGCTGGGACTACAGCGC 749
DB 1 TAGCTGGGACTACAGCGC 19
RESULT 1023
AAH38226/C
ID AAH38226 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAH38226;
AC
XX
XX 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX SNP specific lower PCR primer SEQ ID 1022.
DE
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
KM SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
KM Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
KM polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
KM acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
KM inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200129262-A2.
XX
XX 26-APR-2001.
XX
XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000MO-US028436.
XX
XX 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
XX
XX
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PA (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
XX
XX Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-290930/30.
DR
XX New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
PT acid sample.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 55; 83pp; English.
PS
XX Sequences AAH37205 - AAH0944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
CC primer extension (SNP) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPs primer is used as a genotyping primer.
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
CC agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,
CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1001 CAAGCATTCTCTCTCTC 1019
Db 19 CAAGCATTCTCTCTCTC 1
RESULT 1024
AAH38229
ID AAH38229 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAH38229;
XX
DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE SNP specific upper PCR primer SEQ ID 1025.
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
KW SNE; genotyping; agammaglobulinemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
KW Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
KW polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
KW acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
KW inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200129262-A2.
XX
PD 26-APR-2001.
XX
PF 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.
XX
PR 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.

XX
XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
XX
XX Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-290930/30.
DR
XX New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
PT acid sample.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 55; 83pp; English.
PS
XX Sequences AAH37205 - AAH0944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
CC primer extension (SNP) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPs primer is used as a genotyping primer.
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
CC agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,
CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 731 TAGCTGGACTACAGCGC 749
Db 1 TAGCTGGACTACAGCGC 19
RESULT 1025
AAH38677
ID AAH38677 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAH38677;
XX
DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE SNP specific upper PCR primer SEQ ID 1473.
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
KW SNE; genotyping; agammaglobulinemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
KW Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
KW polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
KW acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
KW inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200129262-A2.
XX
PD 26-APR-2001.
XX
PF 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.
XX

XX		15-OCT-1999;	99US-0160096P.
XX	(ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.		
PA	Picoult-Newburg L,	Pohl M,	
XI	WP1; 2001-290930/30.		
XX			
PT	New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,		
PT	absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic acid sample.		
PS	Claim 1; Page 57; 83pp; English.		
CC	Sequences AAH37205 - AAA40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.		
CC	The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g. agammaglobulinaemia, diabetes insipidus, Leesh-Nyhan syndrome, muscular dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease, osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial diseases of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune disease, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific for a human SNP containing DNA sequence		
CC	Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;		
QY	Query Match	1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;	
Dt	Best Local Similarity	94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;	
	Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0		
YY	393 TGCTGGATTACAGCGCTG 411 1 TGCTGGATTACAGCATG 19		
AAH38221	standard; DNA; 19 BP.		
AAH38221;			
DT	14-AUG-2001 (first entry)		
SNP	specific upper PCR primer SEQ ID 1017.		
KW	single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension; SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer; leesh-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia; polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease; acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis; inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; se.		
Homo sapiens.			
WO200129262-A2.			
26-APR-2001.			
13-OCT-2000; 2000MO-USO28436.			

PR	XX	15-OCT-1999;	99US-0160096P.
XX	XX	(ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.	
XX	XX	Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M,	
XX	XX	WPI; 2001-290930/30.	
DR	XX		
PT	XX	New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,	
PT	XX	absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic	
PT	XX	acid sample.	
XX	XX		
XX	XX	Claim 1; Page 55; 83pp; English.	
XX	XX		
CC	XX	Sequences AAH37505 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide	
CC	XX	primer extension (SNPE) primers and the sequences of regions flanking	
CC	XX	sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention	
CC	XX	includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the	
CC	XX	oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a	
CC	XX	SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.	
CC	XX	The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by	
CC	XX	performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The	
CC	XX	oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or	
CC	XX	identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to	
CC	XX	assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of	
CC	XX	individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being	
CC	XX	caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.	
CC	XX	agammaglobulinaemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular	
CC	XX	dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,	
CC	XX	osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic	
CC	XX	traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial	
CC	XX	diseases of which a component is or may be genetic, such as autoimmune	
CC	XX	diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,	
CC	XX	inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic	
CC	XX	microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and	
CC	XX	paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific	
CC	XX	for a human SNP containing DNA sequence	
XX	XX		
SQ	XX	Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
		Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;	
		Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;	
		Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
OY		393 TGCTGGATTACAGCGCTG 411	
DB		1 TGCTGGATTACAGGCATG 19	
RESULT 1027			
AA513576			
ID	AA513576	standard; DNA; 19 BP.	
XX	XX		
XX	XX	AA513576;	
DT	XX		
DT	XX	17-DEC-2001 (first entry)	
XX	XX		
DE	XX	Reverse PCR primer used to isolate CA repeats from PAC 612c19 (56Ca1).	
XX	XX		
KW	KW	Human; VMGL0M; glomulin; venous malformation glomangioma; PCR primer;	
XX	XX	CA repeat; PAC 612c19; ss.	
OS	XX	Homo sapiens.	
XX	XX		
XX	XX	WO200150856-A2.	
XX	XX		
PD	XX	23-AUG-2001.	
XX	XX		
PF	XX	16-FEB-2001; 2001WO-EP001760.	
XX	XX		
XX	XX	16-FEB-2000; 2000EP-00870022.	
PR	XX	10-APR-2000; 2000US-0195777P.	

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PR 22-DEC-2000; 2000EP-00870320.
XX
XX (UUYLO-) UNIV CATHOLIQUE LOUVAIN.
XX
XX Vikkula M;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-557643/62.
XX
XX New VMGLOM genes and polypeptides, useful in gene therapy or for
XX preventing, treating or alleviating disorders with vascular component,
XX e.g. varicosities, cardiopathies, cerebral disorders or cancer.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 71; 157pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human and mouse
XX VMGLOM polypeptides (long form and short form), and the nucleic acid
XX molecules encoding them. VMGLOMs (also referred to as glomulins) are a
XX subtype of venous malformations (VMs) called glomangiomas. In humans,
XX VMGLOM has been mapped to chromosome 1p21-22. VMGLOMs and the nucleic
XX acids encoding for them are useful as a medicament or for incorporation
XX into a diagnostic kit. Such medicaments are useful for preventing,
XX treating or alleviating disorders with a vascular component, particularly
XX where alteration of vascular smooth muscle cell phenotype is needed, e.g.
XX varicosities, cardiopathies or cardiomyopathies, cerebral disorders and
XX cancer. The nucleic acids are also useful in gene therapy. The present
XX sequence for reverse PCR primer is used to isolate novel CA repeats from
XX PAC 612c19 (56CA1) clone in the methods of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 544 CAGCCTCCCAAGTAGCTGG 562
XX 1 CAGCCTCCCAAGTAGCTAG 19
XX
XX RESULT 1028
XX AAS13569/c
XX ID AAS13569 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAS13569;
XX
XX 17-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Forward PCR primer used to isolate CA repeats from PAC 606m5 clone.
XX
XX Human; VMGLOM; glomulin; venous malformation glomangioma; PCR primer;
XX CA repeat; PAC 606m5; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200160856-A2.
XX
XX 23-AUG-2001.
XX
XX 16-FEB-2001; 2001WO-EP001760.
XX
XX 16-FEB-2000; 2000EP-00870022.
XX
XX 10-APR-2000; 2000US-0195777P.
XX
XX 22-DEC-2000; 2000EP-00870320.
XX
XX (UUYLO-) UNIV CATHOLIQUE LOUVAIN.
XX
XX Vikkula M;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-557643/62.
XX
XX New VMGLOM genes and polypeptides, useful in gene therapy or for
XX preventing, treating or alleviating disorders with vascular component,
XX e.g. varicosities, cardiopathies, cerebral disorders or cancer.
XX

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XX
XX Disclosure; Page 71; 157pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human and mouse
XX VMGLOM polypeptides (long form and short form), and the nucleic acid
XX molecules encoding them. VMGLOMs (also referred to as glomulins) are a
XX subtype of venous malformations (VMs) called glomangiomas. In humans,
XX VMGLOM has been mapped to chromosome 1p21-22. VMGLOMs and the nucleic
XX acids encoding for them are useful as a medicament or for incorporation
XX into a diagnostic kit. Such medicaments are useful for preventing,
XX treating or alleviating disorders with a vascular component, particularly
XX where alteration of vascular smooth muscle cell phenotype is needed, e.g.
XX varicosities, cardiopathies or cardiomyopathies, cerebral disorders and
XX cancer. The nucleic acids are also useful in gene therapy. The present
XX sequence for forward PCR primer is used to isolate novel CA repeats from
XX PAC 606m5 clone in the methods of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 214 GTCTCGAAGTCCGACCTC 232
XX 19 GTCTCGAAGTCTGACCTC 1
XX
XX RESULT 1029
XX AAH24568
XX ID AAH24568 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAH24568;
XX
XX 07-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Alu sequence-specific primer Alu-Antisense.
XX
XX Human; Alu; metastatic potential determination; cancer;
XX chorioallantoic membrane; CAM; avian embryo; intravasation;
XX cell migration; drug screening; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6228345-B1.
XX
XX 08-MAY-2001.
XX
XX 04-AUG-1999; 99US-00366840.
XX
XX 04-AUG-1999; 99US-00366840.
XX
XX (MOUNT ) MOUNT SINAI SCHOOL MEDICINE.
XX
XX Ossowski L;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-342659/36.
XX
XX Determining the metastatic potential of cancer cells and measuring
XX invasion, comprises introducing cancer cells into the upper
XX chorioallantoic membrane (CAM) and detecting cancer cell migration from
XX the upper CAM to the lower CAM.
XX
XX Example; Col 11; 24pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method for determining the metastatic
XX potential of cancer cells derived from a subject with cancer. The method
XX comprises introducing a cancer cell sample into the upper chorioallantoic
XX membrane (CAM) of an avian embryo into which an artificially generated
XX air pocket has been created, incubating the embryo for intravasation to
XX occur, and detecting migration of the cancer cells from the upper CAM to
XX the lower CAM. The present sequence was used to selectively amplify human
XX specific Alu repeat sequences, which will be present in the cancer cell
XX

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CC DNA but not in the DNA of the CAM. This procedure enables detection of
CC the migration of inoculated cancer cells into the lower CAM. The method
CC is useful for measuring the metastatic potential of cancer cells, for
CC measuring the ability of the cancer cells to invade blood vessels, and as
CC a drug screening assay and thereby identifying the agents having anti-
CC metastatic activity and thereby modulating the metastatic potential of
CC cancer cells. The method may also be used to screen for agents capable of
CC inhibiting cancer cell intravasation, and to detect phenotypic changes
CC effected by genetic manipulation of cancer cells that result in changes
CC in metastatic potential

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 640 TCACCCAGGCTGAGTGCA 658
DB 1 TCGCCAGGCTGAGTGCA 19

RESULT 1030
AB482197
ID AB482197 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AB482197;

XX DT 25-JAN-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Zmax1 gene region physical map preparation SRS marker #156.

XX KW Human; high bone mass; HBM gene; Zmax1 gene; chromosome 11; 11q13.3;
XX sequence tagged site; SRS; osteoporosis; osteoporosis; gene therapy;
XX antihemese therapy; vaccine; bone disorder; Paget's disease; adapter;
XX sclerosis; osteomalacia; fibrous dysplasia; PCR primer; linker; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO200177327-A1.

XX PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016951.

XX PR 05-APR-2000; 2000US-00543771.

XX PR 05-APR-2000; 2000US-00544398.

XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.

XX PI Carull1 JP, Little RD, Recker RR, Johnson ML;

XX DR WPI; 2001-657171/75.

XX PT New high bone mass (HBM) and Zmax1 genes and proteins useful for
XX modulating bone mass for the treatment of e.g. osteoporosis.

XX PS Disclosure; Page 34; 443pp; English.

XX The present invention describes the human Zmax1 gene and the high bone
CC mass (HBM) gene, which are found on chromosome 11q13.3. The Zmax1 and HBM
CC genes have osteopetrotic activities. The genes can be used in gene therapy,
CC antisense therapy and in the production of vaccines. They can be used in
CC the diagnosis and treatment of bone disorders including osteoporosis,
CC Paget's disease, sclerostosis, osteomalacia and fibrous dysplasia.
CC AB482038 to AB482700 and AB48168 to AB48193 represent sequences used in
CC the exemplification of the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 392 GTGCTGGATTACAGGCGT 410
DB 1 GTGCTGGATTACAGGCGT 19

RESULT 1031
AAS99014/C
ID AAS99014 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAS99014;

XX DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human prostate cancer predisposing gene (HPC2) PCR primer #10.

XX KW Human; mouse; HPC2; prostate cancer; neoplastic growth; cytostatic; ss;
XX gene therapy; prostate cancer predisposing gene; chimpanzee; gorilla;
XX sequencing primer; PCR primer.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200185911-A2.

XX PD 15-NOV-2001.

XX PF 07-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US014602.

XX PR 05-MAY-2000; 2000US-00564805.

XX (MYRI-) MYRIAD GENETICS INC.

XX PA (HOSP-) HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.

XX PI Tavrigian SV, Teng DHF, Simard J, Rommens JM;

XX DR WPI; 2002-066599/09.

XX PT Novel nucleic acid sequence encoding HPC2 polypeptide, which is marker
XX for prostate cancer, is useful in gene therapy techniques to restore HPC2
XX normal levels by which neoplastic growth is suppressed in recipient cell.

XX PS Example 8; Page 72; 239pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a human prostate cancer predisposing gene coding
CC for an HPC2 polypeptide. The DNA and protein sequences are useful as
CC diagnostic reagents for identifying a mutant HPC2 nucleotide sequence in
CC a suspected mutant HPC2 allele by comparing the sequence of the suspected
CC mutant HPC2 allele with a wild-type HPC2 sequence. The sequences are also
CC useful for detecting an alteration in HPC2, where the alteration is
CC associated with cancer in a human. The method involves analysing an HPC2
CC gene or an HPC2 gene expression product from a tissue of the human. The
CC HPC2 gene is useful as a marker for prostate cancer and can be used in
CC gene therapy techniques to suppress neoplastic growth of recipient cells
CC which carry the mutant HPC2 allele. The sequences represent primers used
CC in the methods of the invention, cDNA encoding human and mouse HPC2 and
CC cDNA encoding HPC2 paralogues and orthologues

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 541 CCTGAGCTCCCAATGAC 559
DB 19 CCTGAGCTCCCAATGAC 1

RESULT 1032

AB43899/C
ID AB43899 standard; DNA; 19 BP.


```

AC  ABL43899;
XX
XX  11-APR-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE  Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:943.
XX
XX  Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
KM  PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
XX  JP2001321190-A.
PN
XX
XX  20-NOV-2001.
PD
XX
XX  12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
PF
XX
XX  10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
PR
XX
XX  (RIKA ) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
PA  (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX
XX  WPI; 2002-144136/19.
DR
XX
XX  Arraying genome clones.
PT
XX
PS  Claim 4; Page 23; 528pp; Japanese.
XX
XX  The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
CC  method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
CC  multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
CC  multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
CC  sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
CC  (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
CC  amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
CC  plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
CC  of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
CC  the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
CC  plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
CC  discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
CC  and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
CC  resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
CC  are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
CC  plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
CC  reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
CC  microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
CC  PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
CC  represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
CC  specifically claimed for use in the present invention
XX
XX  Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 383 CCTCCAAAGTGTGGAT 401
DB 19 CCTCCAAAGTGTGGAT 1

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XX  Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX  JP2001321190-A.
PN
XX
XX  20-NOV-2001.
PD
XX
XX  12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
PF
XX
XX  10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
PR
XX
XX  (RIKA ) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
PA  (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX
XX  WPI; 2002-144136/19.
DR
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XX  Arraying genome clones.
PT
XX
PS  Claim 4; Page 34; 528pp; Japanese.
XX
XX  The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
CC  method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
CC  multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
CC  multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
CC  sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
CC  (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
CC  amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
CC  plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
CC  of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
CC  the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
CC  plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
CC  discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
CC  and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
CC  resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
CC  are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
CC  plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
CC  reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
CC  microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
CC  PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
CC  represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
CC  specifically claimed for use in the present invention
XX
XX  Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 194 TCTCCATGTGTGACGCT 212
DB 1 TCACCATGTGTGACGCT 19

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RESULT 1033
ABL44483
ID  ABL44483 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX  ABL44483;
AC
XX
XX  11-APR-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX  Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1527.
DE
XX
XX  Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
KM  PCR primer; ss.

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RESULT 1034
ABL44464/C
ID  ABL44464 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX  ABL44464;
AC
XX
XX  11-APR-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX  Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1508.
DE
XX
XX  Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
KM  PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX  Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX  JP2001321190-A.
PN
XX
XX  20-NOV-2001.
PD
XX
XX  12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.

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XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.
XX Arraying genome clones.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 34; 528pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 674 CTCACGCAACCTCGGCT 692
DB 19 CTCACGCAACCTCGGCT 1
RESULT 1035
ABL45272/C
ID ABL45272 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ABL45272;
XX
XX
DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:2316.
XX
XX Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX JP2001321190-A.
XX
XX 20-NOV-2001.
XX
PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
XX
XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
XX
XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX
XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.
XX

PT Arraying genome clones.
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 50; 528pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 642 ACCCAGGCTGAGTGCTACT 660
DB 19 ACCCAGGCTGAGTGCTACT 1
RESULT 1036
ABL59043
ID ABL59043 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ABL59043;
XX
XX
DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleotide sequence of a primer.
XX
XX Human; allergosis; eosinophil; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX JP2002095500-A.
XX
XX 02-APR-2002.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00291316.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00291316.
XX
XX (GENO-) GENOX SOYAKU KENKYUSHO KK.
XX (KOKU-) KOKURITSU SHONI BYOIN INCHO.
XX
XX WPI; 2002-439993/47.
XX
XX Examining allergosis, involves measuring the expression levels of a
XX specific gene, and comparing it to the levels in the eosinophils of a
XX healthy control.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 14; 20pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The specification describes a method for examining allergosis. The method
CC comprises measuring the expression level of the gene given in ABL59037,
CC and comparing it with the expression level of the gene in the eosinophils

CC of a healthy person. The method is used for the examination of
CC allergoids. The present sequence represents a primer, which is used in
CC the course of the invention

XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 871 TTACAGCGTACAGCCCA 889
DB 1 TTACAGCGTACAGCCCA 19

RESULT 1037

ABK22994
ID ABK22994 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC ABK22994;

DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)

DE Human Zmax1 cDNA reverse PCR primer #78.

XX Human; mouse; Zmax1; HBM; high bone mass gene; lipid regulation; stroke;
XX lipid-associated condition; arteriosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; ss;
XX osteoporosis; atherosclerosis; diabetic atherosclerosis; plaque build-up;
XX neurovascular condition; wound healing; gene therapy; PCR primer; probe;
XX bone development disorder; arteriosclerotic; cardiovascular;
XX osteopathic; cerebroprotective.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200192891-A2.

PD 06-DEC-2001.

PE 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016946.

PF 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-00578900.

XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
PA (UYCR-) UNIV CREIGHTON SCHOOL MEDICINE.

XX Carulli JP, Little RD, Recker RR, Johnson ML;

XX WPI; 2002-097784/13.

XX Identifying molecules involved in lipid regulation, useful for
PT diagnosing, treating or preventing e.g., arteriosclerosis, comprises
PT identifying a molecule that binds to high bone mass gene or its
PT corresponding wild type gene.

XX Disclosure; Page 39; 409pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a method for identifying a molecule involved in
CC lipid regulation comprising identifying a molecule that binds to or
CC inhibits binding of a molecule to high bone mass (HBM) or its wild type
CC gene, Zmax1. Compounds identified by the method are useful for treating,
CC diagnosing, preventing or screening for normal and abnormal lipid-
CC associated conditions, including arteriosclerosis, cardiovascular
CC disease, stroke, and osteoporosis. The compounds may also be used in the
CC treatment or prevention of diabetic atherosclerosis, neurovascular
CC conditions caused by plaque build-up, poor circulation due to plaque
CC build-up and associated poor wound healing. The methods may be used in
CC gene therapy, pharmaceutical development, and diagnostic assays for bone
CC development disorders. Molecules identified by comparison of Zmax1 and
CC HBM systems can be used as surrogate markers in pharmaceutical
CC development, in diagnosis of human or animal bone disease, and in the
CC treatment of bone diseases. Sequences ABK22776-ABK23411 represent cDNA
CC molecules encoding human Zmax1 and HBM, and PCR primers, probes, linkers
CC and adapters of the invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 392 GTGCTGGGATTACAGCGGT 410
DB 1 GTGCTGGGATTACAGGTGT 19

RESULT 1038

ABQ81231/C
ID ABQ81231 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC ABQ81231;

DT 05-DEC-2002 (first entry)

DE Human 14273 forward PCR primer h14273.

XX Human; 14273; metabolic disorder; obesity; diabetes; anorexia; cachexia;
XX anorectic; antidiabetic; anabolic; transgenic animal; gene therapy; PCR;
XX primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200267868-A2.

PD 06-SEP-2002.

PE 26-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US006131.

PF 26-FEB-2001; 2001US-0271655P.

PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

XX Gimeno R, Tsai F;

XX WPI; 2002-698629/75.

XX Identifying a nucleic acid associated with a metabolic disorder, useful
PT for diagnosing metabolic disorders, e.g. obesity, comprises contacting
PT the sample with a probe comprising at least 25 contiguous nucleotides of
PT the 14273 gene.

XX Example 1; Page 61; 95pp; English.

XX The present sequence is that of forward PCR primer h14273 for human 14273
CC (see ABQ81226), a nucleic acid associated with metabolic disorders. PCR
CC was used to produce a human 14273 probe (see ABQ81231), which was used to
CC examine the expression profile of 14273. It was found that 14273

XX molecules are expressed at high levels in adipose tissue, e.g. white
CC adipose tissue and brown adipose tissue, as well as in pancreatic islets.
CC They are upregulated during exposure to cold (i.e. under conditions that
CC affect brown or white adipocyte metabolism) and downregulated in genetic
CC models of obesity. The present invention provides 14273 nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides and antibodies useful for the diagnosis and treatment of
CC metabolic disorders including obesity, anorexia, cachexia and diabetes.
CC Also provided are methods for identifying a subject having a metabolic
CC disorder, for identifying a compound capable of modulating metabolic
CC activity, methods for modulating metabolic activity or adipocyte activity
CC (hyperplastic growth, hypertrophic growth or lipogenesis), methods for
CC modulating lipogenesis or lipolysis in a subject, and a method for
CC regulating endogenous glucose levels

XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC compositions, which may be employed for treating or preventing bone
CC diseases, e.g. osteoporosis, osteomalacia, rickets, Paget's disease, or
CC neoplasms of the bone. The transgenic animals and nucleic acids are also
CC useful in methods for diagnosing diseases involved in bone development,
CC or characterised by reduced bone density or mass. The present sequence is
CC used in the exemplification of the invention

XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 392 GTGCTGGATTACAGCGCT 410
Db 1 GTGCTGGATTACAGCGCT 19

RESULT 1041
ADB98275
ID ADB98275 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX
AC ADB98275;

XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX
DE Sequence tagged site #156 used to prepare Zmax1 (LRP5) gene region map.

XX
KM Osteopathic; Gene therapy; High Bone Mass; HBM; LRP5; Zmax1; LRP6;
XX bone mass modulation; osteoporosis; STS; sequence tagged site; ds.

XX
OS Homo sapiens.

XX
PN WO200292000-A2.

XX
PD 21-NOV-2002.

XX
PF 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014877.

XX
PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290071P.

XX
PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-035058P.

XX
PR 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361293P.

XX
PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.

XX
PA (AMHP) WYETH.

XX
PI Allen K, Anisowicz A, Graham JR, Morales A, Yaworsky PJ, Liu W;

XX
DR WPI; 2003-129214/12.

XX
PT New nucleic acid comprising a mutation in LRP5 or LRP6, useful for
PT diagnosing a HBM-like phenotype in a subject and for preparing a
PT composition for modulating bone mass and/or lipid levels in a subject
PT suffering from e.g. osteoporosis.

XX
PS Example 2; Page 62; 629pp; English.

XX
CC The present invention relates to High Bone Mass (HBM), LRP5 (Zmax1) and
CC LRP6 mutants, which results in a HBM-like phenotype when expressed in a
CC cell. The HBM-like phenotype results in bone mass modulation and/or lipid
CC level modulation. The invention is useful for diagnosing a HBM-like
CC phenotype in a subject and for preparing a composition for modulating
CC bone mass and/or lipid levels in a subject suffering from e.g.
CC osteoporosis. The present sequence is a Sequence Tagged Site (STS)
CC marker, which was used to prepare a physical map of the Zmax1 (LRP5) gene
CC region.

XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 392 GTGCTGGATTACAGCGCT 410
Db 1 GTGCTGGATTACAGCGCT 19

RESULT 1042

ID ADL25097
ADL25097 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX
AC ADL25097;

XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX
DE Intestinal epithelium/peyer's patch M cell-associated PCR primer #242.

XX
KM Intestinal epithelium cell development; peyer's patch M cell development;
KM inflammatory bowel disease; glutenenteropathy; infectious disease;
KM autoimmune disease; haemolytic anaemia; rheumatoid arthritis; dermatitis;
KM Grave's disease; multiple sclerosis; allergy; asthma; diabetic mellitus;
KM immune system disorder; hypersensitivity; anaphylaxis;
KM blood group incompatibility; ss; human; PCR; primer.

XX
OS Homo sapiens.

XX
PN WO200280852-A2.

XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.

XX
PF 04-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010873.

XX
PR 04-APR-2001; 2001US-0281416P.

XX
PA (DIGI-) DIGITAL GENE TECHNOLOGIES INC.

XX
PI Brayden DJ, Byrne D, O'mahony DJ, Evans CF, Mah SP, Lo DD;

XX
DR WPI; 2003-075470/07.

XX
PT Novel isolated or purified polypeptide encoded by genes associated with
PT intestinal epithelium or M cell development, differentiation or function,
PT useful for treating autoimmune diseases and infectious diseases.

XX
PS Disclosure, SEQ ID NO 607; 152pp; English.

XX
CC The invention comprises DNA sequences which are associated with
CC intestinal epithelium and peyer's patch M cells. The DNA sequences of the
CC invention are useful for assessing, modifying, modulating or regulating
CC intestinal epithelium or M cell development. The DNA sequences of the
CC invention are also useful in the treatment of: inflammatory bowel
CC disease, glutenenteropathy, infectious diseases, autoimmune diseases
CC (e.g. haemolytic anaemia, rheumatoid arthritis, dermatitis, Grave's
CC disease, multiple sclerosis, allergy, asthma and diabetic mellitus),
CC diseases or disorders of the immune system, hypersensitivity,
CC anaphylaxis, and blood group incompatibility. The present DNA sequence
CC represents a PCR primer that was used to amplify an intestinal
CC epithelium/peyer's patch M cell-associated DNA sequence of the invention.

XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 645 CAGGCTGAGTGCAGTGGC 663
Db 1 CAGGCTGAGTGCAGTGGC 19

RESULT 1043

ADO14391/C
ID ADO14391 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

XX

AC ADO14391;
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human interleukin-2-targeted siNA upper strand SEQ ID NO:126.
XX
XX cytosolic; vasotropic; nephrotropic; cancer; restenosis;
XX polycystic kidney disease; RNA interference;
XX short interfering nucleic acid: siNA; short interfering RNA; siRNA;
XX double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA; short hairpin RNA; shRNA;
XX expression modulation; gene therapy; drug screening; diagnosis;
XX therapeutic target identification; pharmacogenomics;
XX gene function analysis; gene mapping; human; interleukin-2; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX MO2003070744-A1.
XX
XX 28-AUG-2003.
XX
XX 11-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004566.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0356580P.
XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX McSwiggen J, Belgelman L, Thompson J;
XX WPI; 2003-731546/69.
XX
XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
XX diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of an interleukin gene.
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 126; 138pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which
XX downregulate expression of the human interleukin-2 gene by RNA
XX interference. The siNAs may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and may
XX be double or single stranded. They further comprise sense and antisense
XX regions, or alternatively are assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and
XX an antisense oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siNAs include short
XX interfering RNA (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short
XX hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNAs can be unmodified or chemically modified,
XX can contain deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesized.
XX expressed from a vector or enzymatically synthesized. The invention also
XX relates to kits for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siRNA; conjugates
XX and/or complexes of siRNA; and vectors that express siNA. The siNAs are
XX used to modulate expression of the interleukin-2 gene in cells, tissue
XX explants or organisms (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and
XX transplants for the treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be
XX used for treating cancer, restenosis and polycystic kidney disease. The
XX siNAs are also useful for drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target
XX identification and validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics,
XX studying gene function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide
XX polymorphisms). The present sequence represents the upper strand of a
XX human interleukin-2-targeted double-stranded siNA, which is identical to
XX the interleukin-2 transcript target sequence.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 939 GTTACCCAGGCTGAGTGC 957
DB 19 GTTGCCAGGCTGAGTGC 1

RESULT 1044
AD014519
ID ADO14519 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX ADO14519;
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human interleukin-2-targeted siNA lower strand SEQ ID NO:254.
XX
XX cytosolic; vasotropic; nephrotropic; cancer; restenosis;
XX polycystic kidney disease; RNA interference;
XX short interfering nucleic acid: siNA; short interfering RNA; siRNA;
XX double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA; short hairpin RNA; shRNA;
XX expression modulation; gene therapy; drug screening; diagnosis;
XX therapeutic target identification; pharmacogenomics;
XX gene function analysis; gene mapping; human; interleukin-2; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX MO2003070744-A1.
XX
XX 28-AUG-2003.
XX
XX 11-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004566.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0356580P.
XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX McSwiggen J, Belgelman L, Thompson J;
XX WPI; 2003-731546/69.
XX
XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
XX diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of an interleukin gene.
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 254; 138pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which
XX downregulate expression of the human interleukin-2 gene by RNA
XX interference. The siNAs may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and may
XX be double or single stranded. They further comprise sense and antisense
XX regions, or alternatively are assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and
XX an antisense oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siNAs include short
XX interfering RNA (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short
XX hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNAs can be unmodified or chemically modified,
XX can contain deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesized.
XX expressed from a vector or enzymatically synthesized. The invention also
XX relates to kits for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siRNA; conjugates
XX and/or complexes of siRNA; and vectors that express siNA. The siNAs are
XX used to modulate expression of the interleukin-2 gene in cells, tissue
XX explants or organisms (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and
XX transplants for the treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be
XX used for treating cancer, restenosis and polycystic kidney disease. The
XX siNAs are also useful for drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target
XX identification and validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics,
XX studying gene function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide
XX polymorphisms). The present sequence represents the lower strand of a
XX human interleukin-2-targeted double-stranded siNA.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 73.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
QY 939 GTTACCCAGGCTGAGTGC 957
DB 19 GTTGCCAGGCTGAGTGC 1

CC siNAs are also useful for drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target
 CC identification and validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics,
 CC studying gene function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide
 CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents the upper strand of a
 CC human interleukin-2-targeted double-stranded siNA, which is identical to
 CC the interleukin-2 transcript target sequence.

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 711 TCCTGCCCGAGCCTCTGA 729
 |||||
 Db 19 TCCTGCTCAGCCTCTCTGA 1

RESULT 1047

ADP68376/C

ID ADP68376 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC ADP68376;

XC 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)

DE PCR primer used to amplify human NOVA4 DNA (Ag210) SeqID 260.

XX human; PCR; seq; NOVA; Alzheimer's disease; Huntington's; inflammatory;
 XX Crohn's disease; Rheumatoid arthritis; immunological; endocrine;
 XX pigmentation; haematopoietic; psychotic; autoimmune; muscular;
 XX osteoporosis; angina pectoris; hypotension; anxiety; alopecia; bulimia;
 XX cancer; manic depression; virulence; antibacterial; analgesic;
 XX neuroprotective; nocotropic; cerebroprotective; anticonvulsant;
 XX dermatological; osteopathic; antiarthritic; antiinflammatory; cytostatic;
 XX hypotensive; cardiant; hypertensive; antitumor; antiallergic;
 XX antitumoral; immunosuppressive; antidepressant; neurodegenerative;
 XX primer.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200281510-A2.

PD 17-OCT-2002.

PF 18-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US001467.

XX 18-JAN-2001; 2001US-0262454P.

PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263605P.

XX 25-JAN-2001; 2001US-0264159P.

PR 31-JAN-2001; 2001US-0265517P.

XX 07-FEB-2001; 2001US-0267057P.

PR 15-FEB-2001; 2001US-0269088P.

XX 27-FEB-2001; 2001US-0271855P.

PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0272920P.

XX 18-APR-2001; 2001US-0284549P.

PR 20-APR-2001; 2001US-0285040P.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286287P.

PR 05-JUL-2001; 2001US-0303229P.

XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.

XX Anderson D, Burgess CE, Casman SJ, Colman S, Edinger S,
 XX Ellerman K, Gerlich V, Gunther E, Kekuda R, MacDougall JR,
 XX Spharabam F, Paturajan M, Rothenberg M, Shinkets RA, Smithson G,
 XX Speyck KA, Stone DJ, Vernet CM, Zernhusen BD;
 XX MPI; 2003-058497/05.

PT New NOVA polypeptides useful for treating cancers, blood disorders,
 PT asthma, psoriasis, vascular disorders, hypertension, viral, bacterial or
 PT parasitic infections, allergy, renal disorders and skin disorders.

PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 260; 415bp; English.

XX This invention relates to novel nucleic acid molecules encoding NOVA
 XX polypeptides selected from NOVA1 to NOVA11 inclusive, as well as variants
 XX thereof. Specifically, it refers to vectors, host cells, antibodies,
 XX agonists, antagonists and recombinant methods for producing proteins
 XX including GPCRs, secretory proteins and dual specificity phosphatases.
 XX The present invention describes these proteins as useful for the
 XX development of compositions that can be used to treat neurodegenerative
 XX diseases such as Alzheimer's and Huntington's, inflammatory conditions
 XX including Crohn's disease and rheumatoid arthritis, as well as
 XX immunological, endocrine, pigmentation, haematopoietic, psychotic,
 XX autoimmune and muscular disorders. Accordingly, it refers to various
 XX conditions including osteoporosis, angina pectoris, hypotension, anxiety,
 XX alopecia, bulimia, cancer and manic depression. As such, they exhibit
 XX various activities including virulence, analgesic, antibacterial,
 XX analgesic, neuroprotective, nocotropic, cerebroprotective, anticonvulsant,
 XX dermatological, osteopathic, antiarthritic, antiinflammatory, cytostatic,
 XX hypotensive, cardiant, hypertensive, antitumor, antiallergic,
 XX antitumoral, immunosuppressive and antidepressant. This oligonucleotide
 XX is a PCR primer used to amplify human NOVA DNA in an exemplification of
 XX the invention.

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 675 TCACGCAACTGCTGCTC 693
 |||||
 Db 19 TCACGCAACTGCTGCTC 1

RESULT 1048

ADH36283

ID ADH36283 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC ADH36283;

XC 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)

DE Human putative receptor P2X4-related PCR primer 59.

XX fat deposition; leanness; non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; NIDDM;
 XX putative receptor; P2X4; antidiabetic; anorectic; diabetes; obesity;
 XX human; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003101177-A2.

PD 11-DEC-2003.

PF 04-JUN-2003; 2003WO-US017676.

XX 04-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386012P.

PR (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.

XX Adam GIR, Langdown ML, Roth RB, Denissenko MF, Smylie KU;

XX MPI; 2004-053318/05.

DR Diagnosing predisposition to fat deposition, leanness or non-insulin

XX dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) comprises detecting the presence or

XX absence of a polymorphic variation in a putative receptor.

XX Example 3; Page 70; 154pp; English.

XX This invention relates to a novel method of diagnosing a predisposition

XX to fat deposition, leanness or non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus

XX (NIDDM) in a subject. The method comprises detecting the presence or

CC absence of a polymorphic variation associated with fat deposition,
CC leanness or NIDDM at a polymorphic site in a purinergic receptor (P2X4)
CC nucleotide sequence in a nucleic acid sample from a subject. The
CC invention may be useful for the development of compounds with an
CC antidiabetic or anorectic activity. The method is useful for diagnosing a
CC predisposition to fat deposition, leanness or NIDDM. The nucleic acid
CC encoding the polypeptide is useful for diagnosing conditions or diseases
CC including fat deposition or NIDDM, also in treating diabetes and obesity.
CC The present sequence is that of a PCR primer which was used for
CC amplification of a region of the human purinergic receptor (P2X4) gene
CC sequence in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 387 CCAAGTCTGGATTACA 405
DB 1 CCAAGTCTGGATTAAA 19
RESULT 1049
ADH36287/c
ID ADH36287 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADH36287;
XX
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human purinergic receptor P2X4-related PCR primer 63.
XX
KW fat deposition; leanness; non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; NIDDM;
KW purinergic receptor; P2X4; antidiabetic; anorectic; diabetes; obesity;
KW human; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003101177-A2.
XX
PD 11-DEC-2003.
XX
PF 04-JUN-2003; 2003WO-US017676.
XX
PR 04-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386012P.
XX
PA (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX
PI Adam GIR, Langdown ML, Roth RB, Denisenko MF, Smylie KJ;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-053318/05.
XX
PT Diagnosis predisposition to fat deposition, leanness or non-insulin
PT dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) comprises detecting the presence or
PT absence of a polymorphic variation in a purinergic receptor.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 70; 154pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel method of diagnosing a predisposition
CC to fat deposition, leanness or non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus
CC (NIDDM) in a subject. The method comprises detecting the presence or
CC absence of a polymorphic variation associated with fat deposition,
CC leanness or NIDDM at a polymorphic site in a purinergic receptor (P2X4)
CC nucleotide sequence in a nucleic acid sample from a subject. The
CC invention may be useful for the development of compounds with an
CC antidiabetic or anorectic activity. The method is useful for diagnosing a
CC predisposition to fat deposition, leanness or NIDDM. The nucleic acid
CC encoding the polypeptide is useful for diagnosing conditions or diseases
CC including fat deposition or NIDDM, also in treating diabetes and obesity.
CC The present sequence is that of a PCR primer which was used for
CC amplification of a region of the human purinergic receptor (P2X4) gene
CC sequence in the exemplification of the invention.

XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 390 AAGTGTGGGATTACAGGC 408
DB 19 AAGTGTGGGATTACAGGC 1
RESULT 1050
ADH76756/c
ID ADH76756 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADH76756;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE MCHR1 genomic sequence analysis primer #65.
XX
KW melanin-concentrating hormone receptor 1; MCHR1; anorectic; gene therapy;
KW obesity; primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO2003104489-A2.
XX
PD 18-DEC-2003.
XX
PF 05-JUN-2003; 2003WO-EP005917.
XX
PR 05-JUN-2002; 2002EP-00012569.
XX
PA (UYPH-) UNIV PHILIPPS MARBURG.
XX
PI Platzzer M, Platzzer C, Gudermann T, Hebebrand J, Hinney A;
PI Reichwald K;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-062377/06.
XX
PT New diagnostic composition, useful for diagnosing obesity related to the
PT presence of a molecular variant of the MCHR1 gene or a susceptibility to
PT the disorder.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 43; 76pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel diagnostic polynucleotide composition.
CC The polynucleotide composition comprises: a sequence encoding a
CC polypeptide with defined sequences given in the specification; a sequence
CC capable of hybridizing to a melanin-concentrating hormone receptor 1
CC (MCHR1) gene; a polynucleotide encoding an MCHR1 polypeptide; or a
CC sequence comprising one or more of the nucleotide exchanges (SNP's) given
CC in the specification and at least 8 bases of surrounding sequence of the
CC MCHR1 gene. The composition has anorectic activity. The polynucleotide
CC composition may be used in gene therapy to treat the disorders of the
CC invention. The composition is useful for diagnosing obesity related to
CC the presence of a molecular variant of the MCHR1 gene or a susceptibility
CC to the disorder. The MCHR1 protein or polynucleotide is useful for
CC preparing a medicament for treating or preventing obesity related to the
CC presence of a molecular variant of the MCHR1 gene. This polynucleotide
CC represents an MCHR1 primer of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 864 GCTGGATTACAGCGTGA 882
DB 19 GCTGGATTACAGCGTGA 1

RESULT 1051
ADH76751
ID ADH76751 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX
AC ADH76751;
XX
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE MCHRI genomic sequence analysis primer #60.
XX
XX
KW melanin-concentrating hormone receptor 1; MCHRI; anorectic; gene therapy;
XX obesity; primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN W02003104489-A2.
XX
XX
PD 18-DEC-2003.
XX
XX
PF 05-JUN-2003; 2003WO-EP005917.
XX
XX
PR 05-JUN-2002; 2002EP-00012569.
XX
XX
PA (UYPR-) UNITV PHILIPPS MARBURG.
XX
XX
PI Plutzer M, Plutzer C, Gudermann T, Hebebrand J, Hanney A;
XX Reichwald K;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-062377/06.
XX
XX
PT New diagnostic composition, useful for diagnosing obesity related to the
XX presence of a molecular variant of the MCHRI gene or a susceptibility to
XX the disorder.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 43; 76pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel diagnostic polynucleotide composition.
XX
CC The polynucleotide composition comprises a sequence encoding a
XX polypeptide with defined sequences given in the specification; a sequence
XX capable of hybridizing to a melanin-concentrating hormone receptor 1
XX (MCHRI) gene; a polynucleotide encoding an MCHRI polypeptide; or a
XX sequence comprising one or more of the nucleotide exchanges (SNP's) given
XX in the specification and at least 8 bases of surrounding sequence of the
XX MCHRI gene. The composition has anorectic activity. The polynucleotide
XX composition may be used in gene therapy to treat the disorders of the
XX invention. The composition is useful for diagnosing obesity related to
XX the presence of a molecular variant of the MCHRI gene or a susceptibility
XX to the disorder. The MCHRI protein or polynucleotide is useful for
XX preparing a medicament for treating or preventing obesity related to the
XX presence of a molecular variant of the MCHRI gene. This polynucleotide
XX represents an MCHRI primer of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 731 TAGCTGGAGCTACAGCGC 749
DB 1 TAGCTGGAGCTACAGCGC 19
XX
XX
RESULT 1052
ADM32301/C
ID ADM32301 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX
AC ADM32301;
XX
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX

DE Human interleukin-18 gene polymorphism related probe, SEQ ID No 58.
XX
XX human interleukin-18; IL-18; adult onset still disease; gene;
XX single nucleotide polymorphism; ss; probe.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
PN JP2004049136-A.
XX
XX
PD 19-FEB-2004.
XX
XX
PF 22-JUL-2002; 2002JP-00212550.
XX
XX
PR 22-JUL-2002; 2002JP-00212550.
XX
XX
PA (SUGI/) SUGIURA S.
XX (HYDB-) HYBITTO GENOMICS KK.
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2004-174121/17.
XX
XX
PT Detecting gene polymorphism in interleukin-18 gene of human, useful for
XX detecting adult onset still disease.
XX
PS Claim 6; SEQ ID NO 58; 61pp; Japanese.
XX
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel method for detecting a gene polymorphism
XX in a human interleukin (IL)-18 gene. The method involves detecting a 9
XX base insertion between -6311 position and -6310 position, a polymorphism
XX at positions -5890, -5316, -4762, -4675, -3268, -689 and -640 of a
XX polynucleotide which consists of a fully defined sequence of 6640 base
XX pairs as given in the specification, where in the 6640bp polynucleotide,
XX the position 6575 is set to +1 from which numbering is performed. The
XX method is useful for detecting gene polymorphism in IL-18 gene of human
XX and for detecting adult onset still disease. This polynucleotide sequence
XX represents a probe of the human interleukin-18 gene of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 210 GCTGCTCTCGAATCCCGA 228
DB 19 GCTGCTCTCGAATCCCGA 1
XX
XX
RESULT 1053
ADL25727/C
ID ADL25727 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX
AC ADL25727;
XX
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Human NOVX gene, forward PCR primer #29.
XX
XX
KW ss; PCR; primer; Cytostatic; Neuroprotective; Immunosuppressive;
XX Gene therapy; Vaccine; human; neurodegenerative disorder;
XX autoimmune disorder; cancer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004005557-A1.
XX
XX
PD 08-JAN-2004.
XX
XX
PF 16-JAN-2002; 2002US-00051874.
XX
XX
PR 16-JAN-2001; 2001US-0261376P.
XX 18-JAN-2001; 2001US-0262454P.
XX 18-JAN-2001; 2001US-0262587P.
XX

PR 31-JAN-2001; 2001US-0265530P.
PR 14-FEB-2001; 2001US-0268595P.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0272409P.
PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276777P.
PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291672P.
PR 27-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325306P.
PR 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330336P.
PR 09-NOV-2001; 2001US-0345202P.
XX
PA (PADT/) PADIGARU M.
PA (ALSO/) ALSOBROOK J P.
PA (COLM/) COLMAN S D.
PA (SPYT/) SPYTEK K A.
PA (BOLD/) BOLDOG F L.
PA (VERN/) VERNET C A M.
PA (LILL/) LI L.
PA (SHEN/) SHENOY S G.
PA (CASM/) CASMAN S J.
PA (GUOX/) GUO X.
PA (EDIN/) EDINGER S R.
PA (MACD/) MACDOUGALL J R.
PA (MALY/) MALYANKAR U M.
PA (PATT/) PATTURAJAN M.
PA (SHIM/) SHIMKETS R A.
PA (PENA/) PENNA C E A.
PA (TCHE/) TCHERNEV V T.
PA (ZERR/) ZERRHUSEN B D.
PA (MILL/) MILLET I.
PA (MILL/) MILLER C E.
PA (LEPL/) LEPLLEY D M.
PA (SMIT/) SMITHSON G.
PA (BAUM/) BAUMGARTNER J C.
PA (HERR/) HERRMANN J L.
PA (PEYM/) PEYMAN J A.
PA (GORM/) GORMAN L.
PA (MEZE/) MEZES P D.
PA (KEKU/) KEKUDA R.
PA (TAUP/) TAUPIER R J.
PA (GERL/) GERLACH V.
PA (GROS/) GROSSE W M.
PA (LITUX/) LIU X.
PA (ELLE/) ELLERMAN K.
PA (ROTH/) ROTHENBERG M.
PA (STON/) STONE D J.
PA (BURG/) BURGESS C E.
XX
PI Padigaru M, Alsobrook JP, Colman SD, Spytek KA, Boldog FL;
PI Vernet CM, Li L, Shenoy SG, Casman SJ, Guo X, Edinger SR;
PI Macdougall JR, Malyankar UM, Patturajan M, Shimkets RA, Pena CE;
PI Tchernev VT, Zerrhuse BD, Millet I, Miller CE, Lepley DM;
PI Smithson G, Baumgartner JC, Herrmann JL, Peyman JA, Gorman L;
PI Meeres PD, Kekuda R, Taupier RJ, Gerlach V, Grosse WM, Liu X;
PI Ellerman K, Rothenberg M, Stone DJ, Burgess CE;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-081706/08.
XX
PT New NOXV polypeptide, useful for preparing a composition for treating or
PT preventing a NOXV-associated disorder, e.g., neurodegenerative or
PT autoimmune disorders or cancer.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 263; 282pp; English.
XX
PS The invention relates to novel human NOXV nucleic acids and polypeptides.
CC The polypeptide, nucleic acid or antibody is useful for preparing a
CC composition for treating or preventing a NOXV-associated disorder, e.g.,
CC neurodegenerative or autoimmune disorders or cancer. The present sequence
CC represents a PCR primer used to isolate human NOXV genes of the
CC invention.
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 675 TCACGCAACCTCTGCTC 693
Db 19 TCACGCAACCTCTGCTC 1
RESULT 1054
ADP08706/c
ID ADP08706 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADP08706;
XX
DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Extend primer 43 used to genotype human glycoprotein VI polymorphism.
XX
KW breast cancer; cytosolic; gene therapy; human; platelet glycoprotein VI;
KW GP6; GPVI; GPIIb/IIIa; chromosome 19q13.4; ss; PCR; primer; SNP;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN W02004047767-A2.
XX
PD 10-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 25-NOV-2003; 2003MO-US037966.
XX
PR 25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429136P.
PR 24-JUL-2003; 2003US-0490234P.
XX
XX (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX
PI Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM, Reneland R;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-441082/41.
XX
PT Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting the presence
PT or absence of one or more nucleotide polymorphic variations, useful for
PT diagnosing, preventing and/or treating breast cancer.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 82; 286pp; English.
XX
PS The invention relates to a novel method for identifying a subject at risk
XX of breast cancer which comprises detecting the presence or absence of one
XX or more polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic
XX acid sample from a subject. The method of the invention has cytosolic
XX applications and may be useful for identifying a risk of breast cancer,
XX as well as therapeutic and prophylactic treatments that specifically
XX target breast cancer, such as gene therapy. The current sequence is that
XX of an extend primer of the invention which was used to genotype single
XX nucleotide polymorphisms within human glycoprotein VI (platelet) (GP6;
XX GPIIb/IIIa) DNA which is located at chromosomal position 19q13.4.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 377 CCTCAGCCTCCCAAGTGC 395
Db 19 CCTCAGCCTCCCAAGTGC 1
RESULT 1055
ADP09402
ID ADP09402 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADP09402;
XX
DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)

```
XX DE Extend primer 24 used to genotype human LOC338749 polymorphism.
XX XX breast cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy; human; LOC338749;
XX KM chromosome 11p15.3; ss; PCR; primer; SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism.
XX XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX PN WO2004047767-A2.
XX PD 10-JUN-2004.
XX PF 25-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037966.
XX PR 25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429136P.
XX PR 24-JUL-2003; 2003US-0490234P.
XX PA (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX PI Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM, Reneland R;
XX DR WPI; 2004-441082/41.
XX PI Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting the presence
XX PT or absence of one or more nucleotide polymorphic variations, useful for
XX PT diagnosing, preventing and/or treating breast cancer.
XX PS Example 6; Page 110; 286pp; English.
XX XX The invention relates to a novel method for identifying a subject at risk
XX CC of breast cancer which comprises detecting the presence or absence of one
XX CC or more polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic
XX CC acid sample from a subject. The method of the invention has cytostatic
XX CC applications and may be useful for identifying a risk of breast cancer,
XX CC as well as therapeutic and prophylactic treatments that specifically
XX CC target breast cancer, such as gene therapy. The current sequence is that
XX CC of a extend primer of the invention which was used to genotype single
XX CC nucleotide polymorphisms within human LOC338749 DNA which is located at
XX CC chromosomal position 11p15.3.
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 635 CTCTGTCACCCAGGCTGGA 653
DB 1 CTCTGTCACCCAGGCTGGA 19
RESULT 1056
AD080022
ID AD080022 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AD080022;
XX XX 26-ANG-2004 (first entry)
XX DT 26-ANG-2004 (first entry)
XX DE CENPc1 extend primer #73.
XX XX Cytostatic; Gene therapy; breast cancer; human; DLG1; KIAA0783; DPf3;
XX KM CENPc1; SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; centromere protein C1;
XX KM Centromere autoantigen C1; chromosome 4q12-q13.3; extend; primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX PN WO2004047514-A2.
XX PD 10-JUN-2004.
XX PF 25-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037943.
XX XX
```

```
PR 25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429136P.
PR 24-JUL-2003; 2003US-0490234P.
XX XX (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX PA Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM, Reneland R;
XX PI WPI; 2004-441037/41.
XX DR 1
XX PT Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting the presence
XX PT of polymorphic variations in the DLG1, KIAA0783, DPf3 or CENPc1 regions
XX PT which are associated with breast cancer in a nucleic acid sample from a
XX PT subject.
XX PS Example 6; Page 91; 227pp; English.
XX XX The present invention relates to a method for identifying a subject at
XX CC risk of breast cancer. The method comprising detecting the presence or
XX CC absence of one or more polymorphic variations associated with breast
XX CC cancer in a nucleic acid sample from a subject. The nucleic acid sample
XX CC comprises the DLG1 region (AD079402), KIAA0783 region (AD079403), DPf3
XX CC region (AD079404) or CENPc1 region (AD079405). The gene DLG1 (discs,
XX CC large homolog 1 (Drosophila)) is also known as synapse-associated protein
XX CC 97, hdlg or SAP97. DLG1 has been mapped to chromosomal position 3q29. The
XX CC gene KIAA0783 is also known as PHF14 and PHD finger protein 14. KIAA0783
XX CC has been mapped to chromosomal position 7p21.3. The KIAA0783 protein is a
XX CC novel gene with unknown function, however, being a zinc finger protein,
XX CC it likely to be a transcription factor. The gene DPf3 (D4, zinc and
XX CC double PHD fingers, family 3) is also known as CERD4, cer-d4, FLJ14079
XX CC and 2810403B03R1K. DPf3 is a Rho family guanine-nucleotide exchange
XX CC factor. DPf3 has been mapped to chromosomal position 14q24.3-q31.1. The
XX CC gene CENPc1 (centromere protein C1) is also known as Centromere
XX CC autoantigen C1. CENPc1 has been mapped to chromosomal position 4q12-
XX CC q13.3. CENPc1 is a centromere autoantigen and a component of the inner
XX CC kinetochore plate. The CENPc1 protein is required for maintaining proper
XX CC kinetochore size and a timely transition to anaphase. The method is
XX CC useful for identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer, for early
XX CC diagnosis, prevention and treatment of breast cancer, to analyze and
XX CC predict a response to a breast cancer treatment, and in clinical drug
XX CC trials. The present sequence was used in an example from the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 970 TCGGCTCACTGCACTCT 988
DB 1 TCGGCTCACTGCACTCT 19
RESULT 1057
AAZ07267/c
ID AAZ07267 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAZ07267;
XX XX 22-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX DT 22-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Human telomerase RNA gene (hTR) specific primer hTR10F.
XX XX Telomerase RNA; TR; promoter; cytotoxin; cancer; neoplasia; hTR;
XX KM gene therapy; thymidine kinase gene; anticancer therapy; human;
XX KM PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX PN WO9938964-A2.
XX PD 05-AUG-1999.
XX PF
XX XX
```

PF 29-JAN-1999; 99WO-GB000308.
XX
XX 29-JAN-1998; 98GB-00001902.
XX
XX (CANC-) CANCER RES CAMPAIGN TECHNOLOGY.
PA
XX Keith WN;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-479183/40.
XX
XX Mouse and human telomerase RNA gene promoters, useful for tumor specific
PT gene therapy.
XX
XX
XX Disclosure; Fig 6; 109pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to promoter regions from mouse and human telomerase
CC RNA (TR) component genes. The TR gene promoter can be linked to a
CC heterologous gene, especially a gene encoding a cytotoxin, for therapy of
CC cancer, especially neoplasias. The telomerase is necessary for the
CC unrestricted proliferative capacity of many human cancers. Mutation or
CC dysregulation of the telomerase repression pathway may cause reactivation
CC or upregulation of telomerase expression in cancer. Substances,
CC identified in the methods, can be used to block transcription from the TR
CC gene promoter through interaction of the 5' regulatory sequences. These
CC substances, e.g. antisense oligonucleotides, transcription factors,
CC peptide nucleic acids and factors that disrupt signal transduction, are
CC useful for cancer therapy. In particular, gene therapy vectors
CC (especially pG62-codup) comprising the promoter and a viral thymidine
CC kinase gene can be used to convert a prodrug, e.g. gancyclovir, so that
CC neoplasias can be controlled or treated. Direct down-regulation of
CC telomerase RNA gene through manipulation of transcription factors may be
CC effective anticancer therapy and the cloning of the hTR gene promoter
CC allows the analysis of therapeutic molecules which modulate hTR promoter
CC activity. Sequences AA207623-80 represents PCR primers for amplifying
CC human TR gene (hTR) promoter sequence
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 717 CCCAGCCTCTGAGTACT 735
DB 19 CTCAGCCTCTGAGTACT 1
XX
XX
RESULT 1058
AA237719/C
ID AA237719 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AA237719;
AC
XX
XX 07-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotide #249.
XX
XX
KW Human mdm2 gene; proliferation; tumour; phosphorothioate; p53; cancer;
KW antisense; modulation; oligonucleotide; expression; inhibition;
KW hyperproliferation; blood cancer; brain cancer; breast cancer;
KW lung cancer; soft tissue cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis; atherosclerosis;
KW restenosis; ss.
XX
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
XX WO9949065-A1.
XX
XX 30-SEP-1999.
XX
XX 26-MAR-1999; 99WO-US0006702.
XX
XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.
PR

XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowse LM;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-610754/52.
XX
XX
XX New antisense compounds used to treat eg. hyperproliferative conditions.
PT
XX
XX Example 9; Page 54; 157pp; English.
XX
XX
XX AA237473-237738 represent human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligonucleotides.
CC AA237471, AA237472, AA237739, AA237740 and AA237741 are used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention. The present invention describes
CC novel nucleotide antisense compounds, targeted to the 5' untranslated,
CC translation termination codon, or 3' untranslated region of a nucleic
CC acid encoding human mdm2, that modulates expression of human mdm2. The
CC oligonucleotides mediate their effect by antisense inhibition of
CC hyperproliferative gene expression. The antisense compound is used to
CC treat an animal having a disease or condition associated with mdm2,
CC particularly a hyperproliferative condition, more particularly cancer,
CC especially of the blood, brain, breast, lung or soft tissue, or
CC psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis or restenosis
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 531 CATCTTCCTGCTCAGCCT 549
DB 19 CATCTTCCTGCTCAGCCT 1
XX
XX
RESULT 1059
AA237727/C
ID AA237727 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
XX AA237727;
AC
XX
XX 07-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotide #257.
XX
XX
KW Human mdm2 gene; proliferation; tumour; phosphorothioate; p53; cancer;
KW antisense; modulation; oligonucleotide; expression; inhibition;
KW hyperproliferation; blood cancer; brain cancer; breast cancer;
KW lung cancer; soft tissue cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis; atherosclerosis;
KW restenosis; ss.
XX
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
XX WO9949065-A1.
XX
XX 30-SEP-1999.
XX
XX 26-MAR-1999; 99WO-US0006702.
XX
XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowse LM;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-610754/52.
XX
XX
XX New antisense compounds used to treat eg. hyperproliferative conditions.
PT
XX
XX Example 9; Page 55; 157pp; English.
XX
XX AA237473-237738 represent human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligonucleotides.

CC AA237471, AA237472, AA237739, AA237740 and AA237741 are used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention. The present invention describes
CC novel nucleotide antisense compounds, targeted to the 5' untranslated,
CC translation termination codon, or 3' untranslated region of a nucleic
CC acid encoding human mdm2, that modulates expression of human mdm2. The
CC oligonucleotides mediate their effect by antisense inhibition of
CC hyperproliferative gene expression. The antisense compound is used to
CC treat an animal having a disease or condition associated with mdm2,
CC particularly a hyperproliferative condition, more particularly cancer,
CC especially of the blood, brain, breast, lung or soft tissue, or
CC psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis or restenosis
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 771 TTTGATTTTGTAGTAGA 789
DB 20 TTTGATTTTGTAGTAGA 2
XX
RESULT 1060
AA237726/c
ID AA237726 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AA237726;
XX
DT 07-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotide #256.
XX
KW Human mdm2 gene; proliferation; tumour; phosphorothioate; p53; cancer;
KW antisense; modulation; oligonucleotide; expression; inhibition;
KW hyperproliferation; blood cancer; brain cancer; breast cancer;
KW lung cancer; soft tissue cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis; atherosclerosis;
KW restenosis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9949065-A1.
XX
PD 30-SEP-1999.
XX
PF 26-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006702.
XX
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowseert LM;
XX
DR WPI, 1999-610754/52.
XX
PT New antisense compounds used to treat eg. hyperproliferative conditions.
XX
PS Example 9; Page 55; 157pp; English.
XX
CC AA237473-237738 represent human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligonucleotides.
CC AA237471, AA237472, AA237739, AA237740 and AA237741 are used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention. The present invention describes
CC novel nucleotide antisense compounds, targeted to the 5' untranslated,
CC translation termination codon, or 3' untranslated region of a nucleic
CC acid encoding human mdm2, that modulates expression of human mdm2. The
CC oligonucleotides mediate their effect by antisense inhibition of
CC hyperproliferative gene expression. The antisense compound is used to
CC treat an animal having a disease or condition associated with mdm2,
CC particularly a hyperproliferative condition, more particularly cancer,
CC especially of the blood, brain, breast, lung or soft tissue, or
CC psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis or restenosis
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 578 CCACACACCTGGCTAAT 596
DB 19 CCACACACCTGGCTAAT 1
XX
RESULT 1061
AA221805/c
ID AA221805 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AA221805;
XX
DT 01-DEC-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Exemplary oligonucleotide primer X80250 (For).
XX
DE neoplasia; mutant; target nucleotide; hybridization; lung cancer; ss;
KW neck cancer; head cancer; saliva test; chemotherapy; early detection;
KW primer; PCR; amplification.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9946408-A1.
XX
PD 16-SEP-1999.
XX
PF 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005220.
XX
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-00038637.
XX
PA (UYCO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.
XX
PI Sidransky D;
XX
DR WPI, 1999-551428/46.
XX
PT Detection of cancers comprises assaying for a genetic mutation associated
PT with cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 29; 99pp; English.
XX
CC This is an exemplary oligonucleotide primer, for use in the detection of
CC neoplastic related gene mutations. There are over 40 known proto-
CC oncogenes and suppressor genes to date, which control growth,
CC development, and cell differentiation. Regulation of these genes can,
CC under certain circumstances, be altered and normal cells can assume
CC neoplastic growth characteristics. The invention provides a method for
CC detecting a neoplastic disorder of the head and neck or lung in a
CC subject. The detection of a target mutant nucleotide sequence in the
CC saliva is indicative of a neoplastic disorder of the head, neck or lung.
CC This allows early detection and therefore treatment of the preneoplasia
CC or cancer, and can also be used to monitor high risk patients undergoing
CC chemoprevention or chemotherapy
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 646 AGGCTGAGTGCAGTGCG 664
DB 20 AGGCTGAGTGCAGTGCG 2
XX
RESULT 1062
AA231821/c

ID AAF31821 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAF31821;
 AC
 XX
 XX
 DT 10-APR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human RANK antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO: 79.
 DE
 XX Human; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; antisense oligonucleotide; cancer;
 KM receptor activator of NF-kappaB; RANK; infection; inflammation; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US6171860-B1.
 XX
 PD 09-JAN-2001.
 XX
 PF 05-NOV-1999; 99US-00435296.
 XX
 PR 05-NOV-1999; 99US-00435296.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Baker BF, Cowseert LM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-136876/14.
 XX
 PT Novel antisense compounds capable of modulating expression of human
 PT receptor activator of NF-kappaB useful for diagnosis, prophylaxis and
 PT treatment of diseases associated with expression of RANK.
 XX
 PS Claim 14; Col 44; 40pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence is one of a number of antisense compounds of 8 to 30
 CC nucleobases in length that have been designed to target a 5' untranslated
 CC region, start codon, coding region or 3' untranslated region of the human
 CC receptor activator of NF-kappaB (RANK). The antisense compounds
 CC specifically hybridise with and inhibit the expression of RANK. The
 CC antisense oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the expression of
 CC human RANK in human cells or tissues. They can be utilised for
 CC diagnostics, therapeutics for the treatment of diseases associated with
 CC the expression of RANK, prophylaxis e.g. to prevent or delay infection,
 CC inflammation or tumour formation, and as research reagent. The antisense
 CC compounds are safely and effectively administered to humans
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1111 CAGCTGTCTCAACTCC 1129
 DB 19 CAGCTGTCTCAACTCC 1
 RESULT 1063
 AAF80881/C
 ID AAF80881 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AAF80881;
 AC
 XX
 XX
 DT 02-MAY-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #255.
 DE
 XX Antisense; mdm2; hyperproliferation; cancer; psoriasis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US6184212-B1.
 XX
 PD 06-FEB-2001.

XX
 PF 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00280805.
 XX
 XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.
 XX
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowseert LM;
 PI
 DR WPI; 2001-190948/19.
 XX
 PT Novel antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic
 PT acid molecule encoding human mdm-2 useful for modulating the expression
 PT of human mdm-2 and reducing hyperproliferation of human cells.
 XX
 PS Example 9; Col 33; 77pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases
 CC in length targeted to nucleobases 1-308 of the 5' untranslated region,
 CC 1776-1806 of the translation termination codon region or 1818-2370 of the
 CC 3' untranslated region of a nucleic acid molecule encoding human mdm-2.
 CC The invention is useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells,
 CC modulating the expression of mdm2 in human cells or tissues or in vitro.
 CC The hyperproliferative disorder includes cancer or psoriasis
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 771 TTGTATTTTACTAGAGA 789
 DB 20 TTGTATTTTACTAGAGA 2
 RESULT 1064
 AAF80873/C
 ID AAF80873 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AAF80873;
 AC
 XX
 XX
 DT 02-MAY-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #247.
 DE
 XX Antisense; mdm2; hyperproliferation; cancer; psoriasis; ss.
 KM
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX US6184212-B1.
 PN
 XX
 PD 06-FEB-2001.
 XX
 PF 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00280805.
 XX
 PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.
 XX
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowseert LM;
 PI
 DR WPI; 2001-190948/19.
 XX
 PT Novel antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic
 PT acid molecule encoding human mdm-2 useful for modulating the expression
 PT of human mdm-2 and reducing hyperproliferation of human cells.
 XX
 PS Example 9; Col 31; 77pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases
 CC in length targeted to nucleobases 1-308 of the 5' untranslated region,
 CC 1776-1806 of the translation termination codon region or 1818-2370 of the

CC 3' untranslated region of a nucleic acid molecule encoding human mdm-2.
CC The invention is useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells.
CC modulating the expression of mdm2 in human cells or tissues or in vitro.
CC The hyperproliferative disorder includes cancer or psoriasis
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 531 CATCTCTGCTGCTGCTGCT 549
DB 19 CATCTCTGCTGCTGCTGCT 1

RESULT 1065
AAAF0880/C
ID AAFA0880 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAFA0880;

DT 02-MAY-2001 (first entry)

DE Human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #254.

XX Antisense; mdm2; hyperproliferation; cancer; psoriasis; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US6184212-B1.

XX 06-FEB-2001.

XX 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00280805.

XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowse LM;

XX WPI; 2001-190948/19.

PT Novel antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic
PT acid molecule encoding human mdm-2 useful for modulating the expression
PT of human mdm-2 and reducing hyperproliferation of human cells.
XX
XX PS. Example 9; Col 33; 77bp; English.

CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases
CC in length targeted to nucleobases 1-308 of the 5' untranslated region,
CC 1776-1806 of the translation termination codon region or 1818-2370 of the
CC 3' untranslated region of a nucleic acid molecule encoding human mdm-2.
CC The invention is useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells,
CC modulating the expression of mdm2 in human cells or tissues or in vitro.
CC The hyperproliferative disorder includes cancer or psoriasis
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 578 CCACCTACCTGCTGCTGCT 596
DB 19 CCACCTACCTGCTGCTGCT 1

RESULT 1066
AAH40109
ID AAH40109 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAH40109;
XX 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE SNP specific upper PCR primer SEQ ID 2905.

XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
KW SNP; genotyping; agammaglobulinemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
KW Leech-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolemia;
KW polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
KW acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
KW inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200129262-A2.

XX 26-APR-2001.

XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.

XX 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.

XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.

XX Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;

XX WPI; 2001-290930/30.

PT New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
PT acid sample.
XX
XX PS Claim 1; Page 64; 83bp; English.

CC Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPs primer is used as a genotyping primer.
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
CC agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Leech-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolemia, polycystic kidney disease,
CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic, such as autoimmune
CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 532 ATCTCTGCTGCTGCTGCT 550
DB 2 ATCTCTGCTGCTGCTGCT 20

RESULT 1067
AAC86127
ID AAC86127 standard; CDNA; 20 BP.

AC AAC86127;
 XX
 XX
 DT 29-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer JNF15 to isolate APEX cDNA.
 XX
 XX Antigen presenting cell expression protein; APEX-1; APEX-2; APEX-3;
 KM extracellular domain; immunoglobulin-like domain; Ig-1-like structure;
 KM N-glycosylation site; transmembrane domain; cytoplasmic domain; PCR;
 KM SH2-binding motif; asthma; arteriosclerosis; AIDS; cirrhosis; primer;
 KM Crohn's disease; atopic dermatitis; autoimmune anaemia; bursitis;
 KM cholecystitis; diabetes mellitus; emphysema; atrophic gastritis;
 KM inflammatory bowel disease; multiple sclerosis; myasthenia gravis;
 KM myocardial inflammation; pericardial inflammation; osteoarthritis;
 KM osteoporosis; psoriasis; Reiter's syndrome; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KM inflammation; cancer; autoimmune disease; graft rejection; amplify;
 KM graft versus host disease; systemic lupus erythematosus;
 KM polymerase chain reaction; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200146260-A2.
 XX
 PD 28-JUN-2001.
 XX
 PF 22-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034963.
 XX
 PR 23-DEC-1999; 99US-0172025P.
 XX
 PA (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
 XX
 PI Starling GC, Finger J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-418044/44.
 XX
 PT Novel Antigen presenting cell expression protein useful for treating
 PT asthma, arteriosclerosis, autoimmune diseases, AIDS, cirrhosis, Crohn's
 PT disease and atopic dermatitis.
 XX
 PS Claim 50; Page 83; 112pp; English.
 XX
 CC The sequences given in AAC86117-42 are primers which were used to isolate
 CC the cDNA sequences which encode antigen presenting cell expression (APEX)
 CC -1, APEX-2 and APEX-3 proteins. APEX-1 and APEX-2 comprise an
 CC extracellular domain having one immunoglobulin (Ig)-like structure and N-
 CC glycosylation site, a transmembrane domain, and a cytoplasmic domain
 CC having at least one SH2-binding motif. APEX proteins and antibodies are
 CC useful in the study, diagnosis, prevention and treatment of disease
 CC associated with the presence of an APEX protein e.g., asthma,
 CC arteriosclerosis, AIDS, cirrhosis, Crohn's disease, atopic dermatitis,
 CC autoimmune anaemia, bursitis, cholecystitis, diabetes mellitus,
 CC emphysema, atrophic gastritis, inflammatory bowel disease, multiple
 CC sclerosis, myasthenia gravis, myocardial or pericardial inflammation,
 CC osteoarthritis, osteoporosis, psoriasis, Reiter's syndrome, rheumatoid
 CC arthritis, inflammation, cancer, immune disorders, autoimmune diseases,
 CC graft rejection, graft versus host reaction and systemic lupus
 CC erythematosus. APEX proteins are useful as diagnostic and/or prognostic
 CC markers on APCs or APEX expressing cells, the ability to elicit the
 CC generation of antibodies and as targets for various therapeutic
 CC modalities. APEX proteins are also useful for identifying and isolating
 CC ligand that bind APEX
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 967 ATCTGGCTCACTGCACC 985
 DB 2 ATCTAGCTCACTGCACC 20

RESULT 1068
 AAF74118/c
 ID AAS01235 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAS01235;
 XX
 DT 04-JUL-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Reverse PCR primer, used in expression analysis of POLYX.
 KM Human secreted protein; therapeutic; diagnostic; human; cancer;
 KM PCR primer; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200119856-A2.
 XX
 PD 22-MAR-2001.
 XX
 PF 13-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US025106.
 XX
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0153629P.
 PR 16-SEP-1999; 99US-0154520P.
 PR 20-SEP-1999; 99US-0154762P.
 PR 13-OCT-1999; 99US-0159231P.
 PR 12-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659634.
 XX
 PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
 XX
 PI Shinkets RA, Fernandes E, Herrmann JL, Liu X, Yang M, Boldog FL;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-244781/25.
 XX
 PT New POLYX polypeptide useful for treating or preventing a POLYX
 PT associated disorder, e.g. cancer.
 XX
 PS Example 5; Page 111; 152pp; English.
 XX
 CC The sequence represents the Reverse PCR primer, used in expression
 CC analysis of human secreted protein, POLYX. POLYX nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides and antibodies to POLYX can be used for treating or
 CC preventing a POLYX associated disorder in a subject, preferably a human.
 CC These can be used in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a
 CC syndrome associated with a human disease selected from a POLYX-associated
 CC disorder, where the therapeutic is a POLYX polypeptide, a POLYX
 CC nucleotide or a POLYX antibody. They may also be used to screen for a
 CC modulator of activity, or latency, or predisposition to a POLYX-
 CC associated disorder, e.g. cancer
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1000 TCAAGCATTCCTGCTCT 1018
 DB 19 TCAAGCATTCCTGCTCT 1
 XX
 RESULT 1069
 AAF74118
 ID AAF74118 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF74118;
 XX
 DT 30-APR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer #52.
 XX
 KM Solute carrier family 6 neurotransmitter transporter, section 4; SLC6A4;
 KM genotyping; allele specific oligonucleotide; ss.

```
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200109161-A1.
XX PD 08-FEB-2001.
XX PF 31-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020638.
XX PR 29-JUL-1999; 99US-0146290P.
XX PA (GENA-). GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX PI Denton RR, Duda A, Nandabalan K, Sanchis A, Stephens JC;
XX DR WPI; 2001-123317/13.
XX PT New isolated polynucleotide comprising a polymorphic variant for the
XX PT solute carrier family 6 neurotransmitter transporter, serotonin member 4
XX PT gene for identifying drugs for treating disorders related to expression
XX PT of the protein.
XX PS Example 1; Page 36; 152pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a polymorphic variant of a reference
XX CC sequence for the solute carrier family 6 neurotransmitter transporter,
XX CC serotonin member 4 (SLC6A4) gene or a fragment of it or a sequence
XX CC complementary to the first sequence. The invention is used in producing a
XX CC recombinant organism that can be used to express SLC6A4 for protein
XX CC structure analysis and binding studies. A composition comprising a
XX CC genotyping oligonucleotide is used to detect a polymorphism in the SLC6A4
XX CC gene.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Db 373 CCGGCTCAGCCGCCAA 391
2 CCGGCTCAGACTCCCAA 20
RESULT 1070
AAH20696/C
ID AAH20696 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAH20696;
XX
XX 13-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human telomeric repeat binding factor 2 oligonucleotide 111424.
XX DE
XX Antisense; phosphorothioate; human; telomeric repeat binding factor 2;
XX KW inhibitor; premature aging; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
XX KW cytoskeletal; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FH modified_base 1..20
XX FT /*tag= b
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note="phosphorothioate backbone"
XX FT modified_base 1..3
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note="2'-O-methoxyethyl"
XX FT modified_base 13..20
XX FT /*tag= c
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note="2'-O-methoxyethyl"
```

```
XX PN WO200143752-A1.
XX PD 21-JUN-2001.
XX PF 14-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US033954.
XX PR 17-DEC-1999; 99US-00467642.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Monia BP, Cowser LM;
XX DR WPI; 2001-398071/42.
XX PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid encoding telomeric repeat
XX PT binding factor 2 useful for treating conditions such as premature aging
XX PT and diseases such as cancer.
XX PS Claim 3; Page 81; 108pp; English.
XX CC This invention describes a novel antisense compound (I) 8-30 nucleobases
XX CC in length targeted to a polynucleotide encoding human telomeric repeat
XX CC binding factor 2 (II) which specifically hybridizes with, and inhibits
XX CC the expression of (II). (I) is useful for treating a human having a
XX CC disease or condition associated with (II) such as premature aging or a
XX CC hyperproliferative disorder especially cancer, by inhibiting the
XX CC expression of (II) in human cells or tissues. (I) is useful for
XX CC diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits.
XX CC The products of the invention have cytostatic activity. This sequence
XX CC represents an antisense oligonucleotide used to illustrate the method of
XX CC the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Db 969 CTCGGCTCAGTCGACACTC 987
20 CTCGGCTCAGTCGACACTC 2
RESULT 1071
AAS29495/C
ID AAS29495 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAS29495;
XX
XX 21-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide 31470.
XX DE
XX Human; mdm2; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis;
XX KW atherosclerosis; tumour; cytoskeletal; anti psoriatic;
XX KW anti arteriosclerotic; vasotropic; antisense; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FH modified_base 1..20
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note="OTHER= All phosphorothioate linkages,
XX FT additionally bases 1-6 and bases 15-20 are 2'-O-
XX FT methoxyethyl bases, and bases 7-14 are deoxynucleotides"
XX PN US2001016575-A1.
XX PD 23-AUG-2001.
XX PF 02-JAN-2001; 2001US-00752983.
```

XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.
PR 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00280805.
XX
PA (MIRA/) MIRAGLIA L J.
PA (NERO/) NERO P.
PA (GRAH/) GRAHAM M J.
PA (MONT/) MONIA B P.
PA (COMS/) COMSERT L M.
XX
PI Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowsert LM;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-535565/59.
XX
PT An antisense compound, useful for treating e.g. cancer, comprises
PT nucleobases targeted a region (e.g. translation termination codon region)
PT of a nucleic acid encoding human mdm2.
XX
PS Example 9; Page 18; 81pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to antisense compounds, 8-30 nucleobases in
CC length targeted to the 5' untranslated region, translation termination
CC codon region, 3' untranslated region, coding region or translation start
CC site of a nucleic acid encoding human mdm2, where the antisense compound
CC modulates the expression of human mdm2. The antisense oligonucleotides of
CC the invention are useful for encoding human mdm2 and for inhibiting the
CC expression of human mdm2. They may be used for treating an animal having
CC a disease or condition associated with amplification of mdm2 gene or
CC overexpression of mdm2 e.g. a hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer
CC (blood, brain, breast, lung, or a soft tissue cancer) and psoriasis,
CC fibrosis, atherosclerosis or restenosis, tumours, colorectal carcinoma
CC and chronic myelogenous leukemia. The antisense compound may be
CC administered with a chemotherapeutic agent to overcome drug resistance.
CC The antisense compound reduces hyperproliferation of human cells. The
CC method, which involves the use of the antisense compound, is also useful
CC for detecting the role of mdm2 expression in various cell functions and
CC physiological processes and useful in both clinical research and
CC diagnostic tools. AAS29242-AAS29507 represent the human mdm2 antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Db 578 CCACTACACCTGGCTAATT 596
|||
19 CCACCACACCTGGCTAATT 1
RESULT 1072
AAS29488/c
ID AAS29488 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAS29488;
XX
DT 21-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide 31623.
XX
KW Human; mdm2; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis;
KW atherosclerosis; tumour; cytostatic; anti psoriatic;
KW anti arteriosclerotic; vasotropic; antisense; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= All phosphorothioate linkages,
FT additionally bases 1-6 and bases 15-20 are 2'-O-

methoxyethyl bases, and bases 7-14 are deoxynucleotides"
FT
XX US2001016575-A1.
XX
XX 23-AUG-2001.
XX
PD 02-JUN-2001; 2001US-00752983.
XX
XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.
PR 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00280805.
XX
PA (MIRA/) MIRAGLIA L J.
PA (NERO/) NERO P.
PA (GRAH/) GRAHAM M J.
PA (MONT/) MONIA B P.
PA (COMS/) COMSERT L M.
XX
PI Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowsert LM;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-535565/59.
XX
PT An antisense compound, useful for treating e.g. cancer, comprises
PT nucleobases targeted a region (e.g. translation termination codon region)
PT of a nucleic acid encoding human mdm2.
XX
PS Example 9; Page 18; 81pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to antisense compounds, 8-30 nucleobases in
CC length targeted to the 5' untranslated region, translation termination
CC codon region, 3' untranslated region, coding region or translation start
CC site of a nucleic acid encoding human mdm2, where the antisense compound
CC modulates the expression of human mdm2. The antisense oligonucleotides of
CC the invention are useful for encoding human mdm2 and for inhibiting the
CC expression of human mdm2. They may be used for treating an animal having
CC a disease or condition associated with amplification of mdm2 gene or
CC overexpression of mdm2 e.g. a hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer
CC (blood, brain, breast, lung, or a soft tissue cancer) and psoriasis,
CC fibrosis, atherosclerosis or restenosis, tumours, colorectal carcinoma
CC and chronic myelogenous leukemia. The antisense compound may be
CC administered with a chemotherapeutic agent to overcome drug resistance.
CC The antisense compound reduces hyperproliferation of human cells. The
CC method, which involves the use of the antisense compound, is also useful
CC for detecting the role of mdm2 expression in various cell functions and
CC physiological processes and useful in both clinical research and
CC diagnostic tools. AAS29242-AAS29507 represent the human mdm2 antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Db 531 CATTCTCTGCTCAGCCT 549
|||
19 CATTCTCTGCTCAGCCT 1
RESULT 1073
AAS29496/c
ID AAS29496 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAS29496;
XX
DT 21-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide 31627.
XX
KW Human; mdm2; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis;
KW atherosclerosis; tumour; cytostatic; anti psoriatic;
KW anti arteriosclerotic; vasotropic; antisense; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200229066-A1.
XX 11-APR-2002.
XX 03-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US030871.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000US-00679299.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Brown-Driver VL, Zhang H, Watt AT;
XX WPI; 2002-471315/50.
XX An antisense oligonucleotide of 8 to 50 nucleotides in length that
XX inhibits caspase 6, is useful for treating Rieger's syndrome.
XX Claim 3; Page 89; 141pp; English.
XX The invention relates to an antisense oligonucleotide compound of 8 to 50
XX nucleotides in length that is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
XX encoding caspase 6, where the oligonucleotide specifically hybridises
XX with and inhibits the expression of caspase 6. The oligonucleotide of the
XX invention specifically hybridises to and inhibits expression of caspase 6
XX in cells or tissues. The oligonucleotides can be administered
XX therapeutically or prophylactically to treat an animal having a disease
XX or condition associated with caspase 6, such as Rieger's syndrome or
XX ataxia telangiectasia, hyperproliferative disorder, a haematopoietic
XX disorder, a bone metabolism or cholesterol disorder, various types of
XX cancer, neurological conditions such as Alzheimer's disease and other de-
XX regulated apoptotic pathological conditions. This polynucleotide sequence
XX represents a human caspase 6 oligonucleotide relating to the invention.
XX NOTE: This phosphorothioate oligonucleotide sequence has 2'-MOE wings and
XX a deoxy gap
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 865 CTGGGATTACAGCGGTGAG 883
Db 1 CTGGGATTACAGCGGTGAG 19
RESULT 1076
AAL40285/C
ID AAL40285 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAL40285;
AC AAL40285;
XX 19-SEP-2002 (first entry)
DT 19-SEP-2002 (first entry)
DE Caspase 6 antisense inhibition related PCR primer SEQ ID No 4.
XX
XX Muscular; cytoskeletal; nocotropic; neuroprotective; ophthalmological;
XX anti-inflammatory; osteopathic; caspase 6; Rieger's syndrome; bone metabolism;
XX ataxia telangiectasia; hyperproliferative disorder; cholesterol disorder;
XX haematopoietic disorder; cancer; neurological; Alzheimer's disease;
XX apoptotic; human; PCR; primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX WO200229066-A1.
XX 11-APR-2002.
XX 03-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US030871.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000US-00679299.
XX

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Brown-Driver VL, Zhang H, Watt AT;
XX WPI; 2002-471315/50.
XX An antisense oligonucleotide of 8 to 50 nucleotides in length that
XX inhibits caspase 6, is useful for treating Rieger's syndrome.
XX Example 13; Page 85; 141pp; English.
XX The invention relates to an antisense oligonucleotide compound of 8 to 50
XX nucleotides in length that is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
XX encoding caspase 6, where the oligonucleotide specifically hybridises
XX with and inhibits the expression of caspase 6. The oligonucleotide of the
XX invention specifically hybridises to and inhibits expression of caspase 6
XX in cells or tissues. The oligonucleotides can be administered
XX therapeutically or prophylactically to treat an animal having a disease
XX or condition associated with caspase 6, such as Rieger's syndrome or
XX ataxia telangiectasia, hyperproliferative disorder, a haematopoietic
XX disorder, a bone metabolism or cholesterol disorder, various types of
XX cancer, neurological conditions such as Alzheimer's disease and other de-
XX regulated apoptotic pathological conditions. This polynucleotide sequence
XX represents a human caspase 6 PCR primer relating to the invention
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1006 GATTCTCTGCTCTCAGCCT 1024
Db 19 GATTCTCTGCTCTCAGCCT 1
RESULT 1077
AAL38206
ID AAL38206 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAL38206;
AC AAL38206;
XX 29-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 15-AUG-2002 (first entry)
DE Human BH3 interacting domain death mRNA agonist inhibitor SEQ ID 49.
XX
XX Hepatotropic; immunomodulatory; cytoskeletal; anti-inflammatory; hepatitis;
XX haemostatic; BH3 interacting domain death agonist; liver disease;
XX haematopoietic disorder; developmental disorder; immunological disorder;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; apoptosis; human; chimeric; 2'-methoxyethyl;
XX 2'-MOE; phosphorothioate backbone; ds.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX Chimeric.
XX WO200220547-A1.
XX 14-MAR-2002.
XX 31-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US027316.
XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000US-00657346.
XX 07-MAR-2001; 2001US-00800631.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Zhang H, Wyatt JR;
XX WPI; 2002-393838/42.
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding the
XX BH3 interacting domain death agonist, useful for treating animals with
XX

PT diseases associated with BH3 interacting domain death agonist, e.g.
PT hepatitis.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 87; 171pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a compound 8 to 50 nucleotides in length
CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a BH3 interacting domain
CC death agonist, where the compound specifically hybridises with and
CC inhibits the expression of the BH3 interacting domain death agonist. The
CC compound of the invention is useful for inhibiting the expression of the
CC BH3 interacting domain death agonist in cells or tissues. The compound is
CC also useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition
CC associated with the BH3 interacting domain death agonist, e.g.
CC haematopoietic disorder, hyperproliferative disorder, a developmental
CC disorder, immunological disorder, or a disease or condition of the liver
CC e.g., hepatitis, or a condition associated with apoptosis. The compound
CC is useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research
CC reagents and kits. This polynucleotide sequence represents an antisense
CC oligonucleotide inhibitor of the DNA from human BH3 interacting domain
CC death agonist RNA of the invention. NOTE: This sequence is a chimeric
CC oligonucleotide 20 nucleotides in length, which is flanked on both sides
CC by five-nucleotide 'wings'. The wings are composed of 2'-methoxyethyl (2'
CC -MOE) nucleotides. The internucleoside (backbone) linkages are
CC phosphorothioate (P=S) throughout the oligonucleotide. (Updated on 29-AUG
CC -2003 to standardise OS field)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 729 AGTAGCTGGAGCTACAGGC 747
Db 2 AGTAGCTGGAGCTACAGGC 20
RESULT 1078
AAL38189
ID AAL38189 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAL38189;
XX
DT 29-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 15-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DB Human BH3 interacting domain death mRNA agonist inhibitor SEQ ID 32.
XX
KW Hepatotropic; immunomodulatory; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; hepatitis;
KW haemostatic; BH3 interacting domain death agonist; liver disease;
KW haematopoietic disorder; developmental disorder; immunological disorder;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; apoptosis; human; chimeric; 2'-methoxyethyl;
KW 2'-MOE; phosphorothioate backbone; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Chimeric.
OS
XX
XX MO200220547-A1.
PN
PD 14-MAR-2002.
PD
PF 31-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US027316.
PF
XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000US-00657346.
PR
PR 07-MAR-2001; 2001US-00800631.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Zhang H, Wyatt JR;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-393838/42.
DR
XX
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding the

PT BH3 interacting domain death agonist, useful for treating animals with
PT diseases associated with BH3 interacting domain death agonist, e.g.
PT hepatitis.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 86; 171pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a compound 8 to 50 nucleotides in length
CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a BH3 interacting domain
CC death agonist, where the compound specifically hybridises with and
CC inhibits the expression of the BH3 interacting domain death agonist. The
CC compound of the invention is useful for inhibiting the expression of the
CC BH3 interacting domain death agonist in cells or tissues. The compound is
CC also useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition
CC associated with the BH3 interacting domain death agonist, e.g.
CC haematopoietic disorder, hyperproliferative disorder, a developmental
CC disorder, immunological disorder, or a disease or condition of the liver
CC e.g., hepatitis, or a condition associated with apoptosis. The compound
CC is useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research
CC reagents and kits. This polynucleotide sequence represents an antisense
CC oligonucleotide inhibitor of the DNA from human BH3 interacting domain
CC death agonist RNA of the invention. NOTE: This sequence is a chimeric
CC oligonucleotide 20 nucleotides in length, which is flanked on both sides
CC by five-nucleotide 'wings'. The wings are composed of 2'-methoxyethyl (2'
CC -MOE) nucleotides. The internucleoside (backbone) linkages are
CC phosphorothioate (P=S) throughout the oligonucleotide. (Updated on 29-AUG
CC -2003 to standardise OS field)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 191 GTTCTCATGTGTGTCAG 209
Db 2 GTTCTCATGTGTGTCAG 20
RESULT 1079
AAD42949
ID AAD42949 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD42949;
XX
DT 15-NOV-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
DB Human PLA2, group VI (Ca2+-independent) antisense oligo ISIS #129851.
XX
XX Human; antisense; phospholipase A2; infection; inflammation; tumour;
KW antisense therapy; PLA2; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX Key
FH modified_base
FT 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT 5
FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base
FT 7..9
FT /tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base
FT 15..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

```
FT modified_base 16
FT /*tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
XX
XX US6410325-B1.
XX
XX 25-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 09-MAY-2001; 2001US-00851896.
XX
XX 09-MAY-2001; 2001US-00851896.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM, Watt AT,
XX
XX WPI, 2002-616513/66.
XX
XX Novel antisense compounds useful for inhibiting gene expression of human
XX phospholipase A2, group VI and for treating diseases associated with
XX expression of phospholipase A2, group VI.
XX
XX Claim 1; Col 45; 72pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel antisense compounds which inhibit
XX the expression of phospholipase A2 (PLA2), group VI (Ca2+-independent).
XX The invention is useful for inhibiting the expression of PLA2, group VI
XX (Ca2+-independent) in human cells or tissues and for treating an animal,
XX particularly a human suspected of having or being prone to a disease or
XX condition associated with expression of human PLA2, group VI (Ca2+-
XX independent). It is useful for diagnostics, therapeutics and as research
XX reagent, e.g. prophylactically to prevent or delay infection, tumour
XX formation or inflammation. The present DNA sequence is an antisense
XX oligonucleotide targeted to human PLA2, group VI (Ca2+-independent) DNA
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 851 GGCTCTCCCAAGTCTGGG 869
DB 2 GGCTCTCCCAAGTCTGGG 20
RESULT 1080
AAS9658/c
ID AAS9658 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAS9658;
AC
XX
XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Telomerase reverse transcriptase, antisense oligonucleotide #68.
DE
XX
XX Telomerase reverse transcriptase; TERT; cytosolic; apoptosis;
XX cell growth inhibitor; antisense oligonucleotide; antisense technology;
XX ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX WO200188198-A1.
XX
XX 22-NOV-2001.
XX
XX 15-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015774.
XX
XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572423.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2000; 2000US-00733294.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
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```
XX
XX Monia BP, Gaarde WA, Freier SM, Wanciewicz E;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-075321/10.
XX
XX New compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding telomerase
XX transcriptase (TERT), which specifically hybridizes with and inhibits
XX expression of TERT, useful for modulating apoptosis and inhibiting cell
XX growth.
XX
XX Example 19; Page 91; 154pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a compound, 8-50 nucleobases in length targeted
XX to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human TERT (telomerase reverse
XX transcriptase), where the compound specifically hybridizes with and
XX inhibits the expression of TERT. A series of oligonucleotides were
XX designed to target different regions of the human TERT RNA. These were 20
XX nucleotides in length and composed of a central gap region consisting of
XX ten 2'-deoxynucleotides, flanked on both sides (5' and 3' directions) by
XX five-nucleotide wings. The wings were composed of 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-
XX MOE) nucleotides. The compounds were analysed for their effect on human
XX TERT RNA levels by reverse transcriptase (RT)-polymerase chain reaction
XX (PCR). The compound is useful for inhibiting the expression of TERT in
XX cells or tissues, for treating a human having disease or condition
XX associated with TERT, for modulating apoptosis, for inhibiting cell
XX growth (preferably, cancer cell growth), in antisense therapy and for
XX diagnostics and therapeutics. This sequence is an antisense
XX oligonucleotide used to modulate the activity of nucleic acid molecules
XX encoding TERT, described in the method of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1121 TCAAACTCTGACTCAGG 1139
DB 20 TCAAACTCTGACTCAGG 2
RESULT 1081
ABS65070/c
ID ABS65070 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABS65070;
AC
XX
XX 15-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human casein kinase 2-beta antisense oligonucleotide #8.
DE
XX
XX ss; antisense; casein kinase2-beta; human; antisense gene therapy;
XX cytosolic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; diabetes; cancer; tumour;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; breast cancer; prostate cancer;
XX liver cancer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX Key
XX modified_base 1. .20
XX Location/Qualifiers
XX FT 1. .20
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "All cytidines are 5-methylcytidines"
XX modified_base 1. .20
XX /*tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX modified_base 1. .5
XX /*tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
XX modified_base 16. .20
XX /*tag= d
XX
```

FT		/mod_base= OTHER
PT		/note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
XX		
FN		
PN		WO200262954-A2.
PD		
PP		15-AUG-2002.
PB		
PF		31-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US003159.
XX		
PR		08-FEB-2001; 2001US-00780175.
PA		(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX		
PI		Mckay R, Freier SM, Wyatt JR;
DR		WP1; 2002-643409/69.
XX		
PT		New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid encoding Casein kinase 2-beta, useful in diagnostic and research applications, or for treating a disease or condition associated with the expression of Casein kinase 2-beta.
PT		
XX		
PS		Claim 3; Page 91; 142pp; English.
CC		
CC		The invention relates to a compound that is 8 - 50 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding Casein kinase 2-beta, and which specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of Casein kinase 2-beta, or which specifically hybridises with an 8-nucleobase portion of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding Casein kinase 2-beta. Also included are: (1) a composition comprising the compound, and a carrier or diluent; (2) inhibiting the expression of Casein kinase 2-beta in cells or tissues by contacting the cells or tissues with the compound so that the expression of Casein kinase 2-beta is inhibited; and (3) treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with Casein kinase 2-beta by administering to the animal the new compound so that the expression of Casein kinase 2-beta is inhibited.
CC		The antisense compounds are useful for modulating the expression of Casein kinase 2-beta and for treating diseases or conditions associated with expression of Casein kinase 2-beta, e.g. diabetes or hyperproliferative disorders, particularly cancer, such as breast cancer, prostate cancer, or liver cancer. The antisense compounds are also useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation, as research reagents and kits, and in distinguishing between functions of various members of a biological pathway. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide of the invention targeting human casein kinase 2-beta
CC		
CC		
XX		
SQ		Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
		Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
		Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
		Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0
OY		686 TCTGGCTCCCGGTTCAAG 704
DG		
DB		20 TCTGGCTCCCGGTTCAAG 2
RESULT 1082		
ACC40949/C		
ID		ACC40949 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX		
AC		ACC40949;
DT		
XX		
DT		23-MAY-2003 (first entry)
DE		
XX		Human superoxide dismutase 1 antisense inhibitor # ISIS 150503.
KW		Human; superoxide dismutase 1; antisense; neuroprotective; cytostatic; anti-inflammatory; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; apoptosis;
KM		hyperproliferative disorder; therapy; infection; inflammation; tumour; ss.
XX		

OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	Synthetic.
Key	Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base	1..20 /*tag= a /mod_base= OTHER /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages. All cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
FT modified_base	1..5 /*tag= b /mod_base= OTHER /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base	16..20 /*tag= c /mod_base= OTHER /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
PN WO200300707-A2.	
PD 03-JAN-2003.	
XX 19-JUN-2002; 2002WO-US019664.	
PR 21-JUN-2001; 2001US-00888360.	
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.	
PA Bennett FC, Dobie K;	
P1 WPI: 2003-164032/18.	
DR Novel antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids encoding human superoxide dismutase 1, for modulating expression of the dismutase and treating diseases or conditions, e.g. amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.	
PT Example 15; Page 77; 107pp; English.	
PS The invention relates to a compound of 8-50 nucleobases in length, targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human superoxide dismutase 1. The compound specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of human superoxide dismutase 1 by hybridising with at least an 8-nucleobase portion of the nucleic acid molecule encoding the active site of the enzyme. The activity of compounds of the invention may be described as neuroprotective, cytostatic and antiinflammatory. The mechanism of action of compounds of the invention is antisense inhibition of human superoxide dismutase 1 expression by chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotides having 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a deoxy gap. Compounds of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of human superoxide dismutase 1 in human cells or tissues), and for treating a disease or condition associated with this enzyme (antisense therapy), especially amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, a disease or condition arising from aberrant apoptosis and a hyperproliferative disorder. It may also be used in diagnostics, therapeutics and as a research reagent, e.g. prophylactically to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. Sequences given in records ACC40880-ACC40957 represent human superoxide dismutase 1 antisense inhibitor oligonucleotides	
CC Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
Query Match	1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0.	
Gy 997 GGCTACGCGATTCCTCG 1015	
Db 19 GGTTACGCGATTCCTCG 1	
RESULT 1083	
AAL61497	
ID AAL61497 standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
XX	

AC AAL61497;
XX
XX 22-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Human ATF3 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 185480.
XX
XX Human; activating transcription factor 3; ATF3; ischaemia; diabetes;
XX liver regeneration factor-1; LRF-1; antisense therapy; CRG-5; LRG-21;
XX T1-241; phosphorothioate backbone; antisense; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..20
XX FT /*cag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note="phosphorothioate backbone; all cytidines are 5-
XX FT methylcytidines"
XX FT modified_base 1..5
XX FT /*cag= b
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note="2-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX FT modified_base 16..20
XX FT /*cag= c
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note="2-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX
XX PN WO2003040161-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAY-2003.
XX PD
XX 04-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US035331.
XX PF
XX 08-NOV-2001; 2001US-00010002.
XX PR
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PA
XX Baker BF, Dobie K;
XX PI
XX WPI; 2003-441517/41.
XX DR
XX New antisense oligonucleotide compounds, useful for diagnosing,
XX PT preventing and/or treating conditions with aberrant activity of the
XX PT activating transcription factor 3, such as ischemia and diabetes.
XX PS Example 15; Page 78; 126pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
XX CC for modulating the expression for activating transcription factor 3
XX CC (ATF3). ATF3 is also known as liver regeneration factor-1 (LRF-1), CRG-5,
XX CC LRG-21, and T1-241. The invention is useful for the diagnosis, prevention
XX CC and/or treatment of diseases or conditions associated with aberrant
XX CC expression or activity of ATF3, such as ischaemia and diabetes. The
XX CC antisense compound is useful in antisense therapy. The present sequence
XX CC is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human ATF3 DNA. This
XX CC sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 385 TCCCAAGTGTGGGATTA 403
DB 1 TCTCAAGTGTGGGATTA 19
RESULT 1084
AADA7544/C
ID AADA7544 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX

AC AAD47544;
XX
XX 24-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Human Artemis exon 6 amplifying PCR primer, Ex6R1.
XX
XX
XX Human; ARTEMIS protein; V(D)J recombination; DNA repair; gene therapy;
XX severe combined immunodeficiency; SCID; cancer; exon 6; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX PN WO200277026-A2.
XX PD 03-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 21-MAR-2002; 2002WO-IB001737.
XX PF
XX 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-IB000546.
XX PR
XX (INRM) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
XX PA
XX De Villartay J, Moshous D, Fischer A;
XX PI
XX WPI; 2003-018886/01.
XX DR
XX New ARTEMIS nucleic acid coding for a protein involved in V(D)J
XX PT recombination and/or DNA repair; useful for treating and diagnosing
XX PT severe combined immunodeficiencies (SCID) or cancer.
XX PS Example 1; Page 68; 71pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an Artemis nucleic acid coding for a protein
XX CC involved in V(D)J recombination and/or DNA repair. Sequences of the
XX CC invention are useful for treating severe combined immunodeficiencies
XX CC (SCID) or cancer. They are also useful for diagnosing a patient,
XX CC including a prenatal diagnosis with SCID, a predisposition to cancer, an
XX CC immune deficiency or a carriage of a mutation increasing the risk of
XX CC progeny to have such a disease. Peptides of the invention are used for
XX CC preparing antibodies. The invention is useful in gene therapy. The
XX CC present sequence is a PCR primer used to amplify human Artemis exon 6 DNA
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 8 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 778 TTTTACGAGATGGGTT 796
DB 20 TTTTACGAGATGGGTT 2
RESULT 1085
ADA20977
ID ADA20977 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADA20977;
XX AC
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Mouse BAX chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:150.
XX DE
XX BCL2-associated X; BAX; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
XX KW anticonvulsant; ophthalmological; antidiabetic; virocidic;
XX KW antisense therapy; BAX antagonist; BAX inhibitor;
XX KW familial amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; Alzheimer's disease;
XX KW Parkinson's disease; Hodgkin's disease; cartilage-hair hyperplasia;
XX KW diabetes-associated ocular disorder; scrapie infection;
XX KW aberrant apoptosis; mouse; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS
XX Mus musculus.

```

FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT FT /*tag= b
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages, and all cytidine
FT FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT FT /*tag= a
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT FT /*tag= c
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX PN WO2003008543-A2.
XX PD 30-JAN-2003.
XX PF 13-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022417.
XX PR 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00908147.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Zhang H, Watt AT;
XX DR WPI; 2003-239321/23.
XX PT New antisense compounds, useful for modulating the expression of BCL2-
XX PT associated X (BAX) protein or for treating a disease or condition
XX PT associated with BAX protein, e.g. Parkinson's disease, Hodgkin's disease
XX PT or Alzheimer's disease.
XX PS Claim 3; Page 94; 139pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a compound (1) 8-50 nucleobases in length
XX targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding BCL2-associated X (BAX)
XX protein, where the compound specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid
XX molecule encoding BAX protein and inhibits the expression of BAX protein.
XX The compound specifically hybridizes with at least 8-nucleobase portion
XX of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding BAX protein. Also
XX described: (1) a composition comprising (1) and a pharmaceutical carrier
XX or diluent; (2) inhibiting the expression of BAX protein in cells or
XX tissues comprising contacting the cells or tissues with (1); and (3)
XX creating an animal having a disease or condition associated with BAX
XX protein comprising administering to the animal (1) so that expression of
XX BAX protein is inhibited. (1) has neurotropic, neuroprotective,
XX antiparkinsonian, anticonvulsant, ophthalmological, antidiabetic and
XX virocidic activities, and can be used in antisense therapy, and as a BAX
XX antagonist. The antisense compounds (1) are useful for modulating the
XX expression of BAX protein, and for treating a disease or condition
XX associated with BAX protein, e.g. familial amyotrophic lateral
XX sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Hodgkin's disease,
XX cartilage-hair hyperplasia, diabetes-associated ocular disorders or
XX scarlet infection, or a condition that arises from aberrant apoptosis.
XX The compounds are useful as research reagents and in diagnostics. The
XX present sequence represents a mouse BAX chimeric phosphorothioate
XX oligonucleotide, which is used in an example from the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 394 GCTGGATTACAGCGCTGC 412
XX |||||
XX 1 GCTGGATTAAAGCGCTGC 19
XX
RESULT 1086
AAL61525
```

```

ID AAL61525 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAL61525;
XX XX
XX DT 22-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human inhibitor-kappa B-R antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS #130450.
XX XX Human; inhibitor-kappa B-R; I-kappaB; IKBR; I-kappa-B-related; NFKB1L2;
XX KW ikappab r; antisense; immune response; infection; inflammation; therapy;
XX KW tumour; prophylaxis; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..20
XX FT FT /*tag= a
XX FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidine residues
XX FT are 5-methylcytidines"
XX FT modified_base 1..5
XX FT FT /*tag= b
XX FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX FT modified_base 16..20
XX FT FT /*tag= c
XX FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX PN WO2003042360-A2.
XX PD 22-MAY-2003.
XX PF 05-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US035597.
XX PR 13-NOV-2001; 2001US-00993731.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Monia BP, Watt AT;
XX DR WPI; 2003-468635/44.
XX XX
XX PT New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding
XX PT inhibitor-kappa B-R, useful for diagnosing or treating diseases
XX PT associated with expression of inhibitor-kappa B-R, e.g., a heightened
XX PT immune response or infection.
XX PS Claim 3; Page 74; 108pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds targeted to a nucleic acid
XX molecule encoding human inhibitor-kappa B-R (also known as I-kappaB,
XX IKBR, I-kappa-B-related, ikappab r, nuclear factor of kappa light
XX polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells inhibitor-like 2 and NFKB1L2) to
XX inhibit its expression. Antisense compounds of the invention are useful
XX for treating diseases or conditions associated with the expression of
XX inhibitor-kappa B-R such as a heightened immune response involving
XX increased cytokine expression, or a result of infection (e.g. bacterial,
XX viral or parasitic). They are useful for diagnostics, therapeutics,
XX prophylaxis e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour
XX formation, as research reagents and kits and in distinguishing between
XX CC functions of various members of a biological pathway. They are also
XX CC useful in antisense therapy. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide
XX CC targeted to human inhibitor-kappa B-R DNA
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 645 CAGGCTGAGTGCACTGCG 663
```

```
Db          ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
            2 CAGTTGAGTGCAGTGGC 20

RESULT 1087
ADD21684/C
ID ADD21684 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC ADD21684;
XX
XX 15-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide #247.
XX
XX antisense oligonucleotide; human; mdm2; hyperproliferation;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis;
XX atherosclerosis; restenosis; apoptosis modulation; p21; ss;
XX 2'-methoxyethoxy-residue; phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003048315-A2.
XX
XX 12-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 02-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038281.
XX
XX 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-00005344.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Miraglia LJ, Nero PS, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Koller E, Chiang MY;
XX Manoharan M;
XX WPI; 2003-577263/54.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to 5' untranslated region, coding
XX region, or intron:exon junction of nucleic acid molecule encoding mdm2,
XX useful for treating e.g. cancer, psoriasis or restenosis by inhibiting
XX mdm2 expression.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 249; 289pp; English.
XX
XX The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted to
XX the human mdm2 gene. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are
XX useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells. The antisense
XX oligonucleotides are also useful for treating: hyperproliferative
XX disorders (e.g. cancer), psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis, or
XX restenosis. The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating
XX apoptosis, and for increasing expression of p21. The present DNA sequence
XX represents a human mdm2 gene antisense oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX The present sequence contains 2'-methoxyethoxy-residues and has a
XX phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 531 CATCTCTGCTGCTGAGCT 549
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 19 CATCTCTGCTGCTGAGCT 1

RESULT 1088
ADD21691/C
ID ADD21691 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADD21691;
XX
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
```

```
DE Human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide #254.
XX
XX antisense oligonucleotide; human; mdm2; hyperproliferation;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis;
XX atherosclerosis; restenosis; apoptosis modulation; p21; ss;
XX 2'-methoxyethoxy-residue; phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003048315-A2.
XX
XX 12-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 02-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038281.
XX
XX 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-00005344.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Miraglia LJ, Nero PS, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Koller E, Chiang MY;
XX Manoharan M;
XX WPI; 2003-577263/54.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to 5' untranslated region, coding
XX region, or intron:exon junction of nucleic acid molecule encoding mdm2,
XX useful for treating e.g. cancer, psoriasis or restenosis by inhibiting
XX mdm2 expression.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 256; 289pp; English.
XX
XX The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted to
XX the human mdm2 gene. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are
XX useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells. The antisense
XX oligonucleotides are also useful for treating: hyperproliferative
XX disorders (e.g. cancer), psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis, or
XX restenosis. The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating
XX apoptosis, and for increasing expression of p21. The present DNA sequence
XX represents a human mdm2 gene antisense oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX The present sequence contains 2'-methoxyethoxy-residues and has a
XX phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 578 CCACTACACCTGGCTAATT 596
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 19 CCACTACACCTGGCTAATT 1

RESULT 1089
ADD21692/C
ID ADD21692 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADD21692;
XX
XX 15-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide #255.
XX
XX antisense oligonucleotide; human; mdm2; hyperproliferation;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis;
XX atherosclerosis; restenosis; apoptosis modulation; p21; ss;
XX 2'-methoxyethoxy-residue; phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003048315-A2.
XX
XX 12-JUN-2003.
XX
```

```

XX 02-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038281.
PF
XX
XX 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-00005344.
PR
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Miraglia LJ, Nero PS, Graham MJ, Montia BP, Koller E, Chiang MY;
PI Manoharan M;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-577263/54.
DR
XX
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to 5' untranslated region, coding
PT region, or intron:exon junction of nucleic acid molecule encoding mdm2,
PT useful for treating e.g. cancer, peoriasis or restenosis by inhibiting
PT mdm2 expression.
XX
XX Example 9; SEQ ID NO 257; 289pp; English.
XX
XX The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted to
CC the human mdm2 gene. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are
CC useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides are also useful for treating: hyperproliferative
CC disorders (e.g. cancer), psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis, or
CC restenosis. The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating
CC apoptosis, and for increasing expression of p21. The present DNA sequence
CC represents a human mdm2 gene antisense oligonucleotide of the invention.
CC The present sequence contains 2'-methoxyethoxy-residues and has a
CC phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 771 TTTGTATTTTGTAGTAGAGA 789
DB 20 TTTGTACTTTTGTAGTAGAGA 2
XX
RESULT 1090
ADD71343/c
ID ADD71343 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADD71343;
XX
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX GFAT 1 gene intron 8 polymorphism PCR primer #8.
XX
XX diabetes; haplotype; polymorphism; diagnosis; renopathy; intron;
KW glutamine:fructose-6-phosphate amide transferase 1; ss; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003023063-A1.
XX
XX PN 20-MAR-2003.
XX
XX PD 06-SEP-2002; 2002WO-JP009093.
XX
XX PF 07-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00271870.
XX
XX PR 28-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00090861.
XX
XX PA (SANY ) SANKYO CO LTD.
XX
XX PI Itakura M, Yasuno H, Watanabe I;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-313261/30.
XX
XX Judging relative onset risk of diabetes including type I or II diabetes
PT and renopathy with or without type II diabetes accompanying, by detecting

```

```

PT haplotype with gene polymorphism from human genomic DNA.
XX
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 15; 157pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of judging the onset risk of diabetes
CC comprising detecting a haplotype consisting of gene polymorphism at 1 or
CC more positions selected from (a) - (h) from a specimen containing human
CC genomic DNA supplied by a patient: (a) the nucleotide located at position
CC 36 of the intron 1 on GFAT1 (glutamine:fructose-6-phosphate amide
CC transferase 1) gene (nucleotide number 632 in sequence ADD71329; (b) the
CC nucleotide located at position 7 of the intron 11 on GFAT1 gene
CC (nucleotide number 266 in sequence ADD71330; (c) the nucleotide located
CC at position -147 of the intron 12 on GFAT1 gene (nucleotide number 338 in
CC sequence ADD71331; (d) the nucleotide located at positions 1853-1877 of
CC the intron 8 on GFAT1 gene (nucleotide numbers 336-360 in sequence
CC ADD71332; (e) the nucleotide located at positions 1988-2007 of the intron
CC 12 on GFAT1 gene (nucleotide numbers 328-347 in sequence ADD71333; (f)
CC the nucleotide located at position -11 to -22 of the intron 18 on GFAT1
CC gene (nucleotide numbers 253-264 in sequence ADD71334; (g) the nucleotide
CC located at positions 2632-2661 of the intron 3 on GFAT1 gene (nucleotide
CC numbers 237-266 in sequence ADD71335; and (h) the nucleotide located at
CC position 66 of the intron 18 on GFAT2 gene (nucleotide number 225 in
CC sequence ADD71351). The method is useful for judging relative onset risk
CC of diabetes including type I or II diabetes and renopathy with or without
CC type II diabetes accompanying. This sequence represents a PCR primer used
CC to amplify intron 8 of the GFAT1 gene in order to determine polymorphisms
CC in the sequence.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 778 TTTTGTAGAGATGGCGTT 796
DB 20 TTTTGTAGAGACGGGGTT 2
XX
RESULT 1091
AB299106
ID AB299106 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AB299106;
XX
XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PDE4C oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypocoactive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX OS WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX PN 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX PD 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX PF 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX PR (EP1G-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PA (EP1G-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX

```

PT pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 14348; 872bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiaesthetic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine or
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 352 CTCTGAGCTCAAGCAGTC 370
Db 2 CTCTGAGCTTAAAGCAGTC 20
RESULT 1092
AB297916
ID AB297916 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AB297916;
AC
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DE Human RANTES oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiaesthetic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200285308-A2.
FN
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
PD
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PF
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
PR
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
DR
XX

PT pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13158; 872bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiaesthetic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine or
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 214 GTCTGAACTCCGACCTC 232
Db 2 GTCTGAACTCTGACCTC 20
RESULT 1093
AB298007
ID AB298007 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AB298007;
AC
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DE Human RANTES oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiaesthetic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200285308-A2.
FN
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
PD
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PF
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
PR
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
DR
XX

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13249; 872bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 728 GAGTACTGGGACTACAGG 746
DB 2 GAGTACTGGGACTACAGG 20
|||||
RESULT 1094
AB292731
ID AB292731 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC AB292731;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7973; 872bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 207 CAGGCTGGTCTGAACTCC 225
DB 1 CAGGCTGGTCTGAACTCC 19
|||||
RESULT 1095
ABV72400/C
ID ABV72400 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC ABV72400;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify Human Artemis gene exon 6.
XX
XX Human; Artemis gene; DNA repair factor; metallo beta-lactamase; RS-SCID;
KW chromosome 10; severe combined immunodeficiency; SCID; cancer; PCR;
KW primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
PN WO200277228-A1.
XX
PD 03-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-IB000546.
XX
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-IB000546.
XX
PA (INRM) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
XX
PI De Villartay J, Moshous D, Fischer A;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-029937/02.
XX
PI New isolated nucleic acid molecule of the Artemis gene, useful for
PT diagnosing or treating SCID or cancer.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 65; 71pp; English.
PS

XX PCR primers ABV72389-ABV72416 were used to amplify exons of the human
CC Artemis gene. This gene encodes a V(D)J recombination and/or DNA repair
CC factor that belongs to the metallo beta-lactamase superfamily, and whose
CC mutations give rise to the human RS-SCID condition. The gene is localised
CC to chromosome 10. The Artemis gene or its nucleic acid is useful for
CC diagnosing or treating severe combined immunodeficiencies (SCIDs) or
CC cancer

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 8 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 778 TTTTGTAGATGGGCTT 796
DB 20 TTTTGTAGATGGGCTT 2

RESULT 1096
ABX14992/c
ID ABX14992 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABX14992;
AC
XX
XX 14-MAR-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human delta opioid receptor OPRD1-1 SNP genotyping PCR probe #2.
DE
XX
XX Human; delta opioid receptor; OPRD1-1; ss; PCR; probe; SNP;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; eating disorder; anorexia nervosa;
KM energy homeostasis disorder; chromosome 1.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX

Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1 /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "A is covalently linked to a TET (not defined)
FT modified_base 20 moiety"
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "A is covalently linked to a 6-carbotetramethyl-
FT rhodamine (TMRA) moiety"
XX
XX
XX WO200292838-A2.
XX
XX
XX 21-NOV-2002.
XX
XX PD
XX PF 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014940.
XX PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290016P.
XX
XX (BIOI-) BIOINVEST LTD.
XX PA
XX Bergen AW;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-129306/12.
XX
XX
XX New isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a delta opioid receptor
PT variant associated with an eating or energy homeostasis disorder, useful
PT for diagnosing a genetic predisposition to such disorder, e.g. anorexia
PT nervosa.
XX
XX
XX Example; Page 19; 39pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a
CC delta opioid receptor variant associated with an eating or energy
CC homeostasis disorder. Also included are a delta opioid receptor variant
CC encoded by the nucleic acid, an isolated antibody that specifically

CC recognises the delta opioid receptor variant, a vector comprising the
CC nucleic acid, a host cell transformed to contain the vector, producing
CC the polypeptide by culturing the host cell, identifying an agent which
CC modulates the expression of the nucleic acid, diagnosing a genetic
CC predisposition to an eating or energy homeostasis disorder by detecting
CC the presence or absence of the variant nucleic acid in a patient sample,
CC an allele specific primer that detects a polymorphism in the gene
CC encoding a delta opioid receptor associated with an eating or energy
CC homeostasis disorder and a non-human transgenic animal modified to
CC contain the variant nucleic acids. The variants are named OPRD1-1 to
CC OPRD1-8. The human opioid receptor gene is located on chromosome 1. The
CC nucleic acid molecules and delta opioid receptor variant are useful for
CC diagnosing a genetic predisposition to an eating or energy homeostasis
CC disorder, such as anorexia nervosa. The allele specific primer is useful
CC for detecting polymorphism in the gene encoding a delta opioid receptor
CC associated with the disorder cited. The present sequence is a genotyping
CC PCR probe for detecting the presence of a particular SNP (single
CC nucleotide polymorphism) in a sample

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1121 TCMAACTCCTGACCTCAGG 1139
DB 20 TCMAACTCCTGACCTCAGG 2

RESULT 1097
ACA88946/c
ID ACA88946 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ACA88946;
AC
XX
XX 08-JUL-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Selection and amplification of genetic markers PCR related primer #57.
DE
XX
XX Genetic marker selection; multiplex PCR amplification;
KW prenatal diagnostic testing; foetal sex determination;
KW genetic identification; DNA profiling; DNA fingerprinting;
KW forensic analysis; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO2003031646-A1.
XX
XX
XX 17-APR-2003.
XX
XX PD
XX PF 14-OCT-2002; 2002WO-AU001388.
XX PR 12-OCT-2001; 2001AU-00008234.
XX PR 12-OCT-2001; 2001AU-00008235.
XX
XX (UYOU) UNIV QUEENSLAND.
XX PA
XX Findlay I, Matthews PL, Mulcahy BK;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-381725/36.
XX
XX
XX Selecting genetic markers as targets for nucleic acid sequence
PT amplification, useful for improving genetic testing, e.g. fetal sex
PT determination, comprises selecting each of the genetic markers according
PT to a heterozygosity index.
XX
XX
XX Claim 36; Page 40; 64pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention describes a method of selecting genetic markers as targets
CC for nucleic acid sequence amplification comprising selecting each of the
CC genetic markers according to a heterozygosity index of 0.5 or greater.
CC selecting and amplification of genetic markers are useful as targets for

CC nucleic acid sequence amplification, for genetic testing or facilitating
CC multiplex PCR amplification from limiting amounts of target nucleic acid.
CC The methods are also useful for improving genetic diagnostic and
CC screening methods, such as prenatal diagnostic testing, foetal sex
CC determination or genetic identification, e.g. DNA profiling or DNA
CC fingerprinting. The nucleic acid sequence amplification is also useful in
CC forensic analysis of degraded, old, ancient and difficult samples that
CC are difficult to amplify and identify. This sequence represents a PCR
CC primer used in the selection and amplification of genetic markers
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 635 CTCGTGACCCAGGCTGA 653
DB 19 CTCGTGACCTAGGCTGA 1

RESULT 1098

ABT34284/C

ABT34284 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABT34284;

DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)

DE Opioid receptor D1 probe SEQ ID No 70.

XX Eating disorder; polymorphism; dataset; allele; HGBASE identification;

KW serotonin receptor ID; delta-opioid receptor; dopamine receptor D2;

KW anorexia nervosa; bulimia nervosa; probe; ss.

XX Unidentified.

OS WO2003012143-A1.

XX WO2003012143-A1.

PN 13-FEB-2003.

PD 16-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022555.

PF 16-JUL-2001; 2001US-0305153P.

PR 20-JUL-2001; 2001US-0306440P.

PR 13-NOV-2001; 2001US-0331285P.

PR 19-DEC-2001; 2001US-0340843P.

PR 19-DEC-2001; 2001US-0340844P.

XX (PRIC-) PRICE FOUND LTD.

PA Bergen AW, Yeager M;

PI WPI; 2003-268122/26.

DR New nucleic acid molecule having polymorphisms in the serotonin receptor

XX ID, delta-opioid receptor, or dopamine receptor D2, useful in diagnostic

PT and prognostic assays for eating disorders, such as anorexia and bulimia

PT nervosa.

PT Example 3; Page 60; 149pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid molecule

XX comprising a variant gene associated with an eating disorder and selected

CC from any of 119 polymorphisms with their corresponding genotyping in

CC dataset, alleles and HGBASE identification, given in the specification.

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1121 TCAAACTCTGACCTCAGG 1139
DB 20 TCAAACTCTGACCTCAGG 2

RESULT 1099

ABD28961

ABD28961 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABD28961;

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE N58473-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 7973.

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;

KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenostine sensitivity; lung cancer;

KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;

KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;

KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;

KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;

KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;

KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN WO200285309-A2.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

XX (EPIC-) EPICGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense

PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to

PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and

PT bronchodilating agent.

XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 7973; 763pp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,

XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating

XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and

XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,

XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The

XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating

XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung

XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.

XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery

XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)

XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition

XX of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,

XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a

XX beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or

XX treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered

XX composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production

XX or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to

XX reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The

XX inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated

CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
CC
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY . 207 CAGGCTGCTTCGAACTCC 225
Db 1 CAGGCTGCTTCGAACTCC 19
RESULT 1100
ABD31038
ID ABD31038 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD31038;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human RANTES-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13249.
XX
KM Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KM surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosratic; cystic fibrosis;
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13249; 763bp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.

CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytosratic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
CC
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 728 GAGTACGCTGGACTACAG 746
Db 2 GAGTACGCTGGACTACAG 20
RESULT 1101
ABD30947
ID ABD30947 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD30947;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human RANTES-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13158.
XX
KM Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KM surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosratic; cystic fibrosis;
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and

PT bronchodilating agent.
 XX
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13158; 763bp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antispasmodic,
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc. tissue environment and thereby, to
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 214 GTCTGAGACTCCGACCTC 232
 |||||
 Db 2 GTCTGAGACTCCGACCTC 20
 RESULT 1102
 ABD32137
 ID ABD32137 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABD32137;
 XX
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PDB4C-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 14348.
 XX
 KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
 KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
 KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antispasmodic;
 KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
 KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
 KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200285309-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
 XX
 XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
 XX
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
 PT bronchodilating agent.
 XX
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 14348; 763bp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antispasmodic,
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc. tissue environment and thereby, to
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 352 CTCTGAGCTCAAGCAGTC 370
 |||||
 Db 2 CTCTGAGCTTAAGCAGTC 20
 RESULT 1103
 AD47745/C
 ID AD47745 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AD47745;
 XX
 DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human 5-HT7 receptor gene promoter related PCR primer.
 XX
 KW human; 5-HT7 receptor promoter; barbiturate-inducible element;
 KW serotonin mediated response; gastrointestinal; neuroleptic;
 KW antidepressant; antidepressant; gene therapy; schizophrenia; depression;
 KW migraine; affective disorder; sleep dysregulation;
 KW gastrointestinal function; chromosome 10; PCR primer; ss.
 KW

XX	Synthetic.
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	MO2003102127-A2.
PD	11-DEC-2003.
PP	
XP	26-MAY-2003; 2003WO-EP005511.
PR	
PA	31-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00077309.
XX	(JANC) JANSSEN PHARM NV.
XX	
PI	Laenen KLM, Vanhoenacker PJP, Haegeman GCAVE;
DR	WPI; 2004-053452/05.
PT	New nucleic acid molecule exhibiting 5HT7 receptor promoter activity,
PT	useful in preparing a composition for treating conditions related to
PT	serotonin-mediated responses, e.g., schizophrenia, depression or
XX	migraine.
PS	
XX	Disclosure; Page 32; 48pp; English.
CC	
CC	The present invention describes an isolated nucleic acid molecule
CC	comprising: (a) nucleotides 1-3081 of the 3081-bp sequence of a human 5-
CC	HT7 receptor promoter region (see ADP47717), or a fragment exhibiting 5-
CC	HT7 receptor promoter activity; (b) the complementary strand of (a); or
CC	(c) a nucleic acid capable of hybridising under stringent conditions to
CC	(a) or (b). Also described: (1) an isolated regulatory element of the 5-
CC	HT7 receptor promoter region; (2) a vector comprising the recombinant DNA
CC	molecule; (3) a host cell transformed with the vector; (4) a method for
CC	identifying compounds which are modulators of human 5-HT7 receptor
CC	promoter activity; (5) a method for identifying compounds that modulate 5
CC	-HT7 receptor promoter enhancer activity; (6) a method for identifying
CC	compounds that modulate the activity of the barbiturate-inducible element
CC	within the 5-HT7 receptor promoter region; (7) a method for identifying
CC	compounds that modulate the activity of the barbiturate-inducible element
CC	within the 5-HT7 receptor promoter region; (8) a method for identifying
CC	compounds capable of modulating the 5-HT7 receptor promoter enhancer
CC	activity; and (9) a method for identifying polypeptides which bind to
CC	nucleotide sequences involved in the biological pathway related to
CC	serotonin mediated responses. The 5-HT7 receptor promoter has
CC	gastrointestinal, neuroleptic, antidepressant and anti-migraine
CC	activities, and can be used in gene therapy. The nucleic acid is useful
CC	in preparing a composition for treating conditions related to serotonin-
CC	mediated responses, e.g., schizophrenia, depression, migraine, affective
CC	disorders, sleep dysregulation or gastrointestinal functions. The human 5
CC	-HT7 receptor promoter region is located on chromosome 10. The present
CC	sequence is used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY	
DB	Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20; Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03; Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
	869 GATTACAGCGCTGAGCCAC 887
	19 GATTACAGGCATGAGCAC 1
RESULT 1104	
ID	ADH89041/c
XX	ADH89041 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC	ADH89041;
DT	22-APR-2004 (first entry)
DE	Human POLYX PCR primer #10.

Human, POLYX; PCR; ss; POLYX-associated disorder; cytostatic;
KX Immunostimulant; primer.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
US2003198958-A1.
PN
23-OCT-2003.
XX
13-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098871.
PD
XX
13-SEP-1999; 99US-0153629P.
PR 16-SEP-1999; 99US-0154520P.
PR 20-SEP-1999; 99US-0154762P.
PR 13-OCT-1999; 99US-0159231P.
PR 12-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659634.
PR 19-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276960P.
XX
XX (SHIM/) SHIMKETS R. A.
PA (PERN/) FERNANDES E.
PA (HERR/) HERRMANN J. L.
PA (LIUX/) LIU X.
PA (YANG/) YANG M.
PA (BOLD/) BOLDOG F. L.
PA (SMIT/) SMITHSON G.
PA (RAST/) RASTELLI L.
XX
XX Shinkets R., Fernandes E., Herrmann J.L., Liu X., Yang M., Boldog F.L.,
P1 Smithson G., Rastelli L.,
X1
X1 WPI: 2004-041344/04.
XX
XX Example 5; SEQ ID NO 39; 93pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to human POLYX polypeptides and the polynucleotides
XX encoding them. The invention also relates to an antibody that
XX immunospecifically binds to a POLYX polypeptide, a method of determining
XX the presence or amount of a POLYX polynucleotide in a sample involving
XX contacting the sample with a probe that binds to the polynucleotide and
XX determining the presence or amount of the probe bound to the DNA, a
XX method of identifying an agent that modulates the expression or activity
XX of a POLYX polypeptide involving providing a cell expressing the
XX polypeptide, contacting the cell with the agent and determining whether
XX the agent modulates expression or activity of the polypeptide where an
XX alteration in expression or activity of the polypeptide indicates a
XX modulation, and a method of modulating the activity of a polypeptide
XX involving contacting a cell sample expressing the polypeptide with a
XX compound that binds to the polypeptide in an amount sufficient to
XX modulate the activity. The POLYX polynucleotides are useful for
XX determining the presence of or predisposition to a disease associated
XX with altered levels of POLYX DNA or protein in a first mammalian subject,
XX involving measuring the level of expression of DNA or the amount of
XX protein in a sample from the first mammalian subject and comparing the
XX amount of DNA or protein in a sample from a second mammalian subject
XX known not to have or not be predisposed to the disease, where an
XX alteration in the expression level of DNA or protein in the first subject
XX as compared to the control sample indicates the presence of a
XX predisposition to the disease. The sequences of the invention are useful
XX for treating or preventing a POLYX-associated disorder which involves
XX administering POLYX DNA. A therapeutic such as a POLYX DNA, protein or
XX antibody is useful in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a PCR
XX syndrome associated with a human disease. This sequence represents a PCR
XX primer used to amplify a human POLYX polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0.
DB 19 TCAGCGATTCCTCCT 1

```
RESULT 1105
ADJ59781
ID ADJ59781 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ59781;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide associated to RANTES #30.
XX
XX Interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
XX airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
XX cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
XX pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
XX ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN MO2004011613-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
XX Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 637; 85bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
XX initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
XX end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
XX interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
XX oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
XX oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
XX respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
XX of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
XX useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
XX of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
XX chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
XX respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
XX (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
XX (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
XX obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
XX invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
QY Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
Db 2 GTCTCGAAGCTCCGACCTC 232
2 GTCTCGAAGCTCCGACCTC 20
XX
RESULT 1106
ADJ60991
ID ADJ60991 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
```

```
XX
AC ADJ60991;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide associated to PDE4C #57.
XX
XX Interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
XX airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
XX cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
XX pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
XX ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN MO2004011613-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
XX Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1847; 85bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
XX initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
XX end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
XX interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
XX oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
XX oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
XX respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
XX of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
XX useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
XX of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
XX chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
XX respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
XX (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
XX (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
XX obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
XX invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
QY Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
Db 2 CTCTGAGCTCAAGCAGTC 370
2 CTCTGAGCTTACGACGTC 20
XX
RESULT 1107
ADJ59872
ID ADJ59872 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ59872;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
```

XX	Homo sapiens.
OS	
XX	WO2004011623-A2.
PN	
XX	05-FEB-2004.
PD	
XX	31-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023972.
PF	
XX	31-JUL-2002; 2002US-00210556.
PR	
XX	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA	
XX	Cowsest LM, Freier SM, Dobie KM;
PI	
XX	WPI; 2004-143851/14.
XX	
PT	New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
PT	nucleic acid encoding protein tyrosine phosphatase receptor type alpha
PT	(PTPRA), useful for treating hyperproliferative or metabolic disorder.
XX	
PS	Example 16; SEQ ID NO 195; 289bp; English.
XX	
CC	The invention relates to a novel compound 8-80 nucleobases in length
CC	which is targeted to and specifically hybridises with a nucleic acid
CC	molecule encoding PTPRA (protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor type
CC	alpha, LCA-related phosphatase; LRP; HLPR; HPTPA; PTPRL2; RPTPA) and
CC	inhibits the expression of PTPRA. The compound of the invention
CC	demonstrates cytostatic activities and may be useful for treating a
CC	disease or condition associated with PTPRA, such as a hyperproliferative
CC	disorder or metabolic disorder, as well as in research and diagnostics
CC	for modulating the expression of PTPRA. The current sequence is that of a
CC	human PTPRA DNA of the invention which was targeted for antisense
CC	therapy.
XX	
XX	
SEQ	Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	
Query Match	1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative	0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0
XX	
OY	207 CAGGCTGCTCGAACTCC 225
DB	20 CAGGCTGTTTGGAACTCC 2
XX	
RESULT 1109	
ADK43253	
ID	ADK43253 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	ADK43253;
XX	
DT	06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Antisense 2'-MOE gapmer oligo targeted to human PTPRA - SEQ ID 77.
XX	
KW	PTPRA; protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor type alpha;
KW	LCA-related phosphatase; LRP; HLPR; HPTPA; PTPRL2; RPTPA; cytosolic;
KW	hyperproliferative disorder; metabolic; antisense; ss; human;
KW	2'-MOE wing; 2'-methoxyethyl gapmer; phosphorothioate backbone.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PH	Key
FT	modified_base
FT	1..20
FT	/*tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "OTHER = Bases 1-5 and 16-20 comprise 2'-
FT	methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings. Phosphorothioate backbone
XX	throughout. All cytidines are 5-methylcytidines"
XX	
PN	WO2004011623-A2.
XX	

```

PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX 31-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023972.
XX 31-JUL-2002; 2002US-00210556.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Cowart LM, Freier SM, Dobie KM;
XX WPI; 2004-143851/14.
XX
XX New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
XX nucleic acid encoding protein tyrosine phosphatase receptor type alpha
XX (PTPRA), useful for treating hyperproliferative or metabolic disorder.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 77; 289pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel compound 8-80 nucleobases in length
XX which is targeted to and specifically hybridizes with a nucleic acid
XX molecule encoding PTPRA (protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor type
XX alpha, LCA-related phosphatase; LRP; HLRP; HTPRA; PTPR2; RPTPA) and
XX inhibits the expression of PTPRA. The compound of the invention
XX demonstrates cytostatic activities and may be useful for treating a
XX disease or condition associated with PTPRA, such as a hyperproliferative
XX disorder or metabolic disorder, as well as in research and diagnostics
XX for modulating the expression of PTPRA. The current sequence is that of
XX an antisense 2'-MOE (2'-methoxyethyl) gapmer oligonucleotide which was
XX targeted to human PTPRA of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 207 CAGGCTGCTCTCGAAGCTCC 225
XX 1 CAGGCTGCTCTCGAAGCTCC 19
XX
XX RESULT 1110
XX ADJ10489
XX ID ADJ10489 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC
XX ADJ10489;
XX
XX 17-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Phosphorothioate antisense DNA oligo to modulate human ICMT SegID 16.
XX
XX human; isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase; ss; PCMT; pcMTase;
XX PPMT; PPMase; HSTB14; MST098; MSTP098;
XX growth factor signal transduction; cell replication; vesicular transport;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; inflammatory; hypertension;
XX cardiovascular; cytosolic; antiinflammatory; hypotensive; cardiant;
XX ICMT; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; 2' MOE wing.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "OTHER= 2' methoxyethyl (2' MOE) nucleotides. All
XX cytidine nucleobases are 5-methylcytidine."
XX
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /tag= c

```

```

FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2' methoxyethyl (2' MOE) nucleotides. All
FT cytidine nucleobases are 5-methylcytidine."
XX
XX US200328668-A1.
XX
XX 11-DEC-2003.
XX
XX 31-MAY-2002; 2002US-00159834.
XX
XX 31-MAY-2002; 2002US-00159834.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Dobie KM;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-081071/08.
XX
XX New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
XX nucleic acid encoding isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase,
XX useful for treating cancer, hypertension, or cardiovascular or
XX inflammatory disease.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 16; 62pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to a novel antisense compounds that modulate the
XX expression of isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase (also known as
XX ICMT, PCMT, pcMTase, PPMT, PPMase, HSTB14, MST098 and MSTP098) and
XX located on chromosome 1p36. Specifically, it refers to compositions
XX useful for inhibiting the expression of isoprenylcysteine carboxyl
XX methyltransferase, which normally participates in cellular events such as
XX growth factor signal transduction, cell replication, vesicular transport
XX and the post-translational modification of the Ras family of GTPases. The
XX present invention describes antisense oligonucleotides that comprise at
XX least one modified sugar moiety, a 2'-O-methoxyethyl (2' MOE) and at
XX least one modified nucleobase, a 5-methylcytosine. Accordingly, these
XX compounds are useful for treating a disease or condition associated with
XX isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase such as a hyperproliferative
XX disorder (e.g. cancer), an inflammatory condition, hypertension or
XX cardiovascular disease. As such, they exhibit cytostatic,
XX antiinflammatory, hypotensive and cardiant activities and are useful for
XX research reagents and in diagnostics. This oligonucleotide sequence is a
XX phosphorothioate antisense DNA oligo used to modulate human
XX isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase expression in an
XX exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1000 TCAAGCGATTCTCCGCTCT 1018
XX 2 TCAAGCGATTCTCCGCTCT 20
XX
XX RESULT 1111
XX ADJ10565/c
XX ID ADJ10565 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC
XX ADJ10565;
XX
XX 17-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Target DNA oligo for antisense therapy of human ICMT SegID 92.
XX
XX human; isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase; ss; PCMT; pcMTase;
XX PPMT; PPMase; HSTB14; MST098; MSTP098;
XX growth factor signal transduction; cell replication; vesicular transport;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; inflammatory; hypertension;
XX cardiovascular; cytosolic; antiinflammatory; hypotensive; cardiant;
XX ICMT.

```


ADMI4037/C
ID ADMI4037 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADMI4037;
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:224.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
XX microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
XX immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
XX neuroprotective; neurotropic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
XX immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
XX Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
XX reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
XX cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
DR
XX
XX
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 224; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX inhibit its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosolic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, neurotropic, antiarthritis, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or

CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 664 CCTGCTCCCGGGTTCA 702
DB 19 CCTCGCTCCCGGGTTCA 1
RESULT 1114
ADMI5339/C
ID ADMI5339 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADMI5339;
AC
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1526.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
XX microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
XX immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
XX neuroprotective; neurotropic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
XX immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
XX Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
XX reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
XX cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
DR
XX
XX
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1526; 132pp; English.

PN	WO2004028458-A2
XX	
PD	08-APR-2004.
XX	

	Key	Location/Qualifiers
FH	modified_base	1..20
FT		/*tag= b
FT		

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FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base
FT 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base
FT 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT
FT WO2004028458-A2.
FT
FT 08-APR-2004.
FT
FT 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
FT
FT 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
FT
FT (PNUA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
FT
FT Gierse JK;
FT
FT WPI; 2004-305094/28.
FT
FT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
FT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
FT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
FT ischemia.
FT
FT Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 679; 132pp; English.
FT
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibit its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
CC
XX Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1060 ACCCGCGTAATTTTGTAT 1078
DB 19 ACCGACGTAATTTTGTAT 1
RESULT 1117
ADMI4702/C
ID ADMI4702 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADMI4702;
AC
XX 01-UTL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:889.
DE
XX
```

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KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase inhibitor; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
KW 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
KW having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
KW mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
KW inhibit its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
KW mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
KW having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
KW antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
KW antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
KW antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
KW ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
KW be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
KW can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
KW condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
KW disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
KW ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
KW
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
OS
OS Key Location/Qualifiers
OS modified_base 1..20
OS /tag= b
OS /mod_base= OTHER
OS /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
OS residues are 5-methylcytidines"
OS modified_base 1..5
OS /tag= a
OS /mod_base= OTHER
OS /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
OS modified_base 16..20
OS /tag= c
OS /mod_base= OTHER
OS /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
OS
OS WO2004028458-A2.
OS
OS 08-APR-2004.
OS
OS 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
OS
OS 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
OS
OS (PNUA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
OS
OS Gierse JK;
OS
OS WPI; 2004-305094/28.
OS
OS New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
OS encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
OS inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
OS ischemia.
OS
OS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 889; 132pp; English.
OS
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibit its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
CC
XX Sequence 20 BP; 12 A; 2 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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CC1 having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. MPGS-1 chimeric
CC2 antisense oligonucleotide and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC3 antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC4 antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nocotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC5 ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC6 be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC7 can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC8 condition associated with mpGS-1-e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC9 disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC10 ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 12 A; 3 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other:
OY      1065 GCTAATTTTGTATTTC A 1083
Db      20 GCTAATTTTGTATTTTT A 2

RESULT 1119
ID      ADM15080/c
ID      ADM15080 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX      ADM15080;
XX      01-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX      Human mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1267.
DE
XX      chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX      microosomal prostaglandin H2 synthase; mpGS-1; mpGS-1 inhibitor;
XX      microosomal prostaglandin H2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
XX      immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
XX      neuroprotective; nocotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
XX      immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
XX      Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
XX      reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
XX      cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
OS      Homo sapiens.
OS      Synthetic.
XX
XX      Key      Location/Qualifiers
XX      FT      modified_base      1..20
XX      FT      /tag= b
XX      FT      /mod_base= OTHER
XX      FT      /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
XX      FT      residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX      FT      modified_base      1..5
XX      FT      /tag= a
XX      FT      /mod_base= OTHER
XX      FT      /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX      FT      modified_base      16..20
XX      FT      /tag= c
XX      FT      /mod_base= OTHER
XX      FT      /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX      WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX      08-APR-2004.
XX
XX      25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX      25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX      (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX      Gierse JK;
XX
XX      WPI; 2004--305094/28.

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XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1267; 132bp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibit its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, cardiatic, neuroprotective,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 715 GCCCCAGCCTCTGACTAG 733
    |||||
    19 GCCTCAGCCTCTGACTAG 1

RESULT 1120
ADM15324/c
ID ADM15324 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM15324;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1511.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW immunomodulator; cardiatic; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; cardiatic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note="phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note="2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c

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FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note="2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1511; 132bp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, cardiatic, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, cardiatic, neuroprotective,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 731 TAGCTGGAGCTACAGGCC 749
    |||||
    20 TAGCTGGAGTTACAGGCC 2

RESULT 1121
ADM14687/c
ID ADM14687 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14687;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:874.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiatic; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; cardiatic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.

```

```
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX MO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003MO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Glaxo JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 874; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The
XX human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGEs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGEs-1. mPGEs-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosstatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 12 A; 2 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1063 CCGCTAATTTTGTATTTT 1081
XX | ||||| ||||| |||||
XX Db 20 CAGCTAATTTTGTATTTT 2
```

```
XX
XX AC ADM13931;
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:118.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGEs-1; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
XX immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
XX neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
XX immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
XX Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
XX reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
XX cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
XX residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX MO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003MO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Glaxo JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 118; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The
XX human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGEs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGEs-1. mPGEs-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosstatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
```

CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 989 GCGTCCGGGCTCAGCGA 1007
DB 19 GCGTCCGGGCTCAGCGA 1
RESULT 1123
ADM15427/C
ID ADM15427 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ADM15427;
AC
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Human mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1614.
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase; mpGS-1; mpGS-1 inhibitor;
KM microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX PA
XX PI Gierse JK;
XX
XX DR WPI, 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischaemia.
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1614; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide

CC targeted to human microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The
CC human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mpGS-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. mpGS-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosolic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 775 TATTTTAGTAGAGATGCG 793
DB 20 TATTTTAGTAGAGATGCG 2
RESULT 1124
ADM14038/C
ID ADM14038 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ADM14038;
AC
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Human mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:225.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase; mpGS-1; mpGS-1 inhibitor;
KM microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX

PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
 XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
 XX
 XX
 XX
 PI Gierse JK;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
 XX
 PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
 PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
 PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
 PT ischemia.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 225; 132pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
 CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
 CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
 CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
 CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
 CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
 CC inhibit its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
 CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
 CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
 CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
 CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiac, neuroprotective,
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nocotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
 CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
 CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
 CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
 CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
 CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
 CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 686 TCTGCTCCCGCGGTTCAAG 704
 DB 20 TCCGCTCCCGCGGTTCAAG 2
 RESULT 1125
 ID ADO46480 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADO46480;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human oligonucleotide #1846.
 XX
 XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
 KW CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
 KW tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
 KW lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
 KW asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
 KW airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
 KW acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2004049022-A1.
 XX
 PD 11-MAR-2004.
 XX
 PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
 XX

PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX
 XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
 PA (TANG/) TANG L.
 PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
 PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
 PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
 PA (LUHH/) LU H.
 PA (CONG/) CONG H.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 DR WPI; 2004-293804/27.
 XX
 XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.
 XX
 XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1847; 174pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
 CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hyperextension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 352 CTCCTGAGCTCAAGCAGTC 370
 DB 2 CTCCTGAGCTTAAGCAGTC 20
 RESULT 1126
 ID ADO45362 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADO45362;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human oligonucleotide #728.
 XX
 XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
 KW CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
 KW tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
 KW

XX lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
 XX asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
 XX airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
 KW acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
 XX lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 PN US2004049022-A1.
 PD 11-MAR-2004.
 XX
 XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX
 PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
 PA (TANG/) TANG L.
 PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
 PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
 PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
 PA (LUHH/) LU H.
 PA (CONG/) CONG H.
 XX
 XX NYce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 DR WPI: 2004-293804/27.
 XX
 XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.
 XX
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 728; 174pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
 CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0.

RESULT 1127
AD045271 ID AD045271 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ADO45271;
XX DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE Human oligonucleotide #637.
XX
XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KW CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; triptase a;
KW triptase b; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KW lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
KW asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KW airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KW acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004049022-A1.
XX
PD 11-MAR-2004.
XX
PE 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
PA (TANG/) TANG L.
PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
PA (MILL) MILLER S.
PA (SHAH/) SHAHAABUDDIN S.
PA (LUHH/) LU H.
PA (CONG/) CONG H.
XX
PI Nye JM, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
DR WPI; 2004-293804/27.
XX
PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
PT asthma.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 637; 174bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)-
CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
CC triptase a, triptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
CC CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, triptase a,
CC triptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,

CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
CC pneumonia, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.

CC Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 214 GTCTCGAAGCTCCGACCTC 232

Db 2 GTCTCGAAGCTCCGACCTC 20

RESULT 1128

AD052269/c

ID AD052269 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AD052269;

DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)

DE Human inhibitor of apoptosis-like antisense oligonucleotide seqid 145.

XX cytoskeletal; gene therapy; inhibitors of apoptosis-like; IAP-like;

KW IAP-like modulator; IAP-like associated disorder;

KW hyperproliferative disorder; human; antisense oligonucleotide;

KW antisense technology; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX Key

FT modified_base Location/Qualifiers

FT 1..20

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines

FT are 5-methylcytidines"

FT 1..5

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

FT modified_base

FT 15..20

FT /*tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

FT US2004102395-A1.

PD 27-MAY-2004.

XX 22-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303325.

XX 22-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303325.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Bennett CF, Dobie KW;

XX WPI; 2004-399725/37.

CC encoding IAP-like comprising 1600 bp (SEQ ID NO. 4) and inhibits the
CC expression of IAP-like. Also described are: inhibiting the expression of
CC IAP-like in cells or tissues; screening for a modulator of IAP-like; a
CC diagnostic method for identifying a disease state comprising identifying
CC the presence of IAP-like in a sample using at least one of the primers
CC selected from 2 sequences comprising SEQ ID NO. 5 or 6, or the probe
CC comprising SEQ ID NO. 7; a kit or assay device comprising the compound;
CC and treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with IAP-
CC like. The compound is useful for modulating the expression of IAP-like.
CC It is also useful for diagnosing or treating diseases associated with
CC expression of IAP-like, e.g. a hyperproliferative disorder. This sequence
CC represents a human inhibitor of apoptosis (IAP)-like antisense
CC oligonucleotide.

CC Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 390 AAGTCTGGGATTCACAGC 408

Db 20 AAGTCTGGGATTCACAGC 2

RESULT 1129

AD052207

ID AD052207 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AD052207;

DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)

DE Human inhibitor of apoptosis-like antisense oligonucleotide seqid 81.

XX cytoskeletal; gene therapy; inhibitors of apoptosis-like; IAP-like;

KW IAP-like modulator; IAP-like associated disorder;

KW hyperproliferative disorder; human; antisense oligonucleotide;

KW antisense technology; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX Key

FT modified_base Location/Qualifiers

FT 1..20

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines

FT are 5-methylcytidines"

FT 1..5

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

FT modified_base

FT 15..20

FT /*tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

US2004102395-A1.

PD 27-MAY-2004.

XX 22-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303325.

XX 22-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303325.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Bennett CF, Dobie KW;

XX WPI; 2004-399725/37.

CC The invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted to
CC a nucleic acid molecule encoding inhibitors of apoptosis (IAP)-like,
CC where the compound specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid molecule

PT modulating the expression of IAP-like or for treating, e.g.
PT hyperproliferative disorder.
XX
XX Example 14; SEQ ID NO 81, 58pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted to
CC a nucleic acid molecule encoding inhibitors of apoptosis (IAP)-like,
CC where the compound specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid molecule
CC encoding IAP-like comprising 1600 bp (SEQ ID NO. 4) and inhibits the
CC expression of IAP-like. Also described are: inhibiting the expression of
CC IAP-like in cells or tissues; screening for a modulator of IAP-like; a
CC diagnostic method for identifying a disease state comprising identifying
CC the presence of IAP-like in a sample using at least one of the primers
CC selected from 2 sequences comprising SEQ ID NO. 5 or 6, or the probe
CC comprising SEQ ID NO. 7; a kit or assay device comprising the compound;
CC and treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with IAP-
CC like. The compound is useful for modulating the expression of IAP-like.
CC It is also useful for diagnosing or treating diseases associated with
CC expression of IAP-like, e.g. a hyperproliferative disorder. This sequence
CC represents a human inhibitor of apoptosis (IAP)-like antisense
CC oligonucleotide.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 997 GGCTCAGCGATTCTCTG 1015
DB 1 GGTTCAAGCGATTCTCTG 19
XX
RESULT 1130
ID ADO52271/c
XX ADO52271 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADO52271;
XX
DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human inhibitor of apoptosis-like antisense oligonucleotide seqid 147.
XX
XX cytostatic; gene therapy; inhibitors of apoptosis-like; IAP-like;
KM IAP-like modulator; IAP-like associated disorder;
KM hyperproliferative disorder; human; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW antisense technology; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines
FT are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT 15..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2004102395-A1.
XX
XX 27-MAY-2004.
XX
XX 22-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303325.
XX
XX 22-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303325.
XX

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Dobie KW;
PI
XX WPI, 2004-399725/37.
DR
XX
XX New compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding inhibitors of
PT apoptosis (IAP)-like and inhibits expression of IAP-like, useful for
PT modulating the expression of IAP-like or for treating, e.g.
PT hyperproliferative disorder.
XX
XX Example 14; SEQ ID NO 145; 58pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted to
CC a nucleic acid molecule encoding inhibitors of apoptosis (IAP)-like,
CC where the compound specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid molecule
CC encoding IAP-like comprising 1600 bp (SEQ ID NO. 4) and inhibits the
CC expression of IAP-like. Also described are: inhibiting the expression of
CC IAP-like in cells or tissues; screening for a modulator of IAP-like; a
CC diagnostic method for identifying a disease state comprising identifying
CC the presence of IAP-like in a sample using at least one of the primers
CC selected from 2 sequences comprising SEQ ID NO. 5 or 6, or the probe
CC comprising SEQ ID NO. 7; a kit or assay device comprising the compound;
CC and treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with IAP-
CC like. The compound is useful for modulating the expression of IAP-like.
CC It is also useful for diagnosing or treating diseases associated with
CC expression of IAP-like, e.g. a hyperproliferative disorder. This sequence
CC represents a human inhibitor of apoptosis (IAP)-like antisense
CC oligonucleotide.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 997 GGCTCAGCGATTCTCTG 1015
DB 20 GGTTCAAGCGATTCTCTG 2
XX
RESULT 1131
ID ADO52203
XX ADO52203 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADO52203;
XX
DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human inhibitor of apoptosis-like antisense oligonucleotide seqid 77.
XX
XX cytostatic; gene therapy; inhibitors of apoptosis-like; IAP-like;
KM IAP-like modulator; IAP-like associated disorder;
KM hyperproliferative disorder; human; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW antisense technology; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines
FT are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT 15..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX

```
PN US2004102395-A1.
XX
XX 27-MAY-2004.
XX
XX 22-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303325.
XX
XX 22-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303325.
XX
XX 22-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303325.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Dobie KW;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-399725/37.
XX
XX
XX New compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding inhibitors of
PT apoptosis (IAP)-like and inhibits expression of IAP-like, useful for
PT modulating the expression of IAP-like or for treating, e.g.
PT hyperproliferative disorder.
XX
XX Example 14; SEQ ID NO 77; 58pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted to
CC a nucleic acid molecule encoding inhibitors of apoptosis (IAP)-like,
CC where the compound specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid molecule
CC encoding IAP-like comprising 16000 bp (SEQ ID NO. 4) and inhibits the
CC expression of IAP-like. Also described are: inhibiting the expression of
CC IAP-like in cells or tissues; screening for a modulator of IAP-like; a
CC diagnostic method for identifying a disease state comprising identifying
CC the presence of IAP-like in a sample using at least one of the primers
CC selected from 2 sequences comprising SEQ ID NO. 5 or 6, or the probe
CC comprising SEQ ID NO. 7; a kit or assay device comprising the compound;
CC and treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with IAP-
CC like. The compound is useful for modulating the expression of IAP-like.
CC It is also useful for diagnosing or treating diseases associated with
CC expression of IAP-like, e.g. a hyperproliferative disorder. This sequence
CC represents a human inhibitor of apoptosis (IAP)-like antisense
CC oligonucleotide.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 390 AAGTGTGGATTCACAGC 408
XX |||||||||
XX 1 AAGTGTGGATTCACAGC 19
XX
XX Db
XX
XX RESULT 1132
XX ADP45826
XX ID ADP45826 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADP45826;
XX
XX DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Extend primer 18 used to genotype human ICM-1/ICM-4/ICM-5 SNP.
XX
XX KM breast cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy; human;
XX KM intercellular adhesion molecule; ICM-1; human rhinovirus receptor; BB2;
XX KM CD54; cell surface glycoprotein P3.58; ICM-4;
XX KM Landsteiner-Wiener blood group; ICM-5; telencephalin; chromosome 19p13;
XX KM ss; primer; PCR; SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; probe.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO2004047623-A2.
XX
XX PD 10-JUN-2004.
XX
XX PF 25-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037948.
XX
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PR 25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429136P.
PR 24-JUL-2003; 2003US-0490234P.
XX
XX (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX
XX Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM, Reneland R;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-441051/41.
XX
XX DR
XX
XX PT Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting the presence
XX of polymorphic variations in the ICM, MAPK10, KIA0861, NIMA1 or GALE
XX PT regions which are associated with breast cancer in a nucleic acid sample
XX from a subject.
XX
XX PS Example 4; Page 83; 289pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel method for identifying a subject at risk
CC of breast cancer comprising detecting the presence or absence of one or
CC more polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic
CC acid sample from a subject. The method of the invention has cytostatic
CC applications and may be useful for identifying a subject at risk of
CC breast cancer, for early diagnosis, prevention and treatment of breast
CC cancer, possibly via gene therapy, as well as to analyse and predict a
CC response to a breast cancer treatment and in clinical drug trials. The
CC current sequence is that of an extend primer (also described as probe) of
CC the invention which was used to genotype human intercellular adhesion
CC molecule ICM-1/ICM-4/ICM-5 gDNA. ICM-1 (human rhinovirus receptor; BB2
CC ;CD54;cell surface glycoprotein P3.58) has been mapped to chromosomal
CC position 19p13.3-p13.2, ICM-4 (Landsteiner-Wiener blood group; LW) has
CC been mapped to chromosomal position 19p13.2-cen and ICM-5
CC (telencephalin) has been mapped to chromosomal position 19p13.2.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 635 CTCGTGACCCAGGCTGA 653
XX |||||||||
XX 2 CTTTGTACCCAGGCTGA 20
XX
XX Db
XX
XX RESULT 1133
XX AAQ10789
XX ID AAQ10789 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AC AAQ10789;
XX
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 08-MAY-1991 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Probe for identifying cDNA clones encoding human factor IX.
XX
XX KM Human factor IX; blood clotting; trans-immortalised cell lines;
XX KM transgenic animals; type B haemophilia; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX PN WO9102056-A.
XX
XX PD 21-FEB-1991.
XX
XX PF 09-AUG-1989; 89FR-00010720.
XX
XX PR 09-AUG-1989; 89FR-00010720.
XX
XX (TRGE ) TRANSENE SA.
XX
XX WPI; 1991-073532/10.
XX
XX New immortalised cell lines expressing biologically active factor-IX $\alpha$ 1 -
XX are obtd. from new transgenic(s) with human factor-IX-expressing DNA
XX
```

PT Fragment incorporated into their genome.
XX
PS Example 1, Page 8; 37pp; French.
XX
CC This 21 mer probe is used to screen a human lymphoblastoid cell line-
CC derived lambda EMBL3 genomic library. The positive clones obtd. are
CC sequenced and their overlapping sequence information is used to prepare a
CC synthetic DNA sequence used in the prepn. of recombinant human factor IX.
CC A trans-immortalised cell line with the ability to express human factor
CC IX can be produced as can transgenic animals having this exogenous DNA
CC fragment integrated into their genomes. The recombinant human factor IX
CC is useful in the treatment of type B haemophilia. See also Q10784-88 and
CC Q10853-63. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 869 GATTACAGGCGTGAGCCAC 887
DB 1 GATTATAGCGGTGAGCCAC 19
RESULT 1134
AAH37857/C
ID AAH37857 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC AAH37857;
XX
DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE SNP specific upper PCR primer SEQ ID 653.
XX
KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
KW SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
KW Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
KW polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
KW acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
KW inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200129262-A2.
XX
PD 26-APR-2001.
XX
PF 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.
XX
PR 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
XX
PA (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
XX
PI Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
XX
DR MPI; 2001-290930/30.
XX
PT New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
PT acid sample.
XX
PS Claim 1, Page 53; 83pp; English.
XX
CC Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPs primer is used as a genotyping primer.
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or

CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
CC agammaglobulinaemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,
CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 205 GTACAGCTGCTCGAAGT 223
DB 20 GTACAGCTGCTCGAAGT 2
RESULT 1135
AAH38405/C
ID AAH38405 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC AAH38405;
XX
DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE SNP specific upper PCR primer SEQ ID 1201.
XX
KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
KW SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
KW Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
KW polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
KW acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
KW inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200129262-A2.
XX
PD 26-APR-2001.
XX
PF 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.
XX
PR 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
XX
PA (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
XX
PI Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
XX
DR MPI; 2001-290930/30.
XX
PT New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
PT acid sample.
XX
PS Claim 1, Page 56; 83pp; English.
XX
CC Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPs primer is used as a genotyping primer.
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The

CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
CC agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Leish-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,
CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1086 AGAGCGGGGTTTCACCATAT 1106
DB 21 AGAGAYGGGGTTTCACCATCT 1

RESULT 1136
AAF24290
ID AAF24290 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC AAF24290;
XX
XX 03-APR-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Complementary nucleic acid detection method related sequence #5.
DE
XX
XX Complementary nucleic acid; gene analysis; polymorphism; variation;
KM DNA chip; primer; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
OS
XX
XX EP1065278-A2.
PN
XX
XX 03-JAN-2001.
PD
XX
XX 07-JUN-2000; 2000EP-00112235.
PF
XX
XX 07-JUN-1999; 99JP-00159339.
PR
XX
XX (FUUF) FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD.
PA
PI Makino Y, Abe Y, Ogawa M, Takagi M, Takenaka S, Yamashita K;
PI WPI; 2001-140003/15.
XX
XX
XX Determining complementarity of nucleotide fragment for gene analysis, by
PT comparing flow of electric current from or to electroconductive substrate
PT through DNA fragment, with reference obtained from its complement.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 12; 28pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention provides a method for analysing a nucleic acid
CC strand to determine the degree of complementarity between two sequences.
CC This involves the measurement of an electric current along the annealed
CC strands compared to a standard. This is useful in the analysis of genetic
CC polymorphisms and variation between genes

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 427 TTTTATTTATTTT 445
DB 2 TTTTATTTATTTT 20

RESULT 1137
ABK88537/C
ID ABK88537 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC ABK88537;
XX
XX 07-OCT-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human cholecystokinin associated PCR primer P1.
DE
XX
XX Panic disorder; polymorphism; human cholecystokinin; upper stream; CCK;
KM PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX JP2002171990-A.
PN
XX
XX 18-JUN-2002.
PD
XX
XX 08-DEC-2000; 2000JP-00375090.
PF
XX
XX 08-DEC-2000; 2000JP-00375090.
PR
XX
XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKUSHO.
PA
PI WPI; 2002-569888/61.
DR
XX
XX
XX Diagnosis and identification of panic disorder caused by polymorphism of
PT upper stream region of human cholecystokinin gene.
PT
XX
XX Claim 6; Page 6; 13pp; Japanese.
PS
XX
XX The invention describes a method of diagnosing a panic disorder with a
CC polymorphism of the upper stream region of human cholecystokinin (CCK)
CC gene. This sequence represents a human cholecystokinin gene associated
CC PCR primer

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 645 CAGGCTGAGTGCAGTGGC 663
DB 21 CAGGCTGAGTGCAGTGGC 3

RESULT 1138
ABS60598/C
ID ABS60598 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC ABS60598;
XX
XX
XX 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human polymorphism associated DNA sequence #347.
DE
XX
XX Aminopeptidase P; XPNBP2; bradykinin receptor B1; de; BDKRB1;
KM tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; C1 esterase inhibitor; C1NH; kallikrein 1;
KM KLT1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;
KM angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; p14;
KM polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;
KM cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;
KM myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;
KM aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angiodaema;
KM arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;

KW autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;
 KW viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;
 KW Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200261131-A2.
 XX
 XX
 PD 08-AUG-2002.
 XX
 XX 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.
 PF 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251015P.
 PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.
 PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.
 XX
 XX (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
 PA (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.
 PA (HUI/) HUI L.
 XX
 XX Tsuchinashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;
 PI Swanson BN, Powell JR;
 XX WPI; 2002-619265/66.
 DR
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful
 PT for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,
 PT cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and
 PT autoimmune diseases.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 812; 977pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene
 CC encoding aminopeptidase P (XPNP2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDKRB1),
 CC tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), C1 esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein
 CC 1 (KLK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDKRB2), angiotensin converting enzyme
 CC 2 (ACE2), or protease inhibitor 4 (PI4), comprising at least one
 CC polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a
 CC polymorphic position as provided in the detailed summary of single
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic
 CC sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising
 CC obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the
 CC nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene
 CC encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)
 CC haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids
 CC; (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a disorder
 CC upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasoconstrictor inhibitor
 CC using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids, each of which
 CC comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene encoding a
 CC human protein selected from the group above; and (6) genotyping (M4) an
 CC individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample, determining the
 CC nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position, and comparing at
 CC least one position with a known data set. The genes, (M1, M2, M3 and M4)
 CC and compositions are useful for detecting, diagnosing, treating,
 CC preventing various disorders such as angioedema and diseases which
 CC involve angiogenesis like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's
 CC disease, trachomas, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris,
 CC hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ventricular
 CC hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism, thrombosis, coronary
 CC artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and
 CC hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory
 CC arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, Chronic
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and enterocolitis (many other
 CC diseases and disorders are listed in the specification). The
 CC polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome identification. Antibodies
 CC against the proteins may be utilised for immunophenotyping of cell lines
 CC and biological samples. The present sequence is included in the sequence
 CC listing but is not referred to anywhere else in the specification
 XX
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1056 CCACACCGCGCTAATTTT 1074
 DB 19 CCACACCGCGCTAATTTT 1
 RESULT 1139
 ABSS60817/C
 ID ABSS60817 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 XX ABSS60817;
 AC
 XX
 XX
 DT 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human polymorphism associated DNA sequence #454.
 XX
 XX Aminopeptidase P; XPNP2; bradykinin receptor B1; ds; BDKRB1;
 KW tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; C1 esterase inhibitor; C1NH; kallikrein 1;
 KW KLK1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;
 KW angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; PI4;
 KW polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;
 KW cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;
 KW myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;
 KW aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angioedema;
 KW arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;
 KW autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;
 KW viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;
 KW Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 XX WO200261131-A2.
 XX
 PD 08-AUG-2002.
 XX
 XX 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.
 PF 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251015P.
 PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.
 PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.
 XX
 XX (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
 PA (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.
 PA (HUI/) HUI L.
 XX
 XX Tsuchinashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;
 PI Swanson BN, Powell JR;
 XX WPI; 2002-619265/66.
 DR
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful
 PT for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,
 PT cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and
 PT autoimmune diseases.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 884; 977pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene
 CC encoding aminopeptidase P (XPNP2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDKRB1),
 CC tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), C1 esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein
 CC 1 (KLK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDKRB2), angiotensin converting enzyme
 CC 2 (ACE2), or protease inhibitor 4 (PI4), comprising at least one
 CC polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a
 CC polymorphic position as provided in the detailed summary of single
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic
 CC sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising
 CC obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the
 CC nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene
 CC encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)
 CC haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids
 CC; (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a disorder
 CC upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasoconstrictor inhibitor

using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids, each of which comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene encoding a human protein selected from the group above; and (6) genotyping (M4) an individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample, determining the nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position, and comparing at least one position with a known data set. The genes, (M1, M2, M3 and M4) and compositions are useful for detecting, diagnosing, treating, preventing various disorders such as angioedema and diseases which involve angioneurotic like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's disease, trachomas, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris, hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ventricular hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism, thrombosis, coronary artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and enterocolitis (many other diseases and disorders are listed in the specification). The polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome identification. Antibodies against the proteins may be utilised for immunophenotyping of cell lines and biological samples. The present sequence is included in the sequence listing but is not referred to anywhere else in the specification

Sequence 21 BP, 6 A; 2 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other:
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1056 CCACACCCCGCTAATTTT 1074
19 CCACACCCCGCTAATTTT 1

RESULT 1140
ABS60599/c
ID ABS60599 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ABS60599;

DT 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)

DE Human polymorphism associated DNA sequence #348.

XX AMINOPEPTIDASE P; XPNBP2; bradykinin receptor B1; de; BDKRB1;
XX tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; Cl esterase inhibitor; C1NH; kallikrein 1;
XX KUK1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;
XX angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; P14;
XX polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;
XX cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;
XX myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;
XX aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angioedema;
XX arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;
XX autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;
XX viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;
XX Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200261131-A2.

PD 08-AUG-2002.

PF 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.

PR 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251015P.

PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.

PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.

PA (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.

PA (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.

PA (HUI/) HUI L.

PI Tsuchihashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;

PI Swanson BN, Powell JR;
XX MPI; 2002-619265/66.

XX New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful
XX for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,
XX cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and
XX autoimmune diseases.

XX Disclosure; Page 812; 977pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene
XX encoding aminopeptidase P (XPNBP2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDKRB1),
XX tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), Cl esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein
XX 1 (KUK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDKRB2), angiotensin converting enzyme
XX 2 (ACE2) or protease inhibitor 4 (P14), comprising at least one
XX polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a
XX polymorphic position as provided in the detailed summary of single
XX nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic
XX sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising
XX obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the
XX nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene
XX encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)
XX haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids
XX upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasopressinase inhibitor
XX using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids, each of which
XX comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene encoding a
XX human protein selected from the group above; and (6) genotyping (M4) an
XX individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample, determining (M4) an
XX nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position, and comparing at
XX least one position with a known data set. The genes, (M1, M2, M3 and M4)
XX and compositions are useful for detecting, diagnosing, treating,
XX preventing various disorders such as angioedema and diseases which
XX involve angioneurotic like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's
XX disease, trachomas, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris,
XX hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ventricular
XX hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism, thrombosis, coronary
XX artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and
XX hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory
XX arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, Chronic
XX obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and enterocolitis (many other
XX diseases and disorders are listed in the specification). The
XX polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome identification. Antibodies
XX against the proteins may be utilised for immunophenotyping of cell lines
XX and biological samples. The present sequence is included in the sequence
XX listing but is not referred to anywhere else in the specification

Sequence 21 BP, 6 A; 2 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other:
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1056 CCACACCCCGCTAATTTT 1074
19 CCACACCCCGCTAATTTT 1

RESULT 1141
ABS60816/c
ID ABS60816 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ABS60816;

DT 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)

DE Human polymorphism associated DNA sequence #453.

XX AMINOPEPTIDASE P; XPNBP2; bradykinin receptor B1; de; BDKRB1;
XX tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; Cl esterase inhibitor; C1NH; kallikrein 1;
XX KUK1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;
XX angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; P14;

KM polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;
KM cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;
KM myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;
KM aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angioedema;
KM arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;
KM autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;
KM viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;
KM Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200261131-A2.
XX 08-AUG-2002.
XX 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.
XX 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251015P.
PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.
PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.
PA (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
PA (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.
PA (HUI/) HUI L.
PI Tsuchihashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;
PI Swanson BN, Powell JR;
XX WPI; 2002-619265/66.
XX New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful
PT for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,
PT cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and
PT autoimmune diseases.
XX Disclosure; Page 884; 977pp; English.
XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene
CC encoding aminopeptidase P (APNPP2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDRB1),
CC tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), C1 esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein
CC 1 (KLK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDRB2), angiotensin converting enzyme
CC 2 (ACE2) or protease inhibitor 4 (PI4), comprising at least one
CC polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a
CC polymorphic position as provided in the detailed summary of single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic
CC sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising
CC nucleic acid sequence at one or more individuals and determining the
CC nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene
CC encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)
CC haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids
CC; (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a disorder
CC upon administration of an AOB inhibitor and/or vasopeptidase inhibitor
CC using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids, each of which
CC comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene encoding a
CC human protein selected from the group above; and (6) genotyping (M4) an
CC individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample, determining the
CC nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position, and comparing at
CC least one position with a known data set. The genes, (M1, M2, M3 and M4)
CC and compositions are useful for detecting, diagnosing, treating,
CC preventing various disorders such as angioedema and diseases which
CC involve angiogenesis like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's
CC disease, trachomas, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris,
CC hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ventricular
CC hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism, thrombosis, coronary
CC artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and
CC hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory
CC arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, Chronic
CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and enterocolitis (many other
CC diseases and disorders are listed in the specification). The
CC polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome identification. Antibodies
CC against the proteins may be utilised for immunophenotyping of cell lines
CC and biological samples. The present sequence is included in the sequence
CC listing but is not referred to anywhere else in the specification

XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX 1056 CCACACCCCGCTAATTTT 1074
XX 19 CCACACCCGCTAATTTT 1
XX Db
XX RESULT 1142
XX ABX79794
XX ID ABX79794 standard; cDNA; 21 BP.
XX AC ABX79794;
XX DT 17-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX DE EST polymorphic DNA repeat polynucleotide #119.
XX KW EST, expressed sequence tag; ss; polymorphic repeat; tandem repeat;
KW polymorphic marker prediction of ubiquitous simple sequences; POMPOUS;
KW Rep-X; human; genetic disease; drug-treatment; Machado-Joseph;
KW Haw River syndrome; Huntington's disease; fragile-X syndrome;
KW Friedrich's ataxia; myotonic dystrophy; hyperandrogenaemia;
KW spinal atrophy; bulbar atrophy; spinocerebellar ataxia.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX US6472154-B1.
XX 29-OCT-2002.
XX 31-DEC-1999; 99US-00475947.
XX 31-DEC-1999; 99US-00475947.
XX 31-DEC-1999; 99US-00475947.
XX (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
XX Garner HR, Wren JD, Minna JD, Fondon JW;
XX WPI; 2003-208818/20.
XX PT Identifying a candidate polymorphic repeat within a coding sequence, for
PT understanding or treating genetic disease, comprises detecting tandem
PT repeats in a target coding sequence and scoring the repeats for
PT polymorphic probability.
XX Example; Col 495; 588pp; English.
XX PS The invention discloses a method for identifying a candidate polymorphic
CC repeat within a coding sequence (expressed sequence tag, EST), which
CC comprises detecting tandem repeats in a target coding sequence, scoring
CC the repeats for polymorphic probability and generating a dataset
CC correlating the repeats with polymorphic probability to identify a
CC candidate polymorphic repeat. The computational methods (polymorphic
CC marker prediction of ubiquitous simple sequences, POMPOUS, and Rep-X) are
CC useful for identifying and detecting candidate polymorphic repeats in
CC human genes, which can be used to understand, treat or eliminate genetic
CC diseases, predispositions or adverse drug-treatment reactions. Examples
CC of diseases linked to nucleotide repeats are Machado-Joseph, Haw River
CC syndrome, Huntington's disease, fragile-X syndrome, Friedrich's ataxia,
CC myotonic dystrophy, hyperandrogenaemia, spinal and bulbar atrophy and
CC spinocerebellar ataxia. The sequences presented in ABX79676-ABX80022 are
XX the polymorphic repeats identified for a search of human ESTs
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 427 TTTTATTTATTTT 445
 |||||
 DB 2 TTTTATTTATTTT 20
 |||||

RESULT 1143
 ADG79161
 ID ADG79161 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADG79161;
 XX
 DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Calcineurin A catalytic subunit- α (PPP3CA) genotyping PCR primer #3.
 XX
 KM schizophrenia; polymorphism detection; calcineurin; CN;
 KM CN-interacting molecule; PCR; primer; ss; genotyping; PPP3CA;
 KM calcineurin A catalytic subunit- α .
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN WO2003082210-A2.
 XX
 PD 09-OCT-2003.
 XX
 PF 26-MAR-2003; 2003WO-US009578.
 XX
 PR 26-MAR-2002; 2002US-036794P.
 PR 07-MAR-2003; 2003US-0452813P.
 XX
 XX (MASI) MASSACHUSETTS INST TECHNOLOGY.
 PA (UYRQ) UNIV ROCKEFELLER.
 PI Gerber DJ, Karayiorgou M, Miyakawa T, Tonegawa S;
 DR WPI; 2003-803944/75.
 XX
 PT Diagnosing schizophrenia or susceptibility to schizophrenia comprises
 PT detecting a polymorphic variant of a polymorphism in a coding or non-
 PT coding portion of a gene encoding a calcineurin (CN) subunit or a CN
 PT interacting molecule.
 XX
 PS Example 4; Page 173; 177pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention comprises a method of diagnosing schizophrenia or a
 CC susceptibility to schizophrenia. The method involves detecting a
 CC polymorphism in a gene encoding a calcineurin (CN) subunit or CN-
 CC interacting molecule. The method of the invention is useful for the
 CC diagnosis of schizophrenia or a susceptibility to schizophrenia. The
 CC present DNA sequence represents a genotyping PCR primer that was used in
 CC an example of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 OY Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 DB 615 TTTTGAACAGAGCTTCA 633
 |||||
 2 TTTTGAACAGAGCTTCA 20
 |||||

RESULT 1144
 ABZ58551
 ID ABZ58551 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ58551;
 XX
 DT 13-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 OS PCR primer MR for diagnosis of Friedrich's ataxia.
 XX

XX
 KM Friedrich's ataxia; diagnosis; microcapillary electrophoresis; human;
 KM trinucleotide repeat; screening; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003014396-A1.
 XX
 PD 20-FEB-2003.
 XX
 PF 06-AUG-2002; 2002WO-KR001489.
 XX
 PR 06-AUG-2001; 2001KR-00047301.
 XX
 PA (BIOM-) BIOMEDLAB CORP.
 XX
 PI Kim J, Lee Y, Baik S, Kim H, Han S;
 DR WPI; 2003-256603/25.
 XX
 PT Diagnosing multiplication disease of repeated trinucleotide sequences
 PT e.g. Huntington's disease, by amplifying repeated trinucleotide sequence
 PT region, migrating and separating product by microcapillary
 PT electrophoresis.
 XX
 PS Claim 14; Page 8; 45pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method for diagnosis of a
 CC multiplication disease of repeated trinucleotide sequence. The methods
 CC involves amplification of the repeated trinucleotide sequence by PCR,
 CC analysis of the amplified product on microcapillary electrophoresis (CE),
 CC and determining the number of repeated trinucleotide repeats on the basis
 CC of the size of the amplified product. In Friedrich's ataxia (FA), in
 CC genetic region 9q33-q21.1, a GAA trinucleotide is repeated 7-22 times in
 CC healthy subjects and 200-1700 times in affected individuals. The present
 CC sequence is that of reverse primer PR which is specific to the FA
 CC (see ABZ58550) to detect FA. A diagnosis kit comprising these primers is
 CC claimed. In a healthy subject, a PCR product of 157 bp is produced. Use
 CC of CE, especially fabricated as an on-chip analysis system, allows the
 CC size of the PCR product to be measured rapidly, with accuracy and
 CC reproducibility. The method allows diagnosis before the disease develops
 CC and determination of whether a silent carrier will develop the disease or
 CC not. It can be applied as a general screening test
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 OY Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 DB 728 GAGTACTGGAGTACAGG 746
 |||||
 3 GAGTACTGGAGTACAGG 21
 |||||

RESULT 1145
 ADP08769/c
 ID ADP08769 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADP08769;
 XX
 DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Extend primer 106 used to genotype human glycoprotein VI polymorphism.
 XX
 KM breast cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy; human; platelet glycoprotein VI;
 KM GPe; GPIV; GPVI; chromosome 19q13.4; ss; PCR; primer; SNP;
 KM single nucleotide polymorphism.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2004047767-A2.

```
XX 10-JUN-2004.
PD 25-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037966.
XX
PF 25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429136P.
XX
PR 24-JUL-2003; 2003US-0490234P.
XX
XX (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX
PI Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM, Reneland R;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-441082/41.
XX
PT Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting the presence
PT or absence of one or more nucleotide polymorphic variations, useful for
PT diagnosing, preventing and/or treating breast cancer.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 84; 286pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel method for identifying a subject at risk
CC of breast cancer which comprises detecting the presence or absence of one
CC or more polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic
CC acid sample from a subject. The method of the invention has cytostatic
CC applications and may be useful for identifying a risk of breast cancer,
CC as well as therapeutic and prophylactic treatments that specifically
CC target breast cancer, such as gene therapy. The current sequence is that
CC of an extend primer of the invention which was used to genotype single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms within human glycoprotein VI (platelet) (GP6;
CC GPIV/GPII) DNA which is located at chromosomal position 19q13.4.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 698 GTTCAAGTTATTTCTCCTGC 716
DB 19 GTTCAAGTATCTCTCTGC 1
XX
RESULT 1146
AD056549
ID AD056549 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AD056549;
XX
DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human cyclin-dependent kinase 10, CDK10 proximal SNP probe #74.
XX
XX gene therapy; human; ss; melanoma;
XX melanoma associated polymorphic variation; SNP;
XX single nucleotide polymorphism; cyclin-dependent kinase 10; CDK10; probe.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004044164-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAY-2004.
XX
PF 06-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US035879.
XX
PR 06-NOV-2002; 2002US-0424475P.
XX
PR 23-JUL-2003; 2003US-0489703P.
XX
PA (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX
PI Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-411721/38.
XX
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```
PT Identifying a subject at risk of melanoma, useful for treating melanoma,
PT comprises detecting the presence or absence of one or more polymorphic
PT variations associated with melanoma in a nucleic acid sample from a
PT subject.
XX
PS Example 5; Page 85; 295pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of identifying a subject at risk of
CC melanoma comprising detecting the presence or absence of one or more
CC polymorphic variations associated with melanoma in a nucleic acid sample
CC from a subject. Preventing melanoma in a subject comprises detecting the
CC presence or absence of one or more polymorphic variations associated with
CC melanoma in a nucleic acid sample from a subject; and administering a
CC melanoma preventative to a subject in need thereof based upon the
CC presence or absence of the one or more polymorphic variations in the
CC nucleic acid sample. The preventative reduces ultraviolet (UV) light
CC exposure to the subject. The methods, nucleic acids, proteins, and
CC compositions are useful for treating melanoma. The present sequence
CC represents a human cyclin-dependent kinase 10, CDK10, proximal SNP probe.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 867 GGGATTACAGCGCTGAGC 884
DB 1 GGGATTACAGCGCTGAGC 18
XX
RESULT 1147
AD056979
ID AD056979 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AD056979;
XX
DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human CARX/FPCT proximal SNP probe #45.
XX
XX gene therapy; human; ss; melanoma;
XX melanoma associated polymorphic variation; SNP;
XX single nucleotide polymorphism; CARX; FPCT;
XX cardiac ankyrin repeat kinase; fucose-1-phosphate guanylyltransferase;
XX probe.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004044164-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAY-2004.
XX
PF 06-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US035879.
XX
PR 06-NOV-2002; 2002US-0424475P.
XX
PR 23-JUL-2003; 2003US-0489703P.
XX
PA (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX
PI Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-411721/38.
XX
PT Identifying a subject at risk of melanoma, useful for treating melanoma,
PT comprises detecting the presence or absence of one or more polymorphic
PT variations associated with melanoma in a nucleic acid sample from a
PT subject.
XX
PS Example 7; Page 121; 295pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of identifying a subject at risk of
CC melanoma comprising detecting the presence or absence of one or more
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RESULT 1150
ABX93649
ID ABX93649 strand; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABX93649;
XX
DT 10-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Alu-specific 5' PCR primer Alu-N1.
XX
KW Human; ss; PCR; primer; Alu repeat sequence; artificial chromosome;
KW genome chip; genetic disease; pre-labour diagnosis; tumour typing;
KW radioactive ray damage; environmental damage.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003014384-A1.
XX
PD 20-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 27-JUL-2001; 2001WO-CN001208.
XX
PR 27-JUL-2001; 2001WO-CN001208.
XX
PA (UYHK-) UNIV HONG KONG.
XX
PI Guan X;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-268207/26.
XX
PT Eliminating genomic repeat sequences, useful for preparing genome chips
PT from artificial chromosomes for use in diagnosis of e.g. genetic
PT diseases.
XX
PS Claim 5; Page 8; 18pp; Chinese.
XX
CC The invention relates to DNA Amplification by polymerase chain reaction
CC (PCR), comprising an artificial chromosome or a large DNA fragment of 50-
CC 5000 base pairs in length as a template and an Alu-specific primer, in
CC which the primer binds specifically to the 5'-terminus of an Alu sequence
CC and extends from 3' to 5' of the Alu sequence, or specifically to the 3'-
CC terminus of an Alu sequence and extends from 5' to 3' of the Alu
CC sequence. Also included is a method for preparing genome chips,
CC comprising: (a) obtaining a polynucleotide product by performing the PCR
CC amplification; and (b) spotting the polynucleotide product onto the chip
CC substrate to form the gene chip. The method is used for eliminating a
CC repeat sequence in a genome, which is useful for preparing genome chips
CC from artificial chromosomes for use in diagnosis of genetic diseases, pre
CC -labour diagnosis by screening genetic diseases in pregnant women, tumour
CC typing, diagnosis and prognosis tests, and studying the damaging effects
CC of radioactive rays and other environmental factors on humans. The method
CC allows genome chips to be produced with elimination of Alu repeat
CC sequences and enhanced accuracy by effectively reducing non-specific
CC background signals during hybridisation. The present sequence is an Alu
CC sequence-specific PCR primer for performing the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 3 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 871 TTACAGGCGTGAGCCACAC 890
DB 1 TTACAGGYRTACGCCACAC 20

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XX
DT 06-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Alu specific PCR primer Alu-N1.
XX
KW Human; ss; PCR; primer; Alu; repeat sequence; fluorescence-labelling;
KW genome chip; pre-labour diagnosis; tumour typing; radioactive ray damage;
KW FISH; fluorescence in-situ hybridisation.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003014385-A1.
XX
PD 20-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 27-JUL-2001; 2001WO-CN001209.
XX
PR 27-JUL-2001; 2001WO-CN001209.
XX
PA (UYHK-) UNIV HONG KONG.
XX
PI Guan X;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-248303/24.
XX
PT Novel method for eliminating repeat sequence in genome, applicable in
PT preparing FISH (fluorescence in-situ hybridization) probes from
PT artificial chromosome for use in diagnosis of e.g. genetic diseases.
XX
PS Claim 5; Page 8; 18pp; Chinese.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of amplification by polymerase chain
CC reaction (PCR) is by using an artificial chromosome or a large DNA
CC fragment of 50-5000 base pairs in length as template and an Alu-specific
CC primer. Also included is a method for preparing a fluorescence-labelling
CC probe comprising obtaining a polynucleotide product by performing the PCR
CC amplification and fluorescence-labelling the polynucleotide product to
CC give the probe. The method is useful for eliminating a repeat sequence in
CC a genome, which is applicable in preparing genome chips from artificial
CC chromosome for use in diagnosis of genetic diseases, pre-labour diagnosis
CC by screening genetic diseases in pregnant women, tumour typing, diagnosis
CC and prognosis tests and studying damages of radioactive rays and other
CC environmental factors on humans. With this method, FISH (fluorescence in-
CC site hybridisation) probes can be produced with elimination of the Alu
CC repeat sequence and enhanced accuracy by effectively reducing non-
CC specific background signal during hybridisation. The present sequence
CC represents the human Alu specific PCR primer Alu-N1
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 3 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 871 TTACAGGCGTGAGCCACAC 890
DB 1 TTACAGGYRTACGCCACAC 20

```

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RESULT 1151
ABX95025
ID ABX95025 strand; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABX95025;
XX

```

```

RESULT 1152
AAV29284/C
ID AAV29284 strand; cDNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAV29284;
XX
DE 21-AUG-1998 (first entry)
XX
Nucleotide sequence of PCR primer P1.
XX
KW Human; P1AG1; tumorigenesis gene; T-gene; P1AG2; CTNNB1; antibody;
KW benign tumour; malignant tumour; leukaemia; lymphoma; cancer; inhibition;
KW PCR; amplification; primer; ss.
XX

```

OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP825198-A1.
XX
PD 25-FEB-1998.
XX
PF 17-JAN-1997; 97EP-00200130.
XX
PR 22-AUG-1996; 96EP-00202339.
XX
PA (KULE-) KU LEUVEN RES & DEV.
PA (UYGO-) UNIV GOETTERBORGES HOLDINGBOLAGET AB.
PI Van De Ven WJM, Stenman KGD, Kas KP, Voz ML;
PI WPI; 1998-132252/13.
DR
XX
XX
PT New tumorigenesis T-gene and proteins - useful for, e.g. preparing
PT antibodies for clinically diagnosing cells having non-physiological
PT proliferative capacity such as lipoblastomas.
XX
XX
PS Example 1; Page 6; 71pp; English.
XX
XX This is the nucleotide sequence of the PCR primer P1 used for
CC amplification in the method of the invention, which involves isolation of
CC the tumorigenesis genes (T-gene), in the form of pLAg1, pLAg2, and
CC CTNNM1 genes. Their proteins can be used as a starting point for
CC preparing antibodies for clinically/medically diagnosing cells having a
CC non-physiological proliferative capacity as compared to wild type cells,
CC where the former cells are selected from both benign and malignant
CC tumours, as well as leukaemia and lymphomas. Derivatives of the T-gene
CC are also used in the diagnosis and preparation of therapeutic
CC compositions for the treatment of cancers, such as nucleic acid
CC derivatives, and antibodies. The T-gene may be used as a starting point
CC for designing suitable expression-modulating compounds or techniques for
CC the treatment of non-physiological proliferation phenomena in humans or
CC animals. Expression inhibitors of the T-gene can be used in the treatment
CC of diseases involving benign or malignant tumours
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 643 CCCAGGCTGGAGTGCAG 659
DB 17 CCCAGGCTGGAGTGCAG 1
RESULT 1153
AAA22861
ID AAA22861 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAA22861;
XX
DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:6087.
XX
XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; Tie-2; angiogenesis;
KM integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; halpin ribozyme;
KM hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KM ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; AMD;
KM dermatologic; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
KM age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
KM myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiobroma;
KM tuberculous scleriosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
KM Kippel-Trennauy-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX

PN WO950403-A2.
XX
XX 07-OCT-1999.
PD
XX
XX 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
PF
XX
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
PR
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
PI Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswigen JA;
PI WPI; 1999-591315/50.
DR
XX
XX
PT Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
PT of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
XX
XX
PS Claim 54; Page 247; 305pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA
CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT.
CC Integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, psoriasis, as well as
CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
CC angiobroma of tuberculous scleriosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
CC syndrome, Kippel-Trennauy-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 395 CTGGGATTACAGGCGTG 411
DB 1 CTGGGATTACAGGCGTG 17
RESULT 1154
AAA22744
ID AAA22744 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAA22744;
XX
DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:5970.
XX
XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; Tie-2; angiogenesis;
KM integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; halpin ribozyme;
KM hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KM ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; AMD;
KM dermatologic; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
KM age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
KM myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiobroma;
XX

KW tuberosus sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
 KW Kippel-Trenauay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX MO9950403-A2.
 PN
 XX 07-OCT-1999.
 PD
 XX 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
 PF
 XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
 PR
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA;
 PI WPI; 1999-591315/50.
 DR
 XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
 PT of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
 PS
 XX Claim 54; Page 239; 305pp; English.
 CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA
 CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
 CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
 CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
 CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
 CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
 CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
 CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
 CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
 CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
 CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA22476 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
 CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
 CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
 CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
 CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
 CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
 CC macular degeneration (AMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
 CC angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenauay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
 CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 3 G; 0 T; 11 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 35.3%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 6; Conservative 11; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 770 TTTTGAATTTTAGTAG 786
 Db 1 UUUUGAUUUUUUGAG 17
 RESULT 1155
 AAA22747
 ID AAA22747 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC AAA22747;
 XX
 XX 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:5973.
 DE Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transporter; ARNT; Tie-2; angiogenesis;
 KW Integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; halpin ribozyme;

KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; AMD;
 KW dermatologic; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
 KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
 KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
 KW tuberosus sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
 KW Kippel-Trenauay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX MO9950403-A2.
 PN
 XX 07-OCT-1999.
 PD
 XX 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
 PF
 XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
 PR
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA;
 PI WPI; 1999-591315/50.
 DR
 XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
 PT of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
 PS
 XX Claim 54; Page 240; 305pp; English.
 CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA
 CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
 CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
 CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
 CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
 CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
 CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
 CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
 CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
 CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
 CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA22476 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
 CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
 CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
 CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
 CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
 CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
 CC macular degeneration (AMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
 CC angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenauay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
 CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 4 G; 0 T; 8 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 52.9%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 9; Conservative 8; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 773 TGTATTTTATAGTAGA 789
 Db 1 UUUUUUUUUUUUGAGCA 17
 RESULT 1156
 AAA22759
 ID AAA22759 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC AAA22759;
 XX
 XX 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 DT

```
XX DE Integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:5985.
XX XX
XX KM Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; Tie-2; angiogenesis;
XX KM integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
XX KM hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
XX KM ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antiposoriatic; ARMD;
XX KM dermatologic; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
XX KM age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
XX KM myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiodiroma;
XX KM tuberos sclerosi; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
XX KM Kippel-Trenauay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX PN W0950403-A2.
XX PD
XX PD 07-OCT-1999.
XX PF
XX PF 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
XX PR
XX PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
XX PA
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PI
XX PI Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswigen JA;
XX DR WPI; 1999-591315/50.
XX PT
XX PT Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
XX PT of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
XX PS
XX PS Claim 54; Page 240; 305pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA
XX CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
XX CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
XX CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
XX CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
XX CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
XX CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
XX CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
XX CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
XX CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
XX CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
XX CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
XX CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
XX CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
XX CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
XX CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
XX CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
XX CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
XX CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
XX CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
XX CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
XX CC angiodiroma of tuberous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
XX CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenauay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
XX CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
XX CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
XX SQ
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 3; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 378 CTCAGCCTCCCAAGTG 394
DB 1 CTCAGCCTCCCAAGUG 17
RESULT 1157
AAA22860
```

```
ID AAA22860 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC
XX AC AAA22860;
XX AC
XX AC 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX DT
XX DT Integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:6086.
XX DE
XX XX
XX XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; Tie-2; angiogenesis;
XX KM integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
XX KM hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
XX KM ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antiposoriatic; ARMD;
XX KM dermatologic; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
XX KM age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
XX KM myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiodiroma;
XX KM tuberos sclerosi; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
XX KM Kippel-Trenauay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
XX KM
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX PN W0950403-A2.
XX PD
XX PD 07-OCT-1999.
XX PF
XX PF 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
XX PR
XX PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
XX PA
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PI
XX PI Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswigen JA;
XX DR WPI; 1999-591315/50.
XX PT
XX PT Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
XX PT of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
XX PS
XX PS Claim 54; Page 247; 305pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA
XX CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
XX CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
XX CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
XX CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
XX CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
XX CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
XX CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
XX CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
XX CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
XX CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
XX CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
XX CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
XX CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
XX CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
XX CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
XX CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
XX CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
XX CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
XX CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
XX CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
XX CC angiodiroma of tuberous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
XX CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenauay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
XX CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
XX CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
XX SQ
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 394 GCTGGATTACAGCGT 410
GCTGGATTACAGCGT 410
```


CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 968 TCTGGCTCAGTCGAC 984
1 UCUCGGCTCAGTCGAC 17

RESULT 1160
AAA22959/c
ID AAA22959 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC AAA22959;
XX
DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)

DE Integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:6185.

XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; Tie-2; angiogenesis;
KW Integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
KW dermatologic; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiodiroma;
KW tubercous sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
KW Kippel-Trenunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX MO9950403-A2.

XX 07-OCT-1999.

XX 24-MAR-1999; 99MO-US006507.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswigen JA;

XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.

PT Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
PT of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.

PS Claim 54; Page 253; 305pp; English.

XX The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA
CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related

CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
CC angiodiroma of tubercous sclerosis, pot-wine stain, Sturge Weber
CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 391 AGTCTGGGATTACAG 407
17 AGTCTGGGATTACAG 1

RESULT 1161
AAA22958/c
ID AAA22958 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC AAA22958;

XX 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)

DE Integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:6184.

XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; Tie-2; angiogenesis;
KW Integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
KW dermatologic; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiodiroma;
KW tubercous sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
KW Kippel-Trenunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX MO9950403-A2.

XX 07-OCT-1999.

XX 24-MAR-1999; 99MO-US006507.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswigen JA;

XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.

PT Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
PT of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.

PS Claim 54; Page 253; 305pp; English.

XX The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA
CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to

CC AAA3422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT.
CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
CC angioidroma of tuberous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 394 GCTGGATTACAGCGT 410
DB 17 GCTGGATTACAGCGT 1
RESULT 1162
AAA22746
ID AAA22746 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAA22746;
XX
DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:5972.
XX
XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; Tie-2; angiogenesis;
KM integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
KM hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cyostatic; antidiabetic;
KM ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
KM dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
KM age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
KM myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angioidroma;
KM tuberos scleriosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
KM Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN MO9950403-A2.
XX
PD 07-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
XX
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PI Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswigen JA;
XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.
XX
DR Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
PT of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
XX
PS Claim 54; Page 239; 305pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA
CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;

CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA2263 to AAA2342 represent ribozyme sequence
CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
CC angioidroma of tuberous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 4 G; 0 T; 9 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 47.1%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 8; Conservative 9; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 772 TTGATTTTGTAGAG 788
DB 1 UUGDAUUUUGAGAG 17
RESULT 1163
AAA22745
ID AAA22745 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAA22745;
XX
DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:5971.
XX
XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; Tie-2; angiogenesis;
KM integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
KM hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cyostatic; antidiabetic;
KM ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
KM dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
KM age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
KM myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angioidroma;
KM tuberos scleriosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
KM Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN MO9950403-A2.
XX
PD 07-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
XX
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PI Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswigen JA;
XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.
XX
DR Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
PT of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
XX
PS Claim 54; Page 239; 305pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA
CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to

CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
 CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
 CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
 CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
 CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
 CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
 CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
 CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
 CC AAA24222 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
 CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
 CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
 CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
 CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
 CC angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
 CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3

SO Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 3 G; 0 T; 10 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 41.2%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 7; Conservative 10; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 771 TTGTGATTTTACTAGA 787
 Db 1 UUGUGAUUUUAGUGAGA 17

RESULT 1164
 AAA22831
 ID AAA22831 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA22831;
 XX
 DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:6057.
 XX
 KM Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; Tie-2; angiogenesis;
 KM integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
 KM hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
 KM dermatologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
 KM age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
 KM myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
 KM tuberosus sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
 KM Kippel-Trenunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN MO9950403-A2.
 XX
 PD 07-OCT-1999.
 XX
 PF 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
 XX
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcwiggan JA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-591315/50.
 XX
 PT Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
 XX of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
 PS Claim 54; Page 245; 305pp; English.

XX The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA
 CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
 CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
 CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
 CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
 CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
 CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18386 to AAA19086
 CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
 CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
 CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
 CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
 CC AAA24222 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
 CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
 CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
 CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
 CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
 CC angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
 CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3

SO Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 13; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 536 TCCTGCCTCAGCTCCC 552
 Db 1 UCCUGCCUCAGCUCUCC 17

RESULT 1165
 AAC87597/c
 ID AAC87597 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAC87597;
 XX
 DT 16-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Alu sequence PCR primer, CL2.
 XX
 KM Human; keratinocyte growth factor; KGF; chromosome 9p11; abnormality;
 KM cancer; miscarriage; spontaneous abortion; genetic susceptibility;
 KM diagnosis; Alu sequence; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN JP2000287684-A.
 XX
 PD 17-OCT-2000.
 XX
 PF 31-JAN-2000; 2000JP-00022688.
 XX
 PR 05-FEB-1999; 99JP-00028705.
 XX
 PA (ASAK) ASAKI BREWERIES LTD.
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-065570/08.
 XX
 PT The base sequence of 9p11 chromosomal region participating to cancer and
 XX abortion.
 PS Example 3; Page 5; 88pp; Japanese.
 CC The invention relates to human chromosomal region 9q11 (AAC87588).
 CC Abnormalities in this region of the short arm of chromosome 9 is thought

CC to be associated with miscarriage and cancer, as an ovarian cancer
CC patient with a history of miscarriage was found to have a chromosomal
CC inversion inv(9) (p11;q13). The 9p11 region contains the gene encoding
CC keratinocyte growth factor (KGF), and the invention also specifically
CC claims the KGF PCR primers AAC87589 and AAC87590 for use in detecting all
CC or part of the KGF gene. The nucleic acid sequences can be used to detect
CC abnormalities in chromosomal region 9p11 and thus give an indication of
CC an individual's risk of developing a 9p11-associated condition. Sequences
CC AAC87596-C87597 represent human Alu sequence PCR primers used in an
CC exemplification for the invention

XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 643 CCCAGGCTGAGTGCAG 659
17 CCCAGGCTGAGTGCAG 1

RESULT 1166
ADB04439
ID ADB04439 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ADB04439;
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human MD27 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5425.
DE
XX
XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
XX zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;
XX chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
XX developmental disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX EPI281758-A2.
PN
XX
XX 05-FEB-2003.
PD
XX
XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
PF
XX
XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
PR
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PA
XX
XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
DR
XX
XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
XX manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
XX associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
XX MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.
PT
XX
XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5425; 103bp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
XX proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is
XX encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
XX MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome
XX 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,
XX or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
XX associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
XX MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
XX acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
XX caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic
XX acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
XX alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are
XX useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The

CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.

XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 3 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 770 TTTGCTATTAGTAG 786
1 TTTGCTATTAGTAG 17

RESULT 1167
ADB04442
ID ADB04442 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ADB04442;
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human MD27 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5428.
DE
XX
XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
XX zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;
XX chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
XX developmental disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX EPI281758-A2.
PN
XX
XX 05-FEB-2003.
PD
XX
XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
PF
XX
XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
PR
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PA
XX
XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
DR
XX
XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
XX manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
XX associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
XX MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.
PT
XX
XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5428; 103bp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
XX proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is
XX encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
XX MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome
XX 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,
XX or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
XX associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
XX MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
XX acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
XX caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic
XX acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
XX alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are
XX useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
XX vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.

XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;


```
KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KM zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; chromosome 7q22.1;
KM chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KM developmental disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EP1281758-A2.
XX
XX
XX 05-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
XX manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
XX associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
XX MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.
XX
XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5300; 103pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
XX proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is
XX encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
XX MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome
XX 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,
XX or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
XX associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
XX MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
XX acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
XX caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic
XX acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
XX alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are
XX useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
XX proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
XX vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 647 GGCTGAGTGCAGTGC 663
DB 1 GGCTGAGTGCAGTGC 17
RESULT 1171
ADB04283
ID ADB04283 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ADB04283;
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human MD27 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5269.
XX
XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
XX zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; chromosome 7q22.1;
XX chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
XX developmental disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EP1281758-A2.
XX
XX
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XX
XX 05-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
XX manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
XX associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
XX MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.
XX
XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5269; 103pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
XX proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is
XX encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
XX MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome
XX 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,
XX or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
XX associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
XX MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
XX acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
XX caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic
XX acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
XX alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are
XX useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
XX proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
XX vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 615 TTTTGGAGCAGAGTCT 631
DB 1 TTTTGGAGCAGAGTCT 17
RESULT 1172
ADB04441
ID ADB04441 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ADB04441;
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human MD27 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5427.
XX
XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
XX zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; chromosome 7q22.1;
XX chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
XX developmental disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EP1281758-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX
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XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
PI WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.
XX
XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5427; 103pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
XX proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is
XX encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
XX MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome
XX 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,
XX or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
XX associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
XX MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
XX acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
XX caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic
XX acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
XX alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are
XX useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
XX proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
XX vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 772 TTGTATTTTACTAGAG 788
   |||||
Db 1 TTGTATTTTACTAGAG 17

RESULT 1173
ABZ60587
ID ABZ60587 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ABZ60587;
XX
XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human K-Ras DNzyme substrate #699.
XX
XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
XX enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytosolic; anti-HIV;
XX anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200297114-A2.
XX
XX 05-DEC-2002.
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
XX
XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
XX 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Mcswigen J;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.
XX
XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
XX treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
```

```
PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
XX
XX Claim 58; Page 98; 185pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
XX acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
XX expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
XX human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
XX acid molecule of the invention has cytosolic, anti-HIV, and anti-
XX rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
XX HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
XX also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
XX bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
XX shown in ABZ59889 ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,
XX ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
XX ribozymes of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 395 CTGGGATTACAGCGCTG 411
   |||||
Db 1 CTGGGATTACAGCGCTG 17

RESULT 1174
ABZ60584
ID ABZ60584 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ABZ60584;
XX
XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human K-Ras DNzyme substrate #696.
XX
XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
XX enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytosolic; anti-HIV;
XX anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200297114-A2.
XX
XX 05-DEC-2002.
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
XX
XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
XX 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Mcswigen J;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.
XX
XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
XX treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
XX HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
XX
XX Claim 58; Page 98; 185pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
XX acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
XX expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
XX human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
XX acid molecule of the invention has cytosolic, anti-HIV, and anti-
XX rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
XX HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
```

CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate, CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ6216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65511, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524, CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human CC ribozymes of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 722 CCTCCTGAGTAGCTGGG 738
Db 1 CCCCTGAGAGAGCTGGG 17

RESULT 1175
ID ADB43523
XX ADB43523 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ADB43523;
XX
XX 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #3846.
XX
XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
XX primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
XX virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
XX diagnosis.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003040369-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-1B004219.
XX
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijinder M;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
XX useful e.g. for treatment of tumours and viral infection, also related
XX polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 481; 771pp; French.
XX
XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
XX fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
XX sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
XX nucleotides; a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
XX the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
XX nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
XX identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
XX sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
XX suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
XX recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
XX experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
XX cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
XX (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
XX of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
XX or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
XX Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
XX and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
XX also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,

CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal CC expression of the nucleotides.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 492 GATCAGCTCTACTGCA 508
Db 1 GATCAGCTCTACTGCA 17

RESULT 1176
ID ADE14243/C
XX ADE14243 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ADE14243;
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Optineurin promoter motif, repeat element or regulatory region #352.
XX
XX Human; optineurin; ds; ophthalmological; single nucleotide polymorphism;
XX SNP; glaucoma; progressive ocular hypertensive disorder;
XX glaucoma related disorder; motif; repeat element; regulatory region.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003190617-A1.
XX
XX 09-OCT-2003.
XX
XX 06-MAR-2002; 2002US-00091281.
XX
XX 06-MAR-2002; 2002US-00091281.
XX
XX (SIEB/) SI E.
XX (RAYM/) RAYMOND V.
XX (MORI/) MORISSETTE J.
XX
XX Raymond V, Morissette J, Si E;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-864168/80.
XX
XX New nucleic acid sequences of the optineurin gene are useful to detect
XX polymorphisms particularly single nucleotide polymorphisms in the
XX optineurin promoter to diagnose, prognose and treat glaucoma and related
XX disorders.
XX
XX Claim 11; SEQ ID NO 354; 159pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid (NI) comprising at
XX least 20 but not more than 1500 consecutive nucleotides of the optineurin
XX promoter appearing as ADE13890. Also included are the optineurin promoter
XX operably linked to a heterologous nucleic acid, a nucleic acid capable of
XX detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) in the optineurin
XX promoter, a host cell comprising the promoter operably linked to a
XX heterologous sequence, diagnosing or prognosing glaucoma in a sample
XX obtained from a cell or bodily fluid (comprising detecting a polymorphism
XX in a promoter region of the optineurin gene, associated with a glaucoma
XX phenotype), detecting a SNP sequence variation in a sample containing
XX DNA, detecting the presence of an optineurin promoter sequence variation
XX in a sample containing DNA, determining the presence or increased
XX susceptibility to glaucoma or to a progressive ocular hypertensive
XX disorder resulting in loss of visual field in a patient (or the severity
XX or progression of glaucoma in a patient, comprising providing
XX amplification reaction primers that direct amplification of a selected
XX nucleic acid region containing the variation within the optineurin
XX promoter and amplifying the DNA) and detecting a polymorphism (comprising
XX obtaining a sample containing human genomic DNA, providing a nucleic acid
XX capable of detecting a SNP located within an optineurin promoter, and

CC detecting the polymorphism). The invention is used to diagnose and
CC prognoze glaucoma and also to treat glaucoma related disorders. The
CC present sequence is an optineurin promoter motif, repeat element or
CC putative regulatory region.

XX Sequence 17 BP, 11 A; 3 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 770 TTTTGATTTTGTGAG 786
Db 17 TTTTGATTTTGTAG 1

RESULT 1177
ADH59606/c
ID ADH59606 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ADH59606;

DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)

XX Non-nucleotide probe of the invention #10.

XX non-nucleotide probe; Bacterial Artificial Chromosome clone; BAC; ss;

KM probe.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO2003027328-A2.

XX 03-APR-2003.

XX 24-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US030573.

XX 24-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324499P.

XX (BOST-) BOSTON PROBES INC.

PA (DAKO-) DAKOCYTOMATION DENMARK AS.

PI Kirtsen NV, Hyldig-Nielsen JU, Williams BF;

XX WPI; 2003-421160/39.

PT Non-nucleotide probe for suppressing binding of detectable nucleic acid
PT probes to undesired sequences, has aggregate nucleobase sequence
PT homologous to randomly distributed repeat sequence of genomic nucleic
PT acid.

PS Claim 10; SEQ ID NO 12; 103pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents a non-nucleotide probe. The probe is
CC useful for suppressing the binding of one or more detectable nucleic acid
CC probes, that are greater than 100 base pairs and that have been derived
CC from genomic nucleic acid, to one or more undesired sequences in an assay
CC for determining target genomic nucleic acid of a sample. The method
CC comprises contacting the sample with the mixture of probes (preferably
CC comprising 5-50 probes), contacting the sample with the one or more
CC detectable nucleic acid probes, and determining the target genomic
CC nucleic acid of the sample by determining the hybridization of the one or
CC more detectable nucleic acid probes to the target genomic nucleic acid of
CC the sample. The genomic nucleic acid is contained in a fixed tissue or a
CC cell, and the sample is metaphase spreads, interphase nucleic or nucleic
CC found in paraffin embedded tissue material or frozen tissue sections. The
CC probe is also useful in comparing a sample of genomic nucleic acid with
CC that of a control sample using a genomic nucleic acid reference array.
CC The method comprises treating a sample of genomic nucleic acid and
CC control genomic nucleic acid, which are differentially labelled, the
CC array or both the sample and control genomic nucleic acid and the array
CC with the mixture of the probe under suitable hybridization conditions,
CC contacting the array with treated mixture of sample and control genomic

CC nucleic acid under suitable hybridization conditions, and comparing the
CC intensities of the signals from the differential labels of the array to
CC that caused by hybridization of the probes to genomic nucleic acid, thus
CC determining one or more variations in copy numbers of sequences in the
CC sample as compared with the relative copy numbers of substantially
CC identical sequences in the control. The hybridization of the genomic
CC array is determined using an intercalating dye or a detectable antibody,
CC or its fragment, that is specific for a nucleic acid/nucleic acid hybrid.
CC The sample of genomic nucleic acid to be tested and the reference of
CC nucleic acid are labelled with detectable moiety such that hybridization
CC of the genomic array is determined by determining the presence, absence,
CC amount or location of the detectable label on the one or more genomic
CC arrays. The genomic array comprises nucleic acid that is prepared from
CC Bacterial Artificial Chromosome (BAC) clones. The present sequence
CC represents a non-nucleotide probe of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP, 4 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 967 ATCTCGGCTCACTGCAA 983
Db 17 ATCTCGGCTCACTGCAA 1

RESULT 1178

ADH59604/c
ID ADH59604 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ADH59604;

DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)

XX Non-nucleotide probe of the invention #8.

XX non-nucleotide probe; Bacterial Artificial Chromosome clone; BAC; ss;

KM probe.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO2003027328-A2.

XX 03-APR-2003.

XX 24-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US030573.

XX 24-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324499P.

XX (BOST-) BOSTON PROBES INC.

PA (DAKO-) DAKOCYTOMATION DENMARK AS.

PI Kirtsen NV, Hyldig-Nielsen JU, Williams BF;

XX WPI; 2003-421160/39.

PT Non-nucleotide probe for suppressing binding of detectable nucleic acid
PT probes to undesired sequences, has aggregate nucleobase sequence
PT homologous to randomly distributed repeat sequence of genomic nucleic
PT acid.

PS Claim 10; SEQ ID NO 10; 103pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents a non-nucleotide probe. The probe is
CC useful for suppressing the binding of one or more detectable nucleic acid
CC probes, that are greater than 100 base pairs and that have been derived
CC from genomic nucleic acid, to one or more undesired sequences in an assay
CC for determining target genomic nucleic acid of a sample. The method
CC comprises contacting the sample with the mixture of probes (preferably
CC comprising 5-50 probes), contacting the sample with the one or more
CC detectable nucleic acid probes, and determining the target genomic
CC nucleic acid of the sample by determining the hybridization of the one or

CC more detectable nucleic acid probes to the target genomic nucleic acid of
 CC the sample. The genomic nucleic acid is contained in a fixed tissue or a
 CC cell, and the sample is metaphase spreads, interphase nucleic or nucleic
 CC found in paraffin embedded tissue material or frozen tissue sections. The
 CC probe is also useful in comparing a sample of genomic nucleic acid with
 CC that of a control sample using a genomic nucleic acid reference array.
 CC The method comprises treating a sample of genomic nucleic acid and
 CC control genomic nucleic acid, which are differentially labelled, the
 CC array or both the sample and control genomic nucleic acid and the array
 CC with the mixture of the probe under suitable hybridization conditions,
 CC contacting the array with treated mixture of sample and control genomic
 CC nucleic acid under suitable hybridization conditions, and comparing the
 CC intensities of the signals from the differential labels of the array to
 CC that caused by hybridization of the probes to genomic nucleic acid, thus
 CC determining one or more variations in copy numbers of sequences in the
 CC sample as compared with the relative copy numbers of substantially
 CC identical sequences in the control. The hybridization of the genomic
 CC array is determined using an intercalating dye or a detectable antibody,
 CC or its fragment, that is specific for a nucleic acid/nucleic acid hybrid.
 CC The sample of genomic nucleic acid to be tested and the reference of
 CC nucleic acid are labelled with detectable moiety such that hybridization
 CC of the genomic array is determined by determining the presence, absence,
 CC amount or location of the detectable label on the one or more genomic
 CC arrays. The genomic array comprises nucleic acid that is prepared from
 CC Bacterial Artificial Chromosome (BAC) clones. The present sequence
 CC represents a non-nucleotide probe of the invention.

SO Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 536 TCCTGCTCAGCCTCCC 552
 Db 17 TCCTGCTCAGCCTCCC 1

RESULT 1179

ADHS9616
 ID ADHS9616 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ADHS9616;

DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)

DE Non-nucleotide probe of the invention #20.

KW non-nucleotide probe; Bacterial Artificial Chromosome clone; BAC; ss;

XX probe.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO2003027328-A2.

PD 03-APR-2003.

PF 24-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US030573.

PR 24-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324499P.

PA (BOST-) BOSTON PROBES INC.

PA (DAKO-) DAKOCYTOMATION DENMARK AS.

PI Kirteen NV, Hyldig-Nielsen JJ, Williams BF;

XX WPI; 2003-421160/39.

PT Non-nucleotide probe for suppressing binding of detectable nucleic acid
 PT probes to undesired sequences, has aggregate nucleobase sequence
 PT homologous to randomly distributed repeat sequence of genomic nucleic
 PT acid.

PS Claim 10; SEQ ID NO 22; 103bp; English.

XX The present sequence represents a non-nucleotide probe. The probe is
 CC useful for suppressing the binding of one or more detectable nucleic acid
 CC probes, that are greater than 100 base pairs and that have been derived
 CC from genomic nucleic acid, to one or more undesired sequences in an assay
 CC for determining target genomic nucleic acid of a sample. The method
 CC comprises contacting the sample with the mixture of probes (preferably
 CC comprising 5-50 probes), contacting the sample with the one or more
 CC detectable nucleic acid probes, and determining the target genomic
 CC nucleic acid of the sample by determining the hybridization of the one or
 CC more detectable nucleic acid probes to the target genomic nucleic acid of
 CC the sample. The genomic nucleic acid is contained in a fixed tissue or a
 CC cell, and the sample is metaphase spreads, interphase nucleic or nucleic
 CC found in paraffin embedded tissue material or frozen tissue sections. The
 CC probe is also useful in comparing a sample of genomic nucleic acid with
 CC that of a control sample using a genomic nucleic acid reference array.
 CC The method comprises treating a sample of genomic nucleic acid and
 CC control genomic nucleic acid, which are differentially labelled, the
 CC array or both the sample and control genomic nucleic acid and the array
 CC with the mixture of the probe under suitable hybridization conditions,
 CC contacting the array with treated mixture of sample and control genomic
 CC nucleic acid under suitable hybridization conditions, and comparing the
 CC intensities of the signals from the differential labels of the array to
 CC that caused by hybridization of the probes to genomic nucleic acid, thus
 CC determining one or more variations in copy numbers of sequences in the
 CC sample as compared with the relative copy numbers of substantially
 CC identical sequences in the control. The hybridization of the genomic
 CC array is determined using an intercalating dye or a detectable antibody,
 CC or its fragment, that is specific for a nucleic acid/nucleic acid hybrid.
 CC The sample of genomic nucleic acid to be tested and the reference of
 CC nucleic acid are labelled with detectable moiety such that hybridization
 CC of the genomic array is determined by determining the presence, absence,
 CC amount or location of the detectable label on the one or more genomic
 CC arrays. The genomic array comprises nucleic acid that is prepared from
 CC Bacterial Artificial Chromosome (BAC) clones. The present sequence
 CC represents a non-nucleotide probe of the invention.

SO Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 536 TCCTGCTCAGCCTCCC 552
 Db 1 TCCTGCTCAGCCTCCC 17

RESULT 1180

ADHS9618
 ID ADHS9618 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ADHS9618;

DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)

DE Non-nucleotide probe of the invention #22.

KW non-nucleotide probe; Bacterial Artificial Chromosome clone; BAC; ss;

XX probe.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO2003027328-A2.

PD 03-APR-2003.

PF 24-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US030573.

PR 24-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324499P.

PA (BOST-) BOSTON PROBES INC.

PA (DANO-) DANOCTOMATION DENMARK AS.
 XX Kirschen NV, Hyldig-Nielsen JJ, Williams BF;
 XX
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-421160/39.
 XX
 XX Non-nucleotide probe for suppressing binding of detectable nucleic acid
 PT probes to undesired sequences, has aggregate nucleobase sequence
 PT homologous to randomly distributed repeat sequence of genomic nucleic
 PT acid.
 XX
 PS Claim 10; SEQ ID NO 24; 103bp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence represents a non-nucleotide probe. The probe is
 CC useful for suppressing the binding of one or more detectable nucleic acid
 CC probes, that are greater than 100 base pairs and that have been derived
 CC from genomic nucleic acid, to one or more undesired sequences in an assay
 CC for determining target genomic nucleic acid of a sample. The method
 CC comprises contacting the sample with the mixture of probes (preferably
 CC comprising 5-50 probes), contacting the sample with the one or more
 CC detectable nucleic acid probes, and determining the target genomic
 CC nucleic acid of the sample by determining the hybridization of the one or
 CC more detectable nucleic acid probes to the target genomic nucleic acid of
 CC the sample. The genomic nucleic acid is contained in a fixed tissue or a
 CC cell, and the sample is metaphase spreads, interphase nucleic or nucleic
 CC found in paraffin embedded tissue material or frozen tissue sections. The
 CC probe is also useful in comparing a sample of genomic nucleic acid with
 CC that of a control sample using a genomic nucleic acid reference array.
 CC The method comprises treating a sample of genomic nucleic acid and
 CC control genomic nucleic acid, which are differentially labelled, the
 CC array or both the sample and control genomic nucleic acid and the array
 CC with the mixture of the probe under suitable hybridization conditions,
 CC contacting the array with treated mixture of sample and control genomic
 CC nucleic acid under suitable hybridization conditions, and comparing the
 CC intensities of the signals from the differential labels of the array to
 CC that caused by hybridization of the probes to genomic nucleic acid, thus
 CC determining one or more variations in copy numbers of substantially
 CC sample as compared with the relative copy numbers of sequences in the
 CC identical sequences in the control. The hybridization of the genomic
 CC array is determined using an intercalating dye or a detectable antibody,
 CC or its fragment, that is specific for a nucleic acid/nucleic acid hybrid.
 CC The sample of genomic nucleic acid to be tested and the reference of
 CC nucleic acid are labelled with detectable moiety such that hybridization
 CC of the genomic array is determined by determining the presence, absence,
 CC amount or location of the detectable label on the one or more genomic
 CC arrays. The genomic array comprises nucleic acid that is prepared from
 CC Bacterial Artificial Chromosome (BAC) clones. The present sequence
 CC represents a non-nucleotide probe of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 967 ATCTGGCTCACTGCAA 983
 Db 1 ATCTGGCTCACTGCAA 17
 RESULT 1181
 ACC51496/c
 ID ACC51496 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC51496;
 XX
 XX 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 DE Human tumour suppressor sequence #263.
 XX
 KW ss: tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytosstatic; tumour suppression;
 KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
 KW cellular degeneration.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 XX FR2826373-A1.
 PN
 XX
 PD 27-DEC-2002.
 XX
 XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 PF
 XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 PR
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
 XX
 XX Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;
 PI
 DR WPI; 2003-250498/25.
 XX
 PT New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
 PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
 PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 101; 798bp; French.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
 CC with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
 CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
 CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
 CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
 CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
 CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 479 AGTGCAGTGTGTGATC 495
 Db 17 AGTGCAGTGTGTGATC 1
 RESULT 1182
 ACC54017
 ID ACC54017 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC54017;
 XX
 DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 DE Human tumour suppressor sequence #2784.
 XX
 KW ss: tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytosstatic; tumour suppression;
 KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
 KW cellular degeneration.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX FR2826373-A1.
 PN
 XX
 PD 27-DEC-2002.
 XX
 XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 PF
 XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 PR
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
 XX
 XX Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;
 PI
 DR WPI; 2003-250498/25.
 XX
 PT New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
 PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
 PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.

CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1117 GGCTCAACTCTGAC 1133
Db 1 GGCTCAACTCTGAC 17

RESULT 1185
ADL50732
ID ADL50732 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ADL50732;
XX DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human PKR substrate sequence #1846.
XX KW antisease oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; Ikappab kinase; IKK;
KW central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW substrate; ds.

XX OS Unidentified.
XX PN WC200281628-A2.
XX PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX PF 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX PR 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
XX PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
XX PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PI Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haeblerl P, Mcswiggen J, Fossnaugh K;
XX WP; 2003-058513/05.
XX PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
XX growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, Ikappab kinase or
XX protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX PS Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 4265; 317pp; English.

XX CC The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisease oligonucleotides)
XX CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
XX CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
XX CC Ikappab kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 943 CCCAGGCTGAGGCCAA 959
Db 1 CCCAGGCTGAGGCCAA 17

RESULT 1186
ADL49423
ID ADL49423 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ADL49423;
XX DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human PKR substrate sequence #537.
XX KW antisease oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; Ikappab kinase; IKK;
KW central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW substrate; ds.

XX OS Unidentified.
XX PN WC200281628-A2.
XX PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX PF 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX PR 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
XX PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
XX PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PI Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haeblerl P, Mcswiggen J, Fossnaugh K;
XX WP; 2003-058513/05.
XX PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
XX growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, Ikappab kinase or
XX protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX PS Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 2956; 317pp; English.

XX CC The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisease oligonucleotides)
XX CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
XX CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
XX CC Ikappab kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC resenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.

CC Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 12; Conservative 5; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 668 TCTTGCTCAGTCGAC 684
Db 1 UCUGGCTCAGTCGAC 17
|||:|||||
|:|||||

RESULT 1187

ADL50218
ID ADL50218 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ADL50218;

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Human PKR substrate sequence #1332.

KW antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; Ikappab kinase; IKK;
KW protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW resenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW substrate; ds.

OS Unidentified.

PN WO200281628-A2.

PD 17-OCT-2002.

PF 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.

PR 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.

PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.

PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PI Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haerberli P, Mcswigen J, Fosnaugh K;

DR WPI; 2003-058513/05.

PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, Ikappab kinase or
PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.

XX Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3751; 317pp; English.

CC The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC Ikappab kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC resenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.

CC Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 3 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 3; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 844 CTGCTCGGCTCCCA 860
Db 1 CTGCTCGGCTCCCA 17
|||:|||||
|:|||||

RESULT 1188

ADL50751
ID ADL50751 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ADL50751;

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Human PKR substrate sequence #1865.

KW antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; Ikappab kinase; IKK;
KW protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW resenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW substrate; ds.

OS Unidentified.

PN WO200281628-A2.

PD 17-OCT-2002.

PF 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.

PR 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.

PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.

PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PI Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haerberli P, Mcswigen J, Fosnaugh K;

DR WPI; 2003-058513/05.

PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, Ikappab kinase or
PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.

XX Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 4284; 317pp; English.

CC The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC Ikappab kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC resenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 5 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 389 AAAGTCGTGGATTACA 405
||||:||||:||||:
DB 1 AAAGUCGUGAUAUACA 17

RESULT 1189

ADL49453
ID ADL49453 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ADL49453;

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Human PKR substrate sequence #567.

XX antiense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
XX prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; Ikappab kinase; IKK;
XX protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
XX central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
XX melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX resenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
XX autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
XX graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
XX allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
XX substrate; ds.

OS Unidentified.

PN WO200281628-A2.

PD 17-OCT-2002.

PF 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.

PR 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.

PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.

PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PI Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haerberli P, Mcswiggen J, Fosnaugh K;

DR WPI; 2003-058513/05.

XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, Ikappab kinase or
PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.

XX Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 2986; 317bp; English.

XX The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC Ikappab kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC resenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1112 AGCTGCTCAACTC 1128
||||:||||:||||:
DB 1 AGCTUGUCUCAAACUC 17

RESULT 1190

ADL49460
ID ADL49460 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ADL49460;

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Human PKR substrate sequence #574.

XX antiense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
XX prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; Ikappab kinase; IKK;
XX protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
XX central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
XX melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX resenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
XX autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
XX graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
XX allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
XX substrate; ds.

OS Unidentified.

PN WO200281628-A2.

PD 17-OCT-2002.

PF 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.

PR 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.

PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.

PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PI Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haerberli P, Mcswiggen J, Fosnaugh K;

DR WPI; 2003-058513/05.

XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, Ikappab kinase or
PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.

XX Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 2993; 317bp; English.

XX The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC Ikappab kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g., melanoma, lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g., rheumatoid arthritis, retertenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune diseases, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection, ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR substrate sequence.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	1.7%	Score 17	DB 1	Length 17
Best Local Similarity	82.4%	Pred. No. 1.4e+03		
Matches 14	Conservative	3	Mismatches 0	Indels 0
			Gaps	0

Oy	248	CTCGGCTCCCAAGTG	264
		: : :	
Db	1	CUCGGCCUCCAAAGUG	17

RESULT 1191

ID ADL49928 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ADL49928;

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

Human PKR substrate sequence #1042.

KM antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NMO;
 KM proteoglycanin D2 receptor; PGRN; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
 KM protein kinase PK; cerebrovascular accident;
 KM central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
 KM melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis
 KM resensitization; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
 KM autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
 KM graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
 KM allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PK;
 KM substrate; ds.
 XX
 KS Unidentified.

PN WO200281628-A

PD 17-OCT-2002.

03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512

05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395

28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM. INC.

Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haeben

WPI; 2003-058513/05.

Novel enzymatic nucleic acid

PT protein kinase PKR genes, for

PS Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3461; 317

CC The invention comprises nucle

CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D₂ receptor (PTGDR)
CC IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma, lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis or atherosclerosis), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection, ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The nucleic acids of the invention can be also useful for down-regulating the expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR substrate sequence.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other.

Query Match	1.7%	Score 17	DB 1	Length 17
Best Local Similarity	76.5%	Pred. No. 1.4e+03		
Matches 13	Conservative 4	Mismatches 0	Indels 0	Gaps 0

QY 535 CTCCTGCCCTCAGCCCTCC 551
|::|::|::|::|::|:
Db 1 CUCGCGCCUACAGCCUCC 17

RESULT 1192

ID ADL49956 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ADL49956;

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Human PKR substrate sequence #1070.

KW antiense oligonucleotide; p75NDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW prostaglandin D2 receptor; ptdmR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW protein kinase PKA; cerebrovascular accident;
KW central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW osteoarthritis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW graft rejection; ischemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW substrate; ds.
XX unidentified.
XX

PN WO200281628-A

PD 17-OCT-2002.

PF 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.

PR 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.

PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haerber

DR WPI; 2003-058513/05.

PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid

PT protein kinase PKR genes, for

PS Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3489; 317

CC The invention comprises nucle

CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC Ikappab kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC resenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 1 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1121 TCAACTCTGACTCTCA 1137
Db 1 UCAACUCUCGACCTUCA 17

RESULT 1193

ADL49968
ID ADL49968 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ADL49968;

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX Human PKR substrate sequence #1082.

XX antiense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW substrate; ds.

XX Unidentified.

XX WO200281628-A2.

XX 17-OCT-2002.

XX 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.

XX 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.

XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.

XX 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haeblerli P, Mcswigen J, Fosnaugh K;

XX WPI; 2003-058513/05.

XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.

XX Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3501; 317pp; English.

XX The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC resenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 3; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 847 CCTGGGCTTCCCAAGT 863
Db 1 CCUCGGCUCGCCAAGU 17

RESULT 1194

ADL49969
ID ADL49969 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ADL49969;

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX Human PKR substrate sequence #1083.

XX antiense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW substrate; ds.

XX Unidentified.

XX WO200281628-A2.

XX 17-OCT-2002.

XX 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.

XX 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.

XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.

XX 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haeblerli P, Mcswigen J, Fosnaugh K;

XX WPI; 2003-058513/05.

XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.

XX Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3502; 317pp; English.

XX The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.

CC Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 3; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 249 TCGGCTCCCAAGTC 265
:||||:||||:||||:
Db 1 GCGGCCUCCCAAGUC 17

RESULT 1195

ADL49454
ID ADL49454 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ADL49454;

XX DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Human PKR substrate sequence #568.

XX KW antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; Ikappab kinase; IKK;
KW protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW substrate; ds.

OS Unidentified.

XX PN WO200281628-A2.

XX PD 17-OCT-2002.

XX PF 03-APR-2002; 2002MO-US010512.

XX PR 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.

XX PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.

XX PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.

XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX PI Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haeblerl P, Meswigen J, Fosnaugh K;

XX DR WPI; 2003-058513/05.

XX PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, Ikappab kinase or
PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.

XX PS Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 2987; 317pp; English.

CC The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC Ikappab kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.

CC Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 12; Conservative 5; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1114 GCTGCTCAAACTCCT 1130
:||||:||||:||||:
Db 1 GCTGCTCAAACTCCT 17

RESULT 1196

ADL50220
ID ADL50220 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ADL50220;

XX DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Human PKR substrate sequence #1334.

XX KW antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; Ikappab kinase; IKK;
KW protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW substrate; ds.

OS Unidentified.

XX PN WO200281628-A2.

XX PD 17-OCT-2002.

XX PF 03-APR-2002; 2002MO-US010512.

XX PR 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.

XX PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.

XX PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.

XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX PI Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haeblerl P, Meswigen J, Fosnaugh K;

XX DR WPI; 2003-058513/05.

XX PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, Ikappab kinase or
PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.

XX PS Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3753; 317pp; English.

CC The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC Ikappab kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC resenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.
XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 3; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 384 CTCCTCAAGTGTGGA 400
|:|||||:|||||
Db 1 CTCCTCAAGTGTGGA 17

RESULT 1199

ADL50750
ID ADL50750 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ADL50750;

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX Human PKR substrate sequence #1864.

XX antiense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
XX prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; Ikappab kinase; IKK;
XX protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
XX central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
XX melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX resenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
XX autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
XX graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
XX allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
XX substrate; ds.

OS Unidentified.

XX WO200281628-A2.

XX 17-OCT-2002.

PD 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.

XX 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.

PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.

PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Blatt U, Chowrira B, Haeblerl P, Mcswigen J, Fosnaugh K;

XX WPI; 2003-058513/05.

PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, Ikappab kinase or
PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.

XX Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 4283; 317pp; English.

CC The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC Ikappab kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC resenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.
XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 3 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 3; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 843 CCTGCTCGGCTCCCA 859
|:|||||:|||||
Db 1 CCTGCTCGGCTCCCA 17

RESULT 1200

ADL49933
ID ADL49933 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ADL49933;

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX Human PKR substrate sequence #1047.

XX antiense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
XX prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; Ikappab kinase; IKK;
XX protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
XX central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
XX melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX resenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
XX autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
XX graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
XX allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
XX substrate; ds.

OS Unidentified.

XX WO200281628-A2.

XX 17-OCT-2002.

PD 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.

XX 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.

PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.

PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Blatt U, Chowrira B, Haeblerl P, Mcswigen J, Fosnaugh K;

XX WPI; 2003-058513/05.

PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, Ikappab kinase or
PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.

XX Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3466; 317pp; English.

CC The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC Ikappab kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.

XX Sequence 17 BP, 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 719 CAGCCTCTGAGTAGCT 735

Db 1 CAGCCTCTGAGTAGCT 17

RESULT 1201
ADL49953
ID ADL49953 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX ADL49953;
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX Human PKR substrate sequence #1067.

XX antisenase oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; Ikappab kinase; IKK;
KW protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW graft rejection; ischemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW substrate; ds.

XX Unidentified.

XX WO200281628-A2.

XX 17-OCT-2002.

XX 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.

XX 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.

XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.

XX 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haeblerli P, Mcswiggen J, Fosnaugh K;

XX WPI; 2003-058513/05.

XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
XX growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, Ikappab kinase or
XX protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.

XX Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3486; 317bp; English.

XX The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
XX that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
XX for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
XX Ikappab kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.

XX Sequence 17 BP, 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1113 GGCTGCTCAACTCC 1129

Db 1 GGCTGCTCAACTCC 17

RESULT 1202
ADL49971
ID ADL49971 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX ADL49971;
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX Human PKR substrate sequence #1085.

XX antisenase oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; Ikappab kinase; IKK;
KW protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW graft rejection; ischemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW substrate; ds.

XX Unidentified.

XX WO200281628-A2.

XX 17-OCT-2002.

XX 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.

XX 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.

XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.

XX 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haeblerli P, Mcswiggen J, Fosnaugh K;

XX WPI; 2003-058513/05.

XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
XX growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, Ikappab kinase or
XX protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.

XX Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3504; 317bp; English.

XX The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
XX that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
XX for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
XX Ikappab kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.

CC SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 3; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 851 GGCCTCCCAAGTGTG 867
Db 1 GGCCTCCCAAGTGTG 17

RESULT 1203

ADL49955
ID ADL49955 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ADL49955;

XX DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Human PKR substrate sequence #1069.

XX KM antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
XX KM prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; Ikappab kinase; IKK;
XX KM protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
XX KM central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
XX KM melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX KM restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
XX KM autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
XX KM graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
XX KM allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
XX KM substrate; ds.

OS Unidentified.

XX PN WO200281628-A2.

XX PD 17-OCT-2002.

XX PF 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.

XX PR 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.

XX PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.

XX PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.

XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX PI Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haeblerli P, Mcswiggen J, Fosnaugh K;

XX DR WPI; 2003-058513/05.

XX PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
XX growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, Ikappab kinase or
XX protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.

XX PS Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3488; 317pp; English.

XX CC The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
XX that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
XX for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
XX CC Ikappab kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.

CC SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 1 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 12; Conservative 5; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1119 TCTCAACTCCTGACCT 1135
Db 1 UCUCAACUCUCGACCU 17

RESULT 1204

ADL50733
ID ADL50733 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ADL50733;

XX DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Human PKR substrate sequence #1847.

XX KM antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
XX KM prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; Ikappab kinase; IKK;
XX KM protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
XX KM central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
XX KM melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX KM restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
XX KM autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
XX KM graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
XX KM allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
XX KM substrate; ds.

OS Unidentified.

XX PN WO200281628-A2.

XX PD 17-OCT-2002.

XX PF 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.

XX PR 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.

XX PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.

XX PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.

XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX PI Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haeblerli P, Mcswiggen J, Fosnaugh K;

XX DR WPI; 2003-058513/05.

XX PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
XX growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, Ikappab kinase or
XX protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.

XX PS Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 4266; 317pp; English.

XX CC The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
XX that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
XX for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
XX CC Ikappab kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

205 The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
 206 CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
 207 CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
 208 CC Ikappab kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

CC The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g., antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neutrite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR)
CC Ikappab kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.

CC Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 12; Conservative 5; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1115 CTGGTCTCAACTCTCTG 1131
Db 1 CGGGCTCCCAAGTCTG 17

RESULT 1207

ADL49970
ID ADL49970 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ADL49970;

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Human PKR substrate sequence #1084.

XX antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
XX prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; Ikappab kinase; IKK;
XX protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
XX central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
XX melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
XX autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
XX graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
XX allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
XX substrate; ds.

OS Unidentified.

XX WO200281628-A2.

PD 17-OCT-2002.

PF 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.

XX 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.

PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.

PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PI Blact L, Chowrira B, Haeblerl P, Mcswigen J, Fosnaugh K;

DR WPI; 2003-058513/05.

XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, Ikappab kinase or
PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.

XX Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3503; 317bp; English.

CC The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC Ikappab kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.

CC Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 3; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 250 CGGGCTCCCAAGTCT 266
Db 1 CGGGCTCCCAAGTCTG 17

RESULT 1208

ADL49455
ID ADL49455 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ADL49455;

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Human PKR substrate sequence #569.

XX antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
XX prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; Ikappab kinase; IKK;
XX protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
XX central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
XX melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
XX autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
XX graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
XX allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
XX substrate; ds.

OS Unidentified.

XX WO200281628-A2.

PD 17-OCT-2002.

PF 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.

XX 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.

PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.

PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PI Blact L, Chowrira B, Haeblerl P, Mcswigen J, Fosnaugh K;

DR WPI; 2003-058513/05.

XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, Ikappab kinase or
PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.

XX Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 2988; 317bp; English.

CC The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC Ikappab kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.

CC Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 1 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1120 CTCGAACCTCCTGACCTC 1136

Db 1 CTCGAACCTCCTGACCTC 17

RESULT 1209

ADL49967

ID ADL49967 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ADL49967;

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Human PKR substrate sequence #1081.

XX antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; Ikappab kinase; IKK;
KW protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW graft rejection; ischemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW substrate; ds.

XX Unidentified.

XX WO200281628-A2.

XX 17-OCT-2002.

XX 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.

XX 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.

XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.

XX 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Blatt L, Chowwira B, Haeblerli P, Mcswiggen J, Fossnaugh K;

XX WPI; 2003-058513/05.

XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
XX growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, Ikappab kinase or
XX protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.

XX Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3500; 317bp; English.

XX The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
XX that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
XX for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
XX Ikappab kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.

CC Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 846 GCCTCGGCTCCCAAG 862

Db 1 GCCTCGGCTCCCAAG 17

RESULT 1210

ADL50753

ID ADL50753 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ADL50753;

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Human PKR substrate sequence #1867.

XX antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; Ikappab kinase; IKK;
KW protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW graft rejection; ischemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW substrate; ds.

XX Unidentified.

XX WO200281628-A2.

XX 17-OCT-2002.

XX 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.

XX 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.

XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.

XX 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Blatt L, Chowwira B, Haeblerli P, Mcswiggen J, Fossnaugh K;

XX WPI; 2003-058513/05.

XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
XX growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, Ikappab kinase or
XX protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.

XX Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 4286; 317bp; English.

XX The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
XX that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
XX for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
XX Ikappab kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

inventions are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma, lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis, rheenosis or ashma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/grat rejection, ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR substrate sequence.

Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 7 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	1.7%	Score 17	DB 1	Length 17
Best Local Similarity	76.5%	Pred. No. 1.4e+03		
Matches 13	Conservative 4	Mismatches 0	Indels 0	Gaps 0

```
QY      391 AGTGTGGATTACAGG 407
      ||:||:||:||:||
Db      1 AGUGCUGGAAUACAGG 17
```

RESULT 1211
ADK13213/c
ID ADK13213 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ADK13213

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Human glioma endothelial marker (GEM) long tag SEQ ID NO:391.

KM glioma; brain tissue; neoplastic; glioma endothelial marker; GEM;
KM anticancer; anti-glioma; immune response; cytostatic;
KM multi-drug sensitive glioma; human; long tag; ss.

OS	Homo sapiens.
OS	Synthetic.

PN WO2004016758-A2.

PD 26-FEB-2004

PF 15-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025614.

PR 15-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403390P.

XX

PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.

PI Madden SI, Wang CJ, Cook BP, Lattera J, Walter K;

DR WPI: 2004-247973/23.

PT Diagnosing glioma by

PT Diagnosing glioma by detecting expression product of any one of 255
PT genes, glioma endothelial markers, in brain tissue sample suspected of
PT being neoplastic, and comparing the expression with expression in normal
PT brain tissue sample.

PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 391; 114pp; English

The present invention describes a method (M1) for adding in the diagnosis of glioma. (M1) involves detecting an expression product of at least one gene (I) in a first brain tissue sample (T) suspected of being neoplastic, where (I) is chosen from any one of 255 genes (glioma, endothelial markers (GEMs), as given in specification), and comparing the expression of (I) in (T) with expression of (I) in a second normal brain tissue sample (R), where increased expression of (I) in (T) relative to (R), identifies (T) as likely to be neoplastic. Also described: (1) creating (M2) glioma involves contacting cells of the glioma with an

CC antibody that specifically binds to a extracellular epitope; (2)
CC identifying (M3) a test compound as potential anticancer or anti-glioma
CC drug involves contacting a test compound with the cell which expresses
CC (1), monitoring an expression product of the at least one gene and
CC identifying test compound as a potential anticancer drug if it decreases
CC the expression of at least one gene; (3) identifying (M4) a test compound
CC as potential anticancer or anti-glioma drug involves contacting a test
CC compound with the cell which expresses mRNA of at least one gene
CC identified by a tag as described above, monitoring mRNA of the gene, and
CC identifying the test compound as a potential anticancer drug if it
CC decreases the expression of at least one gene; and (4) inducing (M5) an
CC immune response to glioma involves administering to a mammal, a protein
CC or (1). (1) have cytostatic activities, and can be used to trigger immune
CC destruction of glioma cells, and as immune response inducers. (M1) is
CC useful for aiding in diagnosing glioma. (M2) is useful for treating multi-
CC drug sensitive glioma in a human. (M5) is useful for inducing an immune
CC response to a glioma in a mammal having glioma or in a mammal who has had
CC a glioma surgically removed. The present sequence represents a human GEM
CC long tag oligonucleotide, which is used in the exemplification of the
CC present invention.

Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	1.7%	Score 17	DB 1	Length 17
Best Local Similarity	100.0%	Pred. No.	1.4e+03	
Matches 17, Conservative	0	Mismatches	0	Gaps 0

```

QY      387 CCAAGTGTGGATTA 403
          |||||
Db      17 CCAAGTGTGGATTA 1

```

RESULT 1212
ADK13231/c
ID ADK13231 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ADK13231;

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Human glioma endothelial marker (GEM) long tag SEQ ID NO:409.

KM glioma; brain tissue; neoplastic; glioma endothelial marker; GEM,
KM anticancer; antiglioma; immune response; cytostatic;
KM multi-drug sensitive glioma; human; long tag; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

PN WO2004016758-A2.

PD 26-FEB-2004

PF 15-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025614.

PR 15-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403390P.

XX

PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.

PI Madden SI, Wang CJ, Cook BP, Lattera J, Walter K,

DR WPI; 2004-247973/23

PT Diagnosing glioma by

PT Diagnosing glioma by detecting expression, product of any one of 255
PT genes, glioma endothelial markers, in brain tissue sample suspected of
PT being neoplastic, and comparing the expression with expression in normal
PT brain tissue sample.

PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 409; 114pp; English

CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for aiding in the diagnosis

of glioma. (M1) involves detecting an expression product of at least one gene (I) in a first brain tissue sample (T) suspected of being neoplastic, where (I) is chosen from any one of 255 genes (glioma endoneurial markers (GEMs)) as given in specification, and comparing the expression of (I) in (T) with expression of (I) in a second normal brain tissue sample (R), where increased expression of (I) in (T) relative to (R), identifies (T) as likely to be neoplastic. Also described: (1) treating (M2) glioma involves contacting cells of the glioma with an antibody that specifically binds to an extracellular epitope; (2) identifying (M3) a test compound as potential anticancer or anti-glioma drug involves contacting a test compound with the cell which expresses mRNA of at least one gene (1), monitoring an expression product of the at least one gene and identifying test compound as a potential anticancer drug if it decreases the expression of at least one gene; (3) identifying (M4) a test compound as potential anticancer or anti-glioma drug involves contacting a test compound with the cell which expresses mRNA of at least one gene identified by a tag as described above, monitoring mRNA of the gene, and identifying the test compound as a potential anticancer drug if it decreases the expression of at least one gene; and (4) inducing (M5) an immune response to glioma involves administering to a mammal, a protein or (1). (1) have cytostatic activities, and can be used to trigger immune destruction of glioma cells, and as immune response inducers. (M1) is useful for aiding in diagnosing glioma. (M2) is useful for treating multi-drug sensitive glioma in a human. (M5) is useful for inducing an immune response to a glioma in a mammal having glioma or in a mammal who has had a glioma surgically removed. The present sequence represents a human GEM long tag oligonucleotide, which is used in the exemplification of the present invention.

Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 740 CTACAGGCGCCACCAC 756

Db 17 CTACAGGCGCCACCAC 1

RESULT 1213

ADL82338/c
ID ADL82338 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX
AC ADL82338;

XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX
DE Human ER+ breast cancer differentially expressed sequence #308.

XX
KW gene therapy; des; breast cancer; human; ER+ breast cancer.

XX
OS Homo sapiens.

XX
PN US2003166026-A1.

XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.

XX
PF 08-JAN-2003; 2003US-00339782.

XX
PR 09-JAN-2002; 2002US-0348053P.

XX
PA (LYNX-) LYNX THERAPEUTICS INC.

XX
PI Goodman LJ, Bowen BA;

XX
DR WPI; 2004-069003/07.

XX
PT Vector containing nucleic acid associated with breast cancer, useful for treating, diagnosing and characterizing breast cancer, also related polypeptides and antibodies.

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 309; 61pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a composition which contains at least one vector (V) containing a nucleic acid (I) associated with breast cancer. The vector (V), also polypeptides (II) encoded by (I), are used for treatment of breast cancer. Arrays based on (I), (II), or their fragments, and (II) -specific antibodies (Ab) are used to predict characteristics (e.g. invasiveness or stage) of breast cancer, and (II), or its fragments, are used to modulate characteristics of such cells; to identify breast cancer genes and to detect breast cancer (by detecting polymorphic nucleic acid or its products). The present sequence represents a human ER+ breast cancer differentially expressed sequence.

Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 479 AGTGCAGTGTGTGATC 495

Db 17 AGTGCAGTGTGTGATC 1

RESULT 1214

ADP08723
ID ADP08723 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX
AC ADP08723;

XX
DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)

XX
DE Extend primer 60 used to genotype human glycoprotein VI polymorphism.

XX
KW breast cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy; human; platelet glycoprotein VI; GP6; GPIV; GPII; chromosome 19q13.4; ss; PCR; primer; SNP;

XX
KM single nucleotide polymorphism.

XX
OS Homo sapiens.

XX
PN WO2004047767-A2.

XX
PD 10-JUN-2004.

XX
PF 25-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037966.

XX
PR 25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429136P.

XX
PR 24-JUN-2003; 2003US-0490234P.

XX
PA (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.

XX
PI Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM, Reneland R;

XX
DR WPI; 2004-441082/41.

XX
PT Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting the presence or absence of one or more nucleotide polymorphic variations, useful for diagnosing, preventing and/or treating breast cancer.

XX
PS Example 3; Page 83; 286pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel method for identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer which comprises detecting the presence or absence of one or more polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic acid sample from a subject. The method of the invention has cytostatic applications and may be useful for identifying a risk of breast cancer, as well as therapeutic and prophylactic treatments that specifically target breast cancer, such as gene therapy. The current sequence is that of an extend primer of the invention which was used to genotype single nucleotide polymorphisms within human glycoprotein VI (platelet) (GP6; GPIV/GPII) DNA which is located at chromosomal position 19q13.4.

XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 391 AGTGCTGGATTACAGG 407
|||
DB 1 AGTGCTGGATTACAGG 17

RESULT 1215
ADP08674
ID ADP08674 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX
AC ADP08674;
XX
DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Extend primer 11 used to genotype human glycoprotein VI polymorphism.
XX
XX breast cancer; cytosolic; gene therapy; human; platelet glycoprotein VI;
KM GP6; GPVI; GPVI; chromosome 19q13.4; ss; PCR; primer; SNP;
KM single nucleotide polymorphism.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO2004047767-A2.
PN
XX
PD 10-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 25-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037966.
XX
PR 25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429136P.
XX
PR 24-JUL-2003; 2003US-0490234P.
XX
PA (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX
PI Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM, Reneland R;
XX
PI WPI; 2004-441082/41.
XX
DR Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting the presence
XX of absence of one or more nucleotide polymorphic variations, useful for
PT diagnosing, preventing and/or treating breast cancer.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 82; 286pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to a novel method for identifying a subject at risk
CC of breast cancer which comprises detecting the presence or absence of one
CC or more polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic
CC acid sample from a subject. The method of the invention has cytostatic
CC applications and may be useful for identifying a risk of breast cancer,
CC as well as therapeutic and prophylactic treatments that specifically
CC target breast cancer, such as gene therapy. The current sequence is that
CC of an Extend primer of the invention which was used to genotype single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms within human glycoprotein VI (platelet) (GP6;
CC GPVI,GPVI) DNA which is located at chromosomal position 19q13.4.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 535 CTCCTGCTCAGCCTCC 551
|||
DB 1 CTCCTGCTCAGCCTCC 17

RESULT 1216
ADP08783
ID ADP08783 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX
AC ADP08783;
XX
PD 10-JUN-2004.

XX
XX 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Extend primer 120 used to genotype human glycoprotein VI polymorphism.
DE
XX
XX breast cancer; cytosolic; gene therapy; human; platelet glycoprotein VI;
KM GP6; GPVI; GPVI; chromosome 19q13.4; ss; PCR; primer; SNP;
KM single nucleotide polymorphism.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO2004047767-A2.
PN
XX
PD 10-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 25-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037966.
XX
PR 25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429136P.
XX
PR 24-JUL-2003; 2003US-0490234P.
XX
PA (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX
PI Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM, Reneland R;
XX
PI WPI; 2004-441082/41.
XX
DR Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting the presence
XX of absence of one or more nucleotide polymorphic variations, useful for
PT diagnosing, preventing and/or treating breast cancer.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 84; 286pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to a novel method for identifying a subject at risk
CC of breast cancer which comprises detecting the presence or absence of one
CC or more polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic
CC acid sample from a subject. The method of the invention has cytostatic
CC applications and may be useful for identifying a risk of breast cancer,
CC as well as therapeutic and prophylactic treatments that specifically
CC target breast cancer, such as gene therapy. The current sequence is that
CC of an Extend primer of the invention which was used to genotype single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms within human glycoprotein VI (platelet) (GP6;
CC GPVI,GPVI) DNA which is located at chromosomal position 19q13.4.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 877 GCGTAGCCACACGCC 893
|||
DB 1 GCGTAGCCACACGCC 17

RESULT 1217
ADP08787
ID ADP08787 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX
AC ADP08787;
XX
DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Extend primer 124 used to genotype human glycoprotein VI polymorphism.
XX
XX breast cancer; cytosolic; gene therapy; human; platelet glycoprotein VI;
KM GP6; GPVI; GPVI; chromosome 19q13.4; ss; PCR; primer; SNP;
KM single nucleotide polymorphism.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO2004047767-A2.
PN
XX
PD 10-JUN-2004.

XX 25-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037966.
PF
XX 25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429136P.
PR 24-JUL-2003; 2003US-0490234P.
XX (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
PA
XX Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM, Reneland R;
PI WPI; 2004-441082/41.
XX
XX WPI; 2004-441082/41.
DR
XX Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting the presence
PT or absence of one or more nucleotide polymorphic variations, useful for
PT diagnosing, preventing and/or treating breast cancer.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 84; 286pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel method for identifying a subject at risk
CC of breast cancer which comprises detecting the presence or absence of one
CC or more polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic
CC acid sample from a subject. The method of the invention has cytostatic
CC applications and may be useful for identifying a risk of breast cancer,
CC as well as therapeutic and prophylactic treatments that specifically
CC target breast cancer, such as gene therapy. The current sequence is that
CC of an Extend primer of the invention which was used to genotype single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms within human glycoprotein VI (platelet) (GP6;
CC GPIV/GPVI) DNA which is located at chromosomal position 19q13.4.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No.1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 392 GTGCTGGATTACAGGC 408
Db 1 GTGCTGGATTACAGGC 17
RESULT 1218
ADP09264
ID ADP09264 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ADP09264;
AC
XX 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Extend primer 59 used to genotype human chromogranin B polymorphism.
DE
XX breast cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy; human; chromogranin B; CHGB;
KM secretogranin 1; SCG1; chromosome 20pter-p12; ss; PCR; primer; SNP;
KM single nucleotide polymorphism.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO2004047767-A2.
PN
XX 10-JUN-2004.
PD
XX 25-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037966.
PF
XX 25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429136P.
PR 24-JUL-2003; 2003US-0490234P.
XX
XX (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
PA
XX Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM, Reneland R;
PI WPI; 2004-441082/41.
XX
XX Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting the presence
PT or absence of one or more nucleotide polymorphic variations, useful for

PT diagnosing, preventing and/or treating breast cancer.
XX
XX Example 5; Page 102; 286pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel method for identifying a subject at risk
CC of breast cancer which comprises detecting the presence or absence of one
CC or more polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic
CC acid sample from a subject. The method of the invention has cytostatic
CC applications and may be useful for identifying a risk of breast cancer,
CC as well as therapeutic and prophylactic treatments that specifically
CC target breast cancer, such as gene therapy. The current sequence is that
CC of an Extend primer of the invention which was used to genotype single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms within human chromogranin B (CHGB;secretogranin
CC 1;SCG1) DNA which is located at chromosomal position 20pter-p12.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No.1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 546 GCCTCCCAAGTACTG3 562
Db 1 GCCTCCCAAGTACTG3 17
RESULT 1219
AAH38113/c
ID AAH38113 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAH38113;
AC
XX 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX SNP specific upper PCR primer SEQ ID 909.
DE
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
KM SNBE; genotyping; agammaglobulinemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
KM Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolemia;
KM polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
KM acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
KM inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200129262-A2.
PN
XX 26-APR-2001.
PD
XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.
PF
XX 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
PR
XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
PA
XX Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
PI WPI; 2001-290930/30.
XX
XX New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
PT absence or identity of single polymorphic polymorphism in a nucleic
PT acid sample.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 54; 83pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The

CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
CC individuals, having a pathological phenotype trait suspected of being
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
CC agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolemia, polycystic kidney disease,
CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
CC diseases, including rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 967 ATCTGGCTCACTGCAA 983
DB 17 ATCTGGCTCACTGCAA 1

RESULT 1220
AAH91237/c
ID AAH91237 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAH91237;
AC
XX
XX
DT 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)

XX Human inflammatory bowel disease associated polymorphic site #312.
XX
XX
XX Human; inflammatory bowel disease; Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis;
XX single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; chromosome 19p13; paternity test;
XX chromosome 5q31-33; forensic test; gene therapy; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_feature 13
PT /tag= a
PT /note= "SNP, optionally T or A at this position"
XX
XX WO200142511-A2.
XX
XX
XX 14-JUN-2001.
PD
XX
XX 11-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US033632.
XX
XX 10-DEC-1999; 99US-0170257P.
XX
XX 10-APR-2000; 2000US-0196046P.
XX
XX (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX PA (ELI-) ELIPIPSIS BIOTHERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX
XX Daly M, Hudson TV, Lander ES, Rioux J, Siminovitch K;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2001-367874/38.
DR
XX
XX
XX Testing for the presence of polymorphisms associated with inflammatory
XX bowel disease, using a hybridization assay.
PT
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 51; 463pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for detecting the presence of
XX polymorphisms associated with inflammatory bowel diseases such as
XX ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease. The methods can be used to detect
XX the presence of genetic polymorphisms associated with inflammatory bowel

CC disease and correlating their occurrence with disease states. They may be
CC used in this way for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity
CC testing, medicine and genetic analysis. The present sequence is a
CC polymorphic site described in the exemplification of the invention

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 614 TTTTGGAGACAGACTCT 631
DB 18 TTTTGGAGACAGACTCT 1

RESULT 1221
ADO48752
ID ADO48752 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX
XX ADO48752;
AC
XX
XX
DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)

XX Human neuropilin 1 (NRP1) extension PCR primer #54.
XX
XX
XX human; melanoma; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; neuropilin 1; NRP1;
XX mannose receptor C type 2; MRC2; extension PCR; primer; ss; genotyping.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX
XX WO2004044163-A2.
XX
XX
XX 27-MAY-2004.
PD
XX
XX 06-NOV-2003; 2003MO-US035876.
XX
XX
XX 06-NOV-2002; 2002US-0424475P.
XX
XX 23-JUL-2003; 2003US-0489703P.
XX
XX (SEOU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX
XX
XX Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM;
XX
XX
XX WPI; 2004-411720/38.
DR
XX
XX
XX Identifying a subject at risk of melanoma, useful for treating melanoma,
XX comprises detecting the presence or absence of one or more polymorphic
XX variations associated with melanoma in a nucleic acid sample from a
XX subject.
XX
XX
XX Example 3; Page 78; 176pp; English.
XX
XX
XX The invention comprises a method for identifying a subject at risk of
XX melanoma. The invention involves detecting the presence or absence of one
XX or more polymorphic variations associated with melanoma in the neuropilin
XX 1 (NRP1) or mannose receptor C type 2 (MRC2) genes. The method of the
XX invention is useful for identifying subjects at risk and treating
XX melanoma. The present DNA sequence represents an extension PCR primer
XX that was used to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms within human
XX NRP1.
XX
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 647 GGCTGAGTCAGTGGC 663
DB 1 GGCTGAGTCAGTGGC 17

```
RESULT 1222
AD056522
ID AD056522 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AD056522;
XX
XX 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human cyclin-dependent kinase 10, CDK10 proximal SNP probe #47.
DE
XX
XX gene therapy; human; ss; melanoma;
KM melanoma associated polymorphic variation; SNP;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; cyclin-dependent kinase 10; CDK10; probe.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO2004044164-A2.
XX
XX 27-MAY-2004.
XX
XX 06-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US035879.
XX
XX 06-NOV-2002; 2002US-0424475P.
XX
XX 23-JUL-2003; 2003US-0489703P.
XX
XX (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX
XX Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-411721/38.
XX
XX Identifying a subject at risk of melanoma, useful for treating melanoma,
XX comprises detecting the presence or absence of one or more polymorphic
XX variations associated with melanoma in a nucleic acid sample from a
XX subject.
XX
XX Example 5; Page 84; 295pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of identifying a subject at risk of
XX melanoma comprising detecting the presence or absence of one or more
XX polymorphic variations associated with melanoma in a nucleic acid sample
XX from a subject. Preventing melanoma in a subject comprises detecting the
XX presence or absence of one or more polymorphic variations associated with
XX melanoma in a nucleic acid sample from a subject; and administering a
XX melanoma preventative to a subject in need thereof based upon the
XX presence or absence of the one or more polymorphic variations in the
XX nucleic acid sample. The preventative reduces ultraviolet (UV) light
XX exposure to the subject. The methods, nucleic acids, proteins, and
XX compositions are useful for treating melanoma. The present sequence
XX represents a human cyclin-dependent kinase 10, CDK10, proximal SNP probe.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 392 GTGCTGGGATTACAGGC 408
DB 1 GTGCTGGGATTACAGGC 17
RESULT 1223
AD056536/c
ID AD056536 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AD056536;
XX
XX 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human cyclin-dependent kinase 10, CDK10 proximal SNP probe #61.
DE
XX
XX gene therapy; human; ss; melanoma;
```

```
KM Melanoma associated polymorphic variation; SNP;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; cyclin-dependent kinase 10; CDK10; probe.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO2004044164-A2.
XX
XX 27-MAY-2004.
XX
XX 06-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US035879.
XX
XX 06-NOV-2002; 2002US-0424475P.
XX
XX 23-JUL-2003; 2003US-0489703P.
XX
XX (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX
XX Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-411721/38.
XX
XX Identifying a subject at risk of melanoma, useful for treating melanoma,
XX comprises detecting the presence or absence of one or more polymorphic
XX variations associated with melanoma in a nucleic acid sample from a
XX subject.
XX
XX Example 5; Page 85; 295pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of identifying a subject at risk of
XX melanoma comprising detecting the presence or absence of one or more
XX polymorphic variations associated with melanoma in a nucleic acid sample
XX from a subject. Preventing melanoma in a subject comprises detecting the
XX presence or absence of one or more polymorphic variations associated with
XX melanoma in a nucleic acid sample from a subject; and administering a
XX melanoma preventative to a subject in need thereof based upon the
XX presence or absence of the one or more polymorphic variations in the
XX nucleic acid sample. The preventative reduces ultraviolet (UV) light
XX exposure to the subject. The methods, nucleic acids, proteins, and
XX compositions are useful for treating melanoma. The present sequence
XX represents a human cyclin-dependent kinase 10, CDK10, proximal SNP probe.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 851 GGCTCCCAAGTCTG 867
DB 17 GGCTCCCAAGTCTG 1
RESULT 1224
AAT65817/c
ID AAT65817 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAT65817;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX
XX 17-JUN-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX Primer #2 to amplify repeat sequence marker Mfd10.
XX
XX Polymorphism; repeat sequence; genetic marker; primer; amplification;
XX PCR; polymerase chain reaction; paternity; maternity; human; pedigree;
XX linkage analysis; genetic disease; animal; plant; breeding; locus;
XX hybridisation; chromosome; ds.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX US5582979-A.
XX
XX 10-DEC-1996.
XX
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PF 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222177.
XX
XX 21-APR-1989; 89US-00341562.
PR 05-SEP-1991; 91US-00754351.
XX
XX (MARS-) MARSHFIELD CLINIC.
XX
XX Weber JL;
XX
XX WPI; 1997-042299/04.
PT Detection of polymorphic genetic markers of the form (dc-da)n(dg-dt)n -
PT using novel nucleic acid moles. as primers.
XX
XX Claim 7; Col 9-10; 186pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to the isolation of polymorphic repeat sequences
CC having the sequence (dc-da)n.(dg-dt)n which can be used as genetic
CC markers. Primers based on these sequences can be used to detect these
CC repeats, especially for use in e.g. paternity or maternity testing, human
CC genetic analysis such as linkage analysis of genetic disease, commercial
CC animal or plant breeding or pedigree analysis. Clones containing the
CC repeat sequences were isolated by hybridisation of chromosome-specific
CC phage libraries with a synthetic poly(dc-da).(dg-dt) probe. Over 100
CC repeat blocks were isolated. The primers AAT65798-766047 were used to PCR
CC amplify the inserts from the isolated clones containing the repeat
CC sequences. The primers AAT65816-7 were used to amplify the repeat
CC sequence marker clone Mfai10 (AAT65712). (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
CC correct PF field.)
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1111 CAGGCTGCTCTCAACT 1127
Db 17 CAGGCTGCTCTCAACT 1
RESULT 1225
AAT49298
ID AAT49298 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAT49298;
AC
XX 27-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 27-AUG-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX 5' end fragment of Alfalfa Mosaic Virus 4.
DE
XX Alfalfa Mosaic virus 4; influenza endonuclease; detection;
XX electrophoresis; substrate cleavage; ss.
XX
XX Alfalfa mosaic virus.
OS
XX WO9640993-A1.
PN
XX 19-DEC-1996.
PD
XX 03-JUN-1996; 96MO-US008320.
PF
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00487759.
PR
XX (MERI ) MERCK & CO INC.
XX
XX Cole JL, Kuo LC, Olsen DB;
PI
XX WPI; 1997-052364/05.
PT Detection of influenza virus endonuclease in a sample - by cleavage of an
PT RNA substrate to generate a primer for a labelled polymerase extension
```

```
PT reaction.
XX
XX Claim 6; Page 12; 28pp; English.
XX
XX This sequence represents the 5' end of Alfalfa Mosaic virus 4 RNA. This
CC sequence was used as a substrate for influenza endonuclease in the method
CC of the invention. The method allows detection of influenza endonuclease
CC activity in a sample and comprises: (a) adding an influenza endonuclease
CC substrate to a sample to generate an RNA product; (b) hybridising the RNA
CC prod. with a DNA template which comprises a first segment complementary
CC to the RNA and a 5' extension of at least one nucleotide attached to the
CC 5' end of the DNA segment, such that a DNA:RNA hybrid is formed; (c)
CC adding a DNA polymerase and labelled mononucleotides such that the DNA
CC polymerase incorporates the mononucleotides to the 3' end of the RNA in
CC the RNA:DNA duplex; and (d) measuring the amount of labelled hybrid prod.
CC as a measure of the amount of influenza endonuclease activity. The method
CC is used to quantitate the amount of influenza endonuclease by cleaving
CC the RNA substrate which then forms a primer for extension by a DNA
CC polymerase on a template. The assay does not involve an electrophoresis
CC step and thus may be run in a 96-well microtitre plate. The assay also
CC monitors substrate cleavage at the correct position thereby
CC discriminating against non-specific cleavage products. (Updated on 27-AUG
CC -2003 to correct OS field.)
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 1 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 17.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 3; Conservative 14; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 601 TTTTATTTTAAATTT 617
Db 2 UUUUUUUUUUUUUUUU 18
RESULT 1226
AAT74905
ID AAT74905 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAT74905;
AC
XX 27-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 27-AUG-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX 5' end fragment of Alfalfa Mosaic Virus 4.
DE
XX Alfalfa Mosaic virus 4; influenza endonuclease; detection;
XX electrophoresis; substrate cleavage; ss.
XX
XX Alfalfa mosaic virus.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= Triphosphorylated-G
FT modified_base 2
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= 2'-OMe-U
XX
XX WO9640994-A1.
PN
XX 19-DEC-1996.
PD
XX 03-JUN-1996; 96MO-US008330.
PF
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00487760.
PR
XX (MERI ) MERCK & CO INC.
XX
XX Cole JL, Kuo LC, Olsen DB;
PI
XX WPI; 1997-052365/05.
XX
```


PT Detection of enzyme pref. endonuclease or ribozyme, in a sample - by
PT cleavage of an RNA substrate to generate a primer for a labelled
PT polymerase extension reaction.
XX
PS Example; Page 14; 34pp; English.
CC This sequence represents the 5' end of Alfalfa Mosaic virus 4 RNA. This
CC sequence was used in the method of the invention for detecting the enzyme
CC activity in a sample. The method comprises: (a) adding an oligonucleotide
CC substrate to a sample to generate an oligonucleotide product; (b)
CC hybridising the oligonucleotide prod. with a DNA template which comprises
CC a first segment complementary to the oligonucleotide and a 5' extension
CC of at least one nucleotide attached to the 5' end of the DNA segment,
CC such that a DNA:RNA hybrid or a DNA:DNA duplex is formed; (c) adding a
CC DNA polymerase and labelled mononucleotides such that the DNA polymerase
CC incorporates the mononucleotides to the 3' end of the oligonucleotide;
CC and (d) measuring the amt. of labelled hybrid prod. as a measure of the
CC amt. of the enzyme activity in the sample. The method is used to assay
CC for enzymes e.g. endonuclease, exonuclease or ribozymes, that act on
CC substrates to generate single stranded oligonucleotide prods. by cleaving
CC the substrate which then forms a primer for extension by a DNA polymerase
CC on a template. It can be used to identify the position where the enzyme
CC cleaves the substrate. The assay can also be used to screen for
CC inhibitors of these enzymes. (Updated on 27-AUG-2003 to correct OS
CC field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 1 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 17.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 3; Conservative 14; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 601 TTTTATTTTAAATTTT 617
DB 2 UUUUAAUUUUAAUUUU 18
XXXXX
RESULT 1227
AAT47271
ID AAT47271 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
AC AAT47271;
XX
DT 28-AUG-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Capped RNA influenza endonuclease substrate #5.
XX
KW Capped RNA molecule; mRNA maturation; translation initiation; influenza;
KW endonuclease aptamer; RNase; therapy; inhibitor; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= triphosphorylated
FT modified_base 2
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= 2'-O-methyluridine
FT modified_base 6
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= 2'-deoxy-2'-fluoro-uridine
FT modified_base 12
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= 2'-deoxy-2'-fluoro-uridine
XX
PN WO9640159-A1.
XX
PD 19-DEC-1996.
XX
PF 03-JUN-1996; 96WO-US008394.
XX
PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00480068.
XX

XX
PA (MERT) MERCK & CO INC.
XX
PI Benseler F, Cole JL, Kuo LC, Olsen DB;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-051868/05.
XX
PT Production of capped RNA or analogues - useful as substrates for
PT influenza virus associated virally encoded endonuclease.
XX
PS Claim 18; Page 14; 39pp; English.
XX
CC AAT47264-T47280 represent capped RNA molecules produced by the method of
CC the invention. The method of the invention is for producing capped RNA or
CC RNA analogues. The method comprises reacting a RNA or analogue
CC oligonucleotide with a phosphate addition agent to form a RNA or analogue
CC mono-, di- or triphosphate, which is then capped. The presence of the cap
CC is important for mRNA maturation, initiation of translation, and protects
CC the mRNA against various RNases present in the cell. The capped RNA or
CC analogue is an influenza endonuclease aptamer, useful for treating or
CC preventing an influenza infection in an animal. The synthetic capped RNA
CC are substrates for virally encoded endonuclease associated with influenza
CC virus. The short non-extendible (due to their length or because of the
CC modification of the 3' end of the oligo) RNA molecules are potent
CC inhibitors of the cleavage of capped RNA by influenza endonuclease. They
CC may be used to investigate viral and cellular mechanisms of
CC transcription/translation, or mRNA maturation
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 1 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 17.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 3; Conservative 14; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 601 TTTTATTTTAAATTTT 617
DB 2 UUUUAAUUUUAAUUUU 18
XXXXX
RESULT 1228
AAT47276
ID AAT47276 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
AC AAT47276;
XX
DT 28-AUG-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Capped RNA influenza endonuclease substrate #8.
XX
KW Capped RNA molecule; mRNA maturation; translation initiation; influenza;
KW endonuclease aptamer; RNase; therapy; inhibitor; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= triphosphorylated
FT modified_base 2
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= 2'-O-methyluridine
FT modified_base 6
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= 2'-deoxy-2'-fluoro-uridine
FT modified_base 12
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= 2'-deoxy-2'-fluoro-uridine
XX
PN WO9640159-A1.
XX
PD 19-DEC-1996.
XX
PF 03-JUN-1996; 96WO-US008394.
XX
PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00480068.
XX
PA (MERT) MERCK & CO INC.
XX
PI Benseler F, Cole JL, Kuo LC, Olsen DB;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-051868/05.
XX

PT Production of capped RNA or analogues - useful as substrates for
PT influenza virus associated virally encoded endonuclease.
XX
XX
PS Claim 18; Page 14; 39pp; English.
XX
XX AAT47264-747280 represent capped RNA molecules produced by the method of
CC the invention. The method of the invention is for producing capped RNA or
CC RNA analogues. The method comprises reacting a RNA or analogue
CC oligonucleotide with a phosphate addition agent to form a RNA or analogue
CC mono-, di- or triphosphate, which is then capped. The presence of the cap
CC is important for mRNA maturation, initiation of translation, and protects
CC the mRNA against various RNases present in the cell. The capped RNA or
CC analogue is an influenza endonuclease aptamer, useful for treating or
CC preventing an influenza infection in an animal. The synthetic capped RNA
CC are substrates for virally encoded endonuclease associated with influenza
CC virus. The short non-extendible (due to their length or because of the
CC modification of the 3' end of the oligo) RNA molecules are potent
CC inhibitors of the cleavage of capped RNA by influenza endonuclease. They
CC may be used to investigate viral and cellular mechanisms of
CC transcription/translation, or mRNA maturation
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 1 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 17.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 3; Conservative 14; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 601 TTTTATTTTAAATTT 617
Db 2 UUUUUUUUUUUUUUUU 18
RESULT 1229
AAT47269
ID AAT47269 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAT47269;
XX
DT 28-AUG-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Capped RNA influenza endonuclease substrate #3;
XX Capped RNA molecule; mRNA maturation; translation initiation; influenza;
KW endonuclease aptamer; RNase; therapy; inhibitor; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= triphosphorylated
FT modified_base 2
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= 2'-O-methyluridine
FT modified_base 13
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= 2'-deoxyadenosine
XX
XX WO9640159-A1.
XX
XX 19-DEC-1996.
XX
XX 03-JUN-1996; 96WO-US008394.
XX
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00480068.
XX
XX (MERI) MERCK & CO INC.
XX
XX Benseler F, Cole JL, Kuo LC, Olsen DB;
XX WPI, 1997-051868/05.
XX
XX Production of capped RNA or analogues - useful as substrates for
PT

PT influenza virus associated virally encoded endonuclease.
XX
XX
PS Claim 18; Page 13; 39pp; English.
XX
XX AAT47264-747280 represent capped RNA molecules produced by the method of
CC the invention. The method of the invention is for producing capped RNA or
CC RNA analogues. The method comprises reacting a RNA or analogue
CC oligonucleotide with a phosphate addition agent to form a RNA or analogue
CC mono-, di- or triphosphate, which is then capped. The presence of the cap
CC is important for mRNA maturation, initiation of translation, and protects
CC the mRNA against various RNases present in the cell. The capped RNA or
CC analogue is an influenza endonuclease aptamer, useful for treating or
CC preventing an influenza infection in an animal. The synthetic capped RNA
CC are substrates for virally encoded endonuclease associated with influenza
CC virus. The short non-extendible (due to their length or because of the
CC modification of the 3' end of the oligo) RNA molecules are potent
CC inhibitors of the cleavage of capped RNA by influenza endonuclease. They
CC may be used to investigate viral and cellular mechanisms of
CC transcription/translation, or mRNA maturation
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 1 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 17.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 3; Conservative 14; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 601 TTTTATTTTAAATTT 617
Db 2 UUUUUUUUUUUUUUUU 18
RESULT 1230
AAT47279
ID AAT47279 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAT47279;
XX
DT 28-AUG-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Capped RNA influenza endonuclease substrate #11.
XX Capped RNA molecule; mRNA maturation; translation initiation; influenza;
KW endonuclease aptamer; RNase; therapy; inhibitor; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= triphosphorylated
FT modified_base 2
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= 2'-O-methyluridine
FT modified_base 12
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= phosphorothioated
FT modified_base 13
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= phosphorothioated
FT modified_base 14
FT /*tag= e
FT /mod_base= phosphorothioated
XX
XX WO9640159-A1.
XX
XX 19-DEC-1996.
XX
XX 03-JUN-1996; 96WO-US008394.
XX
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00480068.
XX
XX (MERI) MERCK & CO INC.
XX
XX

PI Benseler F, Cole JL, Kuo LC, Olsen DB;
XX
XX WPI; 1997-051868/05.
DR
XX
XX Production of capped RNA or analogues - useful as substrates for
PT
XX
XX Influenza virus associated virally encoded endonuclease.
PS
XX Claim 18; Page 15; 39pp; English.
XX
XX AAT47264-T47280 represent capped RNA molecules produced by the method of
CC
CC the invention. The method of the invention is for producing capped RNA or
CC
CC RNA analogues. The method comprises reacting a RNA or analogue
CC
CC oligonucleotide with a phosphate addition agent to form a RNA or analogue
CC
CC mono-, di- or triphosphate, which is then capped. The presence of the cap
CC
CC is important for mRNA maturation, initiation of translation, and protects
CC
CC the mRNA against various RNases present in the cell. The capped RNA or
CC
CC analogue is an influenza endonuclease aptamer, useful for treating or
CC
CC preventing an influenza infection in an animal. The synthetic capped RNA
CC
CC are substrates for virally encoded endonuclease associated with influenza
CC
CC virus. The short non-extendible (due to their length or because of the
CC
CC modification of the 3' end of the oligo) RNA molecules are potent
CC
CC inhibitors of the cleavage of capped RNA by influenza endonuclease. They
CC
CC may be used to investigate viral and cellular mechanisms of
CC
CC transcription/translation, or mRNA maturation
CC
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 1 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 17.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 3; Conservative 14; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 601 TTTTATTTTATTTT 617
DB 2 UUUUUAUUUUUAUUUU 18
XX
XX
RESULT 1231
AAT47277
ID AAT47277 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAT47277;
AC
XX
XX 28-AUG-1997 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Capped RNA influenza endonuclease substrate #9.
DE
XX
XX Capped RNA molecule; mRNA maturation; translation initiation; influenza;
KW
XX
XX endonuclease aptamer; RNase; therapy; inhibitor; ss.
XX
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1 /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= triphosphorylated
FT modified_base 2 /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= 2'-O-methyluridine
FT modified_base 3 /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= 2'-O-methyluridine
XX
XX
XX WO640159-A1.
XX
XX
XX 19-DEC-1996.
XX
XX
XX 03-JUN-1996; 96WO-US008394.
XX
XX
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00480068.
XX
XX
XX (MERI) MERCK & CO INC.
XX
XX
XX Benseler F, Cole JL, Kuo LC, Olsen DB;
PI

XX
XX WPI; 1997-051868/05.
DR
XX
XX Production of capped RNA or analogues - useful as substrates for
PT
XX
XX Influenza virus associated virally encoded endonuclease.
PS
XX Claim 18; Page 15; 39pp; English.
XX
XX AAT47264-T47280 represent capped RNA molecules produced by the method of
CC
CC the invention. The method of the invention is for producing capped RNA or
CC
CC RNA analogues. The method comprises reacting a RNA or analogue
CC
CC oligonucleotide with a phosphate addition agent to form a RNA or analogue
CC
CC mono-, di- or triphosphate, which is then capped. The presence of the cap
CC
CC is important for mRNA maturation, initiation of translation, and protects
CC
CC the mRNA against various RNases present in the cell. The capped RNA or
CC
CC analogue is an influenza endonuclease aptamer, useful for treating or
CC
CC preventing an influenza infection in an animal. The synthetic capped RNA
CC
CC are substrates for virally encoded endonuclease associated with influenza
CC
CC virus. The short non-extendible (due to their length or because of the
CC
CC modification of the 3' end of the oligo) RNA molecules are potent
CC
CC inhibitors of the cleavage of capped RNA by influenza endonuclease. They
CC
CC may be used to investigate viral and cellular mechanisms of
CC
CC transcription/translation, or mRNA maturation
CC
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 1 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 17.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 3; Conservative 14; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 601 TTTTATTTTATTTT 617
DB 2 UUUUUAUUUUUAUUUU 18
XX
XX
RESULT 1232
AAT47273
ID AAT47273 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAT47273;
AC
XX
XX 28-AUG-1997 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Capped RNA influenza endonuclease substrate #7.
DE
XX
XX Capped RNA molecule; mRNA maturation; translation initiation; influenza;
KW
XX
XX endonuclease aptamer; RNase; therapy; inhibitor; ss.
XX
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1 /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= triphosphorylated
FT modified_base 2 /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= 2'-O-methyluridine
FT misc_feature 19 /*tag= c
FT /note= "biotin labelled for attachment to solid support"
XX
XX
XX WO640159-A1.
XX
XX
XX 19-DEC-1996.
XX
XX
XX 03-JUN-1996; 96WO-US008394.
XX
XX
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00480068.
XX
XX
XX (MERI) MERCK & CO INC.
XX
XX
XX Benseler F, Cole JL, Kuo LC, Olsen DB;
PI

DR WPI; 1997-051868/05.
XX Production of capped RNA or analogues - useful as substrates for
PT influenza virus associated virally encoded endonuclease.
XX
PS Claim 18; Page 14; 39pp; English.
XX
XX AAT47264-T47280 represent capped RNA molecules produced by the method of
CC the invention. The method comprises reacting a RNA or analogue
CC RNA analogues. The method comprises reacting a RNA or analogue
CC oligonucleotide with a phosphate addition agent to form a RNA or analogue
CC mono-, di- or triphosphate, which is then capped. The presence of the cap
CC is important for mRNA maturation, initiation of translation, and protects
CC the mRNA against various RNases present in the cell. The capped RNA or
CC analogue is an influenza endonuclease aptamer, useful for treating or
CC preventing an influenza infection in an animal. The synthetic capped RNA
CC are substrates for virally encoded endonuclease associated with influenza
CC virus. The short non-extendible (due to their length or because of the
CC modification of the 3' end of the oligo) RNA molecules are potent
CC inhibitors of the cleavage of capped RNA by influenza endonuclease. They
CC may be used to investigate viral and cellular mechanisms of
CC transcription/translation, or mRNA maturation
CC
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 1 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 17.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 3; Conservative 14; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 601 TTTTATTTTATTTT 617
Db 2 UUUUUUUUUUUUUUU 18
RESULT 1233
AAT47264
ID AAT47264 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAT47264;
XX
XX 27-AUG-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE 5' fragment of alfalfa mosaic virus.
XX
XX Capped RNA molecule; mRNA maturation; translation initiation; influenza;
KM endonuclease aptamer; RNase; therapy; inhibitor; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= triphosphorylated
FT modified_base 2
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= 2'-O-methyluridine
XX
XX WO9640159-A1.
XX
PD 19-DEC-1996.
XX
XX 03-JUN-1996; 96WO-US008394.
XX
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00480068.
XX
XX (MERI) MERCK & CO INC.
PA
XX Benseler F, Cole JL, Kuo LC, Olsen DB;
PI WPI; 1997-051868/05.
XX
XX Production of capped RNA or analogues - useful as substrates for
PT influenza virus associated virally encoded endonuclease.

XX
PS Claim 18; Page 12; 39pp; English.
XX
XX AAT47264-T47280 represent capped RNA molecules produced by the method of
CC the invention. The method of the invention is for producing capped RNA or
CC RNA analogues. The method comprises reacting a RNA or analogue
CC oligonucleotide with a phosphate addition agent to form a RNA or analogue
CC mono-, di- or triphosphate, which is then capped. The presence of the cap
CC is important for mRNA maturation, initiation of translation, and protects
CC the mRNA against various RNases present in the cell. The capped RNA or
CC analogue is an influenza endonuclease aptamer, useful for treating or
CC preventing an influenza infection in an animal. The synthetic capped RNA
CC are substrates for virally encoded endonuclease associated with influenza
CC virus. The short non-extendible (due to their length or because of the
CC modification of the 3' end of the oligo) RNA molecules are potent
CC inhibitors of the cleavage of capped RNA by influenza endonuclease. They
CC may be used to investigate viral and cellular mechanisms of
CC transcription/translation, or mRNA maturation
CC
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 1 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 17.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 3; Conservative 14; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 601 TTTTATTTTATTTT 617
Db 2 UUUUUUUUUUUUUUU 18
RESULT 1234
AAT47272
ID AAT47272 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAT47272;
XX
XX 28-AUG-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Capped RNA influenza endonuclease substrate #6.
XX
XX Capped RNA molecule; mRNA maturation; translation initiation; influenza;
KM endonuclease aptamer; RNase; therapy; inhibitor; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= triphosphorylated
FT modified_base 2
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= 2'-O-methyluridine
FT modified_base 6
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= 2'-deoxy-2'-fluoro-uridine
FT modified_base 12
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= 2'-deoxy-2'-fluoro-uridine
FT modified_base 13
FT /*tag= e
FT /mod_base= 2'-deoxy-2'-fluoro-adenosine
XX
XX WO9640159-A1.
XX
PD 19-DEC-1996.
XX
XX 03-JUN-1996; 96WO-US008394.
XX
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00480068.
XX
XX (MERI) MERCK & CO INC.
PA
XX Benseler F, Cole JL, Kuo LC, Olsen DB;
PI WPI; 1997-051868/05.

XX WPI; 1997-051868/05.
XX Production of capped RNA or analogues - useful as substrates for
PT Influenza virus associated virally encoded endonuclease.
XX
PS Claim 18; Page 14; 39pp; English.
XX
CC AAT47264-T47280 represent capped RNA molecules produced by the method of
CC the invention. The method of the invention is for producing capped RNA or
CC RNA analogues. The method comprises reacting a RNA or analogue
CC oligonucleotide with a phosphate addition agent to form a RNA or analogue
CC mono-, di- or triphosphate, which is then capped. The presence of the cap
CC is important for mRNA maturation, initiation of translation, and protects
CC the mRNA against various RNases present in the cell. The capped RNA or
CC analogue is an influenza endonuclease aptamer, useful for treating or
CC preventing an influenza infection in an animal. The synthetic capped RNA
CC are substrates for virally encoded endonuclease associated with influenza
CC virus. The short non-extendible (due to their length or because of the
CC modification of the 3' end of the oligo) RNA molecules are potent
CC inhibitors of the cleavage of capped RNA by influenza endonuclease. They
CC may be used to investigate viral and cellular mechanisms of
CC transcription/translation, or mRNA maturation
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 1 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 17.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 3; Conservative 14; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 601 TTTTATTTTAAATTTT 617
DB 2 UUUUAAUUUUAAUUUU 18
XX
RESULT 1235
AAT47278
ID AAT47278 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAT47278;
XX
DT 28-AUG-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Capped RNA influenza endonuclease substrate #10.
XX
KM Capped RNA molecule; mRNA maturation; translation initiation; influenza;
KM endonuclease aptamer; RNase; therapy; inhibitor; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1 /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= triphosphorylated
FT modified_base 2 /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= 2'-O-methyluridine
FT modified_base 13 /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= phosphorothioated
XX
PD WO9640159-A1.
XX
PN 19-DEC-1996.
XX
PP 03-JUN-1996; 96WO-US008394.
XX
PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00480068.
XX
PA (MERI) MERCK & CO INC.
XX
PI Benseler F, Cole JL, Kuo LC, Olsen DB;
XX

DR WPI; 1997-051868/05.
XX Production of capped RNA or analogues - useful as substrates for
PT Influenza virus associated virally encoded endonuclease.
XX
PS Claim 18; Page 15; 39pp; English.
XX
CC AAT47264-T47280 represent capped RNA molecules produced by the method of
CC the invention. The method of the invention is for producing capped RNA or
CC RNA analogues. The method comprises reacting a RNA or analogue
CC oligonucleotide with a phosphate addition agent to form a RNA or analogue
CC mono-, di- or triphosphate, which is then capped. The presence of the cap
CC is important for mRNA maturation, initiation of translation, and protects
CC the mRNA against various RNases present in the cell. The capped RNA or
CC analogue is an influenza endonuclease aptamer, useful for treating or
CC preventing an influenza infection in an animal. The synthetic capped RNA
CC are substrates for virally encoded endonuclease associated with influenza
CC virus. The short non-extendible (due to their length or because of the
CC modification of the 3' end of the oligo) RNA molecules are potent
CC inhibitors of the cleavage of capped RNA by influenza endonuclease. They
CC may be used to investigate viral and cellular mechanisms of
CC transcription/translation, or mRNA maturation
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 1 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 17.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 3; Conservative 14; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 601 TTTTATTTTAAATTTT 617
DB 2 UUUUAAUUUUAAUUUU 18
XX
RESULT 1236
AAT47267
ID AAT47267 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAT47267;
XX
DT 28-AUG-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Capped RNA influenza endonuclease substrate #1.
XX
KM Capped RNA molecule; mRNA maturation; translation initiation; influenza;
KM endonuclease aptamer; RNase; therapy; inhibitor; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1 /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= triphosphorylated
FT modified_base 2 /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= 2'-O-methyluridine
XX
PD WO9640159-A1.
XX
PN 19-DEC-1996.
XX
PP 03-JUN-1996; 96WO-US008394.
XX
PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00480068.
XX
PA (MERI) MERCK & CO INC.
XX
PI Benseler F, Cole JL, Kuo LC, Olsen DB;
XX
PT WPI; 1997-051868/05.
XX Production of capped RNA or analogues - useful as substrates for
PT Influenza virus associated virally encoded endonuclease.
XX

XX Claim 18; Page 13; 39pp; English.

PS AAT47264-T47280 represent capped RNA molecules produced by the method of

CC the invention. The method of the invention is for producing capped RNA or

CC RNA analogues. The method comprises reacting a RNA or analogue

CC oligonucleotide with a phosphate addition agent to form a RNA or analogue

CC mono-, di- or triphosphate, which is then capped. The presence of the cap

CC is important for mRNA maturation, initiation of translation, and protects

CC the mRNA against various RNases present in the cell. The capped RNA or

CC analogue is an influenza endonuclease aptamer, useful for treating or

CC preventing an influenza infection in an animal. The synthetic capped RNA

CC are substrates for virally encoded endonuclease associated with influenza

CC virus. The short non-extendible (due to their length or because of the

CC modification of the 3' end of the oligo) RNA molecules are potent

CC inhibitors of the cleavage of capped RNA by influenza endonuclease. They

CC may be used to investigate viral and cellular mechanisms of

CC transcription/translation, or mRNA maturation

CC

XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 1 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;

SQ

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 17.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;

Matches 3; Conservative 14; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 601 TTTTATTTTAAATTT 617

DB 2 UUUUUUUUUUUUUUU 18

RESULT 1237

AAT47270

ID AAT47270 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

XX AAT47270;

AC 28-AUG-1997 (first entry)

DT

XX Capped RNA influenza endonuclease substrate #4.

DE

XX Capped RNA molecule; mRNA maturation; translation initiation; influenza;

KM endonuclease aptamer; RNase; therapy; inhibitor; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= triphosphorylated

FT 2

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= 2'-O-methyluridine

FT 13

FT /*tag= c

FT /mod_base= 2'-deoxy-2'-fluoro-adenosine

FT

XX WO9640159-A1.

XX

XX 19-DEC-1996.

PD

XX 03-JUN-1996; 96WO-US008394.

PF

XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00480068.

PR

XX (MERI) MERCK & CO INC.

XX

XX Benseeler F, Cole JL, Kuo LC, Olsen DB;

PI

XX WPI; 1997-051868/05.

DR

XX Production of capped RNA or analogues - useful as substrates for

PT

XX influenza virus associated virally encoded endonuclease.

XX

PS Claim 18; Page 13; 39pp; English.

XX AAT47264-T47280 represent capped RNA molecules produced by the method of

CC the invention. The method of the invention is for producing capped RNA or

CC RNA analogues. The method comprises reacting a RNA or analogue

CC oligonucleotide with a phosphate addition agent to form a RNA or analogue

CC mono-, di- or triphosphate, which is then capped. The presence of the cap

CC is important for mRNA maturation, initiation of translation, and protects

CC the mRNA against various RNases present in the cell. The capped RNA or

CC analogue is an influenza endonuclease aptamer, useful for treating or

CC preventing an influenza infection in an animal. The synthetic capped RNA

CC are substrates for virally encoded endonuclease associated with influenza

CC virus. The short non-extendible (due to their length or because of the

CC modification of the 3' end of the oligo) RNA molecules are potent

CC inhibitors of the cleavage of capped RNA by influenza endonuclease. They

CC may be used to investigate viral and cellular mechanisms of

CC transcription/translation, or mRNA maturation

CC

XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 1 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;

SQ

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 17.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;

Matches 3; Conservative 14; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 601 TTTTATTTTAAATTT 617

DB 2 UUUUUUUUUUUUUUU 18

RESULT 1238

AAT63215/C

ID AAT63215 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAT63215;

AC 17-JUN-1997 (first entry)

DT

XX Primer Alu 3' used in Inter-Alu PCR for PAC isolation.

DE

XX S182 gene; familial Alzheimer's disease; diagnosis; transgenic animal;

KM polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer; artificial chromosome; PAC; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

XX WO9703999-A1.

XX

XX 06-FEB-1997.

PD

XX 26-JUN-1996; 96WO-US011065.

PF

XX 18-JUL-1995; 95US-0001500P.

PR

XX 02-AUG-1995; 95US-0001800P.

XX

XX (UNITW) UNIV WASHINGTON SCHOOL MED.

PA (UNSF-) UNIV SOUTH FLORIDA.

XX

XX Goate AM, Hardy JA;

PI

XX WPI; 1997-132571/12.

DR

XX New mutants of the S182 gene associated with familial Alzheimer's disease

PT - and related protein and transgenic animals, useful as models for

PT screening and assessing potential drugs.

XX

XX Example 2; Page 11; 26pp; English.

XX

XX Inter-Alu PCR was performed on YACs 905C2 and 763B11. Unpurified YAC DNA

CC was amplified with generate primers Alu 5' (AAT63214) and Alu 3'

CC (AAT63215). Genetic linkage strategies have placed a gene causing early

CC onset Alzheimer's disease (AD) on the long arm of chromosome 14 between

CC D14S283 and D14S61. The gene, S182 (see also AAT63207), was localised to

CC a 100 kb region between D14S77 and D14S68E (see also AAT63216-22). A

CC number of novel mutations in the S182 gene have been identified in

CC families multiply affected by early onset AD
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 5 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 73.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 14; Conservative 5; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 651 GGAGTGCAGTGGCGCAATC 669
 |||||:|||||
 Db 19 GGAGTGCATGCGRYRATC 1

RESULT 1239
 AAA35946/c
 ID AAA35946 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA35946;
 XX
 DT 26-JUL-2000 (first entry)
 XX

DE Alu PCR primer 8C used for identifying SNPs.
 XX
 KW Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; genotyping; DNA analysis;
 KW allele specific oligonucleotide; ASO; reduced complexity genome; RCG;
 KW genomic classification; identification; DNA fingerprinting;
 KW tumour characterisation; hybridisation; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200018960-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-APR-2000.
 XX
 PF 24-SEP-1999; 99WO-US022283.
 XX
 PR 25-SEP-1998; 98US-0101757P.
 XX

PA (MAST) MASSACHUSETTS INST TECHNOLOGY.
 PI Landers JE; Jordan B; Housman DE; Charest A;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-293181/25.
 XX

PT Detection of single nucleotide polymorphisms in genomes by preparation
 and analysis of reduced complexity genomes, useful for genotyping,
 PT fingerprinting and determining allele frequency of SNPs.
 XX

PS Example 1; Page 75; 11pp; English.
 XX

CC A method has been developed for detecting the presence or absence of a
 CC single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) allele in a genomic sample. The
 CC method comprises preparing a reduced complexity genome (RCG) from the
 CC genomic sample and analysing the RCG for the presence or absence of a SNP
 CC allele. The method can be used to characterise a tumour, to generate a
 CC genomic pattern for an individual genome or to generate a genomic
 CC classification code for a genome. The method can be used to assess
 CC whether a subject is at risk for developing a disease or to identify a
 CC set of SNP alleles associated with a disease. The method can also be used
 CC to perform linkage analysis. AAA35944 to AAA35947 represent sequences
 CC used in the exemplification of the present invention. AAA35948 to
 CC AAA36632 represent nucleotide sequences containing SNPs
 XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 967 ATCTGGCTCACTGCAA 983
 |||||
 Db 18 ATCTGGCTCACTGCAA 2

RESULT 1240
 AAH91329/c
 ID AAH91329 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH91329;
 XX
 DT 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
 XX

DE Human inflammatory bowel disease associated polymorphic site #404.
 XX
 KW Human; inflammatory bowel disease; Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis;
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; chromosome 19p13; paternity test;
 KW chromosome 5q1-33; forensic test; gene therapy; db.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX

FT Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT misc_feature 14
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "SNP, optional insertion or deletion at this
 FT position"
 XX

PN WO200142511-A2.
 XX
 PD 14-JUN-2001.
 XX
 PF 11-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US033632.
 XX
 PR 10-DEC-1999; 99US-0170257P.
 XX
 PR 10-APR-2000; 2000US-0196046P.
 XX

PA (WHEP) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
 PA (ELI-) ELIPSIS BIOTHERAPEUTICS CORP.
 XX
 PI Daly M; Hudson TJ; Lander ES; Rioux J; Siminovitch K;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-367874/38.
 XX

PT Testing for the presence of polymorphisms associated with inflammatory
 PT bowel disease, using a hybridization assay.
 XX

PS Claim 1; Page 55; 463pp; English.
 XX

CC The present invention describes a method for detecting the presence of
 CC polymorphisms associated with inflammatory bowel diseases such as
 CC ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease. The methods can be used to detect
 CC the presence of genetic polymorphisms associated with inflammatory bowel
 CC disease and correlating their occurrence with disease states. They may be
 CC used in this way for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity
 CC testing, medicine and genetic analysis. The present sequence is a
 CC polymorphic site described in the exemplification of the invention
 XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 XX

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 614 TTTTNGAGACAGAGTCT 631
 |||||
 Db 19 TTTTNGAGACAGAGTCT 2

RESULT 1241
 ABR93751/c
 ID ABR93751 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC ABR93751;
 XX
 DT 26-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 XX

DE Human inhibitor of apoptosis, HRAPI, antisense oligonucleotide #2.
 XX

```

XX Human; ss; antisense; inhibitor of apoptosis; HIAP1; HIAP2; XIAP;
KM cyrostatic; cancer; ovarian cancer; adenocarcinoma; lymphoma; IAP;
KM pancreatic cancer; embryonic development; viral pathogenesis;
KM autoimmune disorder; neurodegenerative disease; multiple sclerosis;
KM lupus erythematosus; herpes virus infection; pox virus infection;
KM adenovirus infection; proliferative disease.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200226968-A2.
XX
XX 04-APR-2002.
XX
XX 27-SEP-2001; 2001WO-CA001379.
XX
XX 28-SEP-2000; 2000US-00672717.
XX
XX (UYOT-) UNIV OTTAWA.
XX (AEGE-) AEGERA THERAPEUTICS INC.
XX
XX Korneluk RG, Lacasse E, Baird S, Holcik M, Young S;
XX WPI; 2002-479562/51.
XX
XX Novel antisense inhibitor of apoptosis nucleic acid useful for enhancing
XX apoptosis in a cell, for treating cancer and other proliferative
XX diseases.
XX
XX Claim 9; Page 36; 135pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an inhibitor of apoptosis (IAP) antisense
XX nucleic acid (I) that inhibits IAP biological activity, regardless of
XX length of the antisense nucleic acid, the IAP proteins may be mouse or
XX human XIAP, HIAP1 or HIAP2. Also included are a pharmaceutical
XX composition comprising a mammalian IAP antisense molecule and a method of
XX enhancing apoptosis in a cell, comprising administering a negative
XX regulator of the IAP anti-apoptotic pathway to the cell. The IAP
XX antisense inhibitor is useful for enhancing apoptosis in a cell in a
XX mammal diagnosed with a proliferative disease. The method is useful for
XX treating a patient diagnosed with a proliferative disease like cancer.
XX The IAP antisense molecule is useful to treat, ameliorate, improve,
XX sustain or prevent proliferative diseases (e.g. ovarian cancer,
XX adenocarcinoma, lymphoma, pancreatic cancer,) and also in diseases or
XX conditions where apoptosis is involved or implicated (e.g. embryonic
XX development, viral pathogenesis, autoimmune disorders, neurodegenerative
XX diseases, multiple sclerosis, lupus erythematosus and infection by herpes
XX virus, pox virus and adenovirus). The present sequence is an IAP
XX antisense molecule of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0
XX
XX 535 CTCCTGCCTCAGCCTCC 551
XX |||||
XX 18 CTCCTGCCTCAGCCTCC 2
XX
XX RESULT 1242
XX ABZ75622/C
XX ID ABZ75622 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AC ABZ75622;
XX
XX 15-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX STR marker 21-32S specific PCR primer 32S forward.
XX
XX Aneuploidy; chromosome; multiplex assay; polymerase chain reaction; PCR;
KM short tandem repeat; STR; turner syndrome; cystic fibrosis; primer; ss.

```

OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
XX	WO200268685-A2.
XX	
XX	06-SEP-2002.
XX	
PX	26-FEB-2002; 2002WO-GB000939.
PF	
FR	26-FEB-2001; 2001GB-00004690.
XX	
PA	(CYTO-) CYTOGENETIC DNA SERVICES LTD.
XX	
PI	Leyvelt LJ, Liddle S;
DR	WPI; 2002-707013/76.
PT	Detecting aneuploidy of a chromosome in a fetus by using a multiplex polymerase chain reaction assay comprising chromosome-specific short tandem repeat markers.
PS	
XX	Example 1; Page 16; 30pp; English.
CC	The invention relates to detecting aneuploidy of a chromosome and involves using a multiplex polymerase chain reaction assay having chromosome-specific short tandem repeat (STR) markers. The STR marker 21-325 (informal designation) is useful as a marker for the diagnosis of aneuploidy of a chromosome, particularly trisomy 21, 13, 18 or X, or Turner Syndrome. The STR marker Y-40S (informal designation) is useful as a marker for the diagnosis of the sex of an individual. Marker CF508 is useful for detecting the presence or absence of a genetic disease, particularly cystic fibrosis. Sequences ABZ75621-22 represent PCR primers specific for the STR marker 21-325
SQ	Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	
Query March	1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity	100.0%; Pred. NO. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0	
OY	638 TGTCACCCAGGCTGGAG 654 17 TGTCACCCAGGCTGGAG 1
DB	
RESULT 1243	
ID	AAT47265
AC	AAT47265 standard; RNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	AAT47265;
XX	
DT	27-AUG-1997 (first entry)
XX	
DE	5' fragment #2 of alfalfa mosaic virus.
XX	
KW	Capped RNA molecule; mRNA maturation; translation initiation; influenza; endonuclease aptamer; RNase; therapy; inhibitor; ss.
XX	
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
FH	Key
FT	modified_base
FT	1 Location/Qualifiers
FT	/*tag= a
FT	/mod_base= 7-methylguanosine
FT	2
FT	/*tag= b
FT	/mod_base= triphosphorylated
FT	3
FT	/*tag= c
FT	/mod_base= 2'-O-methyluridine
XX	
FN	WO9640159-A1.
XX	

PD 19-DEC-1996.
 XX 03-JUN-1996; 96WO-US008394.
 XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00480068.
 XX (MERI) MERCK & CO INC.
 XX Benesler F, Cole JL, Kuo LC, Olsen DB;
 XX WPI; 1997-051868/05.
 PT Production of capped RNA or analogues - useful as substrates for
 PT Influenza virus associated virally encoded endonuclease.
 PS Claim 18; Page 12; 39pp; English.
 XX AAT47264-T47280 represent capped RNA molecules produced by the method of
 CC the invention. The method of the invention is for producing capped RNA or
 CC RNA analogues. The method comprises reacting a RNA or analogue
 CC oligonucleotide with a phosphate addition agent to form a RNA or analogue
 CC mono-, di- or triphosphate, which is then capped. The presence of the cap
 CC is important for mRNA maturation, initiation of translation, and protects
 CC the mRNA against various RNases present in the cell. The capped RNA or
 CC analogue is an influenza endonuclease aptamer; useful for treating or
 CC preventing an influenza infection in an animal. The synthetic capped RNA
 CC are substrates for virally encoded endonuclease associated with influenza
 CC virus. The short non-extendible (due to their length or because of the
 CC modification of the 3' end of the oligo) RNA molecules are potent
 CC inhibitors of the cleavage of capped RNA by influenza endonuclease. They
 CC may be used to investigate viral and cellular mechanisms of
 CC transcription/translation, or mRNA maturation
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 2 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 17.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 3; Conservative 14; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 601 TTTTATTATTATTTT 617
 DB 3 UUUUUUUUUUUUUUU 19
 RESULT 1244
 AA237711/C
 ID AA237711 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AA237711;
 XX
 DT 07-JAN-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotide #241.
 XX
 XX Human mdm2 gene; proliferation; tumour; phosphorothioate; p53; cancer;
 KW antisense; modulation; oligonucleotide; expression; inhibition;
 KW hyperproliferation; blood cancer; brain cancer; breast cancer;
 KW lung cancer; soft tissue cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis; atherosclerosis;
 KW reestenosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9949065-A1.
 XX
 PD 30-SEP-1999.
 XX
 PF 26-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006702.
 XX
 PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PI Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowse LM;
 XX WPI; 1999-610754/52.
 DR
 XX
 XX
 PT New antisense compounds used to treat eg. hyperproliferative conditions.
 XX
 PS Example 9; Page 54; 157pp; English.
 XX
 XX AA237473-237738 represent human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligonucleotides.
 CC AA237471, AA237472, AA237739, AA237740 and AA237741 are used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention. The present invention describes
 CC novel nucleotide antisense compounds, targeted to the 5' untranslated,
 CC translation termination codon, or 3' untranslated region of a nucleic
 CC acid encoding human mdm2, that modulates expression of human mdm2. The
 CC oligonucleotides mediate their effect by antisense inhibition of
 CC hyperproliferative gene expression. The antisense compound is used to
 CC treat an animal having a disease or condition associated with mdm2,
 CC particularly a hyperproliferative condition, more particularly cancer,
 CC especially of the blood, brain, breast, lung or soft tissue, or
 CC psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis or reestenosis
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 935 CTCTGTATCCAGGCTG 951
 DB 17 CTCTGTATCCAGGCTG 1
 RESULT 1245
 AAA96372/C
 ID AAA96372 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA96372;
 XX
 DT 08-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer used to amplify a saras/4 polymorphic microsatellite repeat.
 XX
 XX Autoimmune disease; polymorphic microsatellite repeat; PMR; CD28 gene;
 KW ICOS gene; CTLA4 gene; costimulatory receptor gene locus; CGR; lupus;
 KW insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus; IDDM; Addison's disease; leprosy;
 KW Graves disease; autoimmune hypochromidism; myasthenia gravis; thymoma;
 KW thyroiditis; postpartum thyroiditis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW Hashimoto's disease; coeliac disease; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN WO200056856-A2.
 XX
 PD 28-SEP-2000.
 XX
 DE 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007938.
 XX
 PF 25-MAR-1999; 99US-0126215P.
 XX
 PR (GENMY) GENETICS INST INC.
 XX
 PI Ling V, Wu P, Gray GS;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-628257/60.
 XX
 PT Determining predisposition of humans to develop autoimmune disease
 PT involves detecting polymorphic microsatellite repeat sequence within
 PT human costimulatory receptor gene locus.
 XX
 PS Claim 18; Page 147; 160pp; English.
 XX
 CC PCR primers AAA96371-72 were used to amplify polymorphic microsatellite
 CC repeat (PMR) sequences from the human costimulatory receptor gene locus

CC (hCGRU). The primers are used in the method of the invention. The
CC specification describes a method for determining the predisposition of a
CC human subject to develop autoimmune disease. The method comprises
CC detecting a PCR sequence in the CD28, ICOS gene or CTLA4 gene of the
CC human costimulatory receptor gene locus (hCGRU). PCR sequences vary in
CC length among individuals and can be amplified to generate products that
CC differ in size. These products can then be detected by rapid and
CC convenient high resolution processes. The method is useful for
CC determining the predisposition of insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus
CC (IDDM). Addison's disease, Graves disease, autoimmune hypothyroidism,
CC myasthenia gravis, thymoma, lupus, thyroiditis, postpartum thyroiditis,
CC rheumatoid arthritis, Hashimoto's disease, coeliac disease and leprosy.
CC PCR sequences within hCGRU are useful as markers in a variety of assays
CC and in the field of forensic medicine, disease diagnosis and human genome
CC mapping
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 943 CCCAGGCTGAGTGCAG 959
DB 18 CCCAGGCTGAGTGCAG 2
RESULT 1246
AAC59889/c
ID AAC59889 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAC59889;
XX
DT 26-JAN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide probe for human DNA clone vqg 1.
XX
KW Secreted protein; human; autoimmune disorder; multiple sclerosis; ulcer;
KW systemic lupus erythematosus; rheumatoid arthritis; anaemia; stroke;
KW haematopoietic regulation; tissue regrowth; wound healing; haemophilia;
KW Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; Shy-drager syndrome; cancer;
KW contraceptive; infection; growth inhibition; hyperproliferative disorder;
KW psoriasis; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200055375-A1.
XX
PD 21-SEP-2000.
XX
PF 17-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007285.
XX
PR 17-MAR-1999; 99US-0124808P.
XX 17-MAR-1999; 99US-0124816P.
XX 17-AUG-1999; 99US-0149639P.
PR 01-OCT-1999; 99US-0157247P.
XX 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0167824P.
PR 15-FEB-2000; 2000US-0182711P.
XX
PA (ALPH-) ALPHAGENE INC.
XX
PI Valenzuela D, Yuan O, Hoffman H, Hall J, Rapiejko P,
XX
DR MPI; 2000-638211/61.
XX
PT Novel proteins and polypeptides useful for the treatment of e.g multiple
PT sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, cancer,
PT Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, stroke, anemia and ulcers.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 472; 493pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to 59 human secreted proteins and the nucleotide
CC sequences encoding them. Sequences AAC59788-C59846 and AAB34687-B34745

CC represent the proteins and their encoding nucleotide sequences, and
CC sequences AAB34746-B34771 represent fragments of the proteins. Probes for
CC the DNA sequences are represented by sequences AAC59847-C59956. The
CC proteins exhibit neuroprotective, dermatological, immunosuppressive,
CC antiinflammatory, antianemic, noctropic, antiparkinsonian,
CC cerebroprotective, haemostatic, vulnary, cytostatic, antipsoriatic,
CC antibacterial, virulide, and fungicide activity. The proteins and
CC nucleotide sequences are useful as nutritional sources or supplements and
CC in research. The proteins are useful for treating immune deficiency and
CC disorders, which may be genetic or resulting from infections, autoimmune
CC disorders such as multiple sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus,
CC rheumatoid arthritis, and for treating myeloid or lymphoid cell
CC deficiencies such as anaemias by regulating haematopoiesis. The proteins
CC are also useful in compositions for bone, cartilage, tendon, ligament
CC and/or nerve tissue growth or regeneration, for wound healing, tissue
CC repair and replacement and in the treatment of wounds, incisions and
CC ulcers. Other uses include in the treatment of central and peripheral
CC nervous system and neuropathies such as Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
CC diseases and Shy-Drager syndrome, and mechanical and traumatic disorders,
CC such as spinal cord disorders, head trauma and stroke. The proteins may
CC also be used as a contraceptive, and for treating coagulation disorders
CC such as haemophilias. The protein and nucleotide sequences with cadherin
CC activity are useful for treating cancer. Other uses for the protein
CC include for inhibiting the growth, infection or function of, or killing,
CC infectious agents such as bacteria, virus, fungi and other parasites, for
CC effecting bodily characteristics such as height, weight, hair colour,
CC effecting biorythms or cardiac cycles or rhythms, effecting metabolism,
CC catabolism, anabolism, processing, utilization, storage or elimination of
CC dietary fat, lipid, protein, carbohydrate, vitamins, minerals, cofactors,
CC effecting behavioural characteristics, providing analgesic effects and
CC for treating hyperproliferative disorders such as psoriasis
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 867 GGGATTACAGCGGTGAG 883
DB 20 GGGATTACAGCGGTGAG 4

RESULT 1247
AAK94972
ID AAK94972 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAK94972;
XX
DT 06-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human CDNA clone-specific primer, SEQ ID NO: 4217.
XX
KW Human; full length CDNA; cDNA synthesis; oligo-capping; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1130094-A2.
XX
PD 05-SEP-2001.
XX
PF 07-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00114089.
XX
PR 08-JUL-1999; 99JP-00194486.
XX 11-JAN-2000; 2000JP-0018774.
PR 02-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00183765.
XX
PA (HELI-) HELIX RES INST.
XX
PI Ota T, Nishitawa T, Isogai T, Hayashi K, Iehi S, Kawai Y;
PI Wakamatsu A, Sugiyama T, Nagai K, Kojima S, Otsuki T, Koga H;
XX
DR MPI; 2001-524255/58.

XX 830 Primers useful for synthesizing full length cDNA clones and their use
PT in genetic manipulation.
XX
XX
PS Example 18; Page 127; 1380pp + Sequence listing; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to primers for synthesizing full length cDNA
CC clones. 830 cDNA molecules encoding a human protein have been isolated
CC and nucleotide sequences of 5' and 3' ends of the cDNA molecules have
CC been determined. Primers for synthesizing the full length cDNA are useful
CC for clarifying the function of the protein encoded by the cDNA. The full
CC length clones were obtained by construction of full length enriched cDNA
CC libraries that were synthesized by the oligo-capping method. The primers
CC enable the production of the full length cDNA easily without any special
CC methods. The present sequence is a primer used to amplify a human cDNA
CC clone provided in the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 930 TCTGCTGTACCCAGCTG 946
DB 4 TCTGCTGTGTACCCA 20
RESULT 1248
AAF80865/c
ID AAF80865 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAF80865;
XX
AC AAF80865;
XX
DT 02-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #239.
DE
XX Antisense; mdm2; hyperproliferation; cancer; psoriasis; ss.
KM
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US6184212-B1.
PN
XX 06-FEB-2001.
PD
XX 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00280805.
PF
XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.
PR
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowseert LM;
PI WPI; 2001-190948/19.
DR
XX
XX Novel antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic
PT acid molecule encoding human mdm2 useful for modulating the expression
PT of human mdm2 and reducing hyperproliferation of human cells.
XX
XX Example 9; Col 31; 77pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention relates to an antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases
CC in length targeted to nucleobases 1-308 of the 5' untranslated region.
CC 1776-1806 of the translation termination codon region or 1818-2370 of the
CC 3' untranslated region of a nucleic acid molecule encoding human mdm2.
CC The invention is useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells,
CC modulating the expression of mdm2 in human cells or tissues or in vitro.
CC The hyperproliferative disorder includes cancer or psoriasis
CC
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 935 CTCTGTACCCAGGCTG 951
DB 17 CTCTGTACCCAGGCTG 1
RESULT 1249
AAS29480/c
ID AAS29480 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAS29480;
XX
AC AAS29480;
XX
DT 21-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide 31467.
DE
XX Human; mdm2; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis;
KM atherosclerosis; tumour; cytostatic; anti psoriatic;
KW anti arteriosclerotic; vasotropic; antisense; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= All phosphorothioate linkages,
FT additionally bases 1-6 and bases 15-20 are 2'-O-
FT methoxyethyl bases, and bases 7-14 are deoxynucleotides"
XX
XX US2001016575-A1.
XX
XX 23-AUG-2001.
XX
XX 02-JAN-2001; 2001US-00752983.
XX
XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.
PR 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00280805.
XX
XX (MIRA/) MIRAGLIA L J.
PA (NERO/) NERO P.
PA (GRAH/) GRAHAM M J.
PA (MONI/) MONIA B P.
PA (COWS/) COWSEERT L M.
XX
PI Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowseert LM;
XX WPI; 2001-535565/59.
DR
XX
XX An antisense compound, useful for treating e.g. cancer, comprises
PT nucleobases targeted a region (e.g. translation termination codon region)
PT of a nucleic acid encoding human mdm2.
XX
XX Example 9; Page 18; 81pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention relates to antisense compound, 8-30 nucleobases in
CC length targeted to the 5' untranslated region, translation termination
CC codon region, 3' untranslated region, coding region or translation start
CC site of a nucleic acid encoding human mdm2, where the antisense compound
CC modulates the expression of human mdm2. The antisense oligonucleotides of
CC the invention are useful for encoding human mdm2 and for inhibiting the
CC expression of human mdm2. They may be used for treating an animal having
CC a disease or condition associated with amplification of mdm2 gene or
CC overexpression of mdm2 e.g. a hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer
CC (blood, brain, breast, lung, or a soft tissue cancer) and psoriasis,
CC fibrosis, atherosclerosis or restenosis, tumours, colorectal carcinoma
CC and chronic myelogenous leukemia. The antisense compound may be
CC administered with a chemotherapeutic agent to overcome drug resistance.
CC The antisense compound reduces hyperproliferation of human cells. The
CC method, which involves the use of the antisense compound, is also useful
CC for detecting the role of mdm2 expression in various cell functions and

CC physiological processes and useful in both clinical research and
CC diagnostic tools. AAS2942-AAS29507 represent the human mdm2 antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention
XX

Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 935 CTCGTGTACCCAGGCTG 951

DB 17 CTCGTGTACCCAGGCTG 1

RESULT 1250

ABK68204

ID ABK68204 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABK68204;

DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)

DE Mouse HYPLIP1 locus specific primer C4d-f.

XX Mouse; primer; antilipemic; cardiatic; hypotensive; anorectic; HYPLIP1;

XX FCHL1; lipid disorder; familial combined hyperlipidaemia;

XX coronary artery disease; atherogenic lipoprotein phenotype; cancer;

XX hyperapobetalipoproteinemia; hypertriglyceridaemia; obesity; se;

XX familial dyslipidaemic hypertension; syndrome X; insulin resistance;

XX hypercholesterolaemia; chromosome 3.

XX Mus sp.

XX WO200220847-A2.

XX 14-MAR-2002.

XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028181.

XX 08-SEP-2000; 2000US-0231322P.

XX (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.

XX Bodnar JS, Castellani LM, Chatterjee A, De Jong P, Lusis AJ;

XX Ohmen U, Rose D, Tafuri S, Wu C;

XX WPI; 2002-339808/37.

XX Claim 11; Page 74; 102pp; English.

XX This invention relates to the cDNA and protein sequences of novel

XX proteins HYPLIP1 or FCHL1 and to sequence variations within these genes

XX that have been shown to be associated with lipid disorders.

XX Oligonucleotide probes that hybridise to the cDNA sequence are useful for

XX analysing the expression of FCHL1 by detecting the expression of the mRNA

XX transcript in the sample. A host cell transformed with the cDNA of the

XX invention is useful for producing the protein by recombinant means.

XX Pharmaceutical compositions based on the sequences of the invention are

XX useful for treating or preventing a lipid disorder associated with

XX expression of FCHL1 such as familial combined hyperlipidaemia, coronary

XX artery disease, atherogenic lipoprotein phenotype, familial

XX hyperapobetalipoproteinemia, hypertriglyceridaemia, familial

XX dyslipidaemic hypertension, syndrome X, obesity, insulin resistance and

XX hypercholesterolaemia. The cDNA sequence is useful in the diagnosis or

XX prognosis of predisposition to lipid disorders and cancers, and also to

XX identify a molecule which enhances or decreases the HYPLIP1 or FCHL1

XX activity. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide primer

XX specific for the mouse HYPLIP1 locus of the invention. The mouse HYPLIP1

CC locus is situated on chromosome 3
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 387 CCAAGTCTGGGATTA 403

DB 4 CCAAGTCTGGGATTA 20

RESULT 1251

ABL44438/C

ID ABL44438 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABL44438;

DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)

DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1482.

XX Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;

XX PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX JP2001321190-A.

XX 20-NOV-2001.

XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.

XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-0006716.

XX (RICA) RIKAKU KENKYUSHO.

XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.

XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.

XX Arraying genome clones.

XX Claim 4; Page 34; 528pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The

XX method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in

XX multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the

XX multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker

XX sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;

XX (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant

XX amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell

XX plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order

XX of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to

XX the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell

XX plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified

XX discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal

XX and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the

XX resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals

XX are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell

XX plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are

XX reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The

XX microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent

XX PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634

XX represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are

XX specifically claimed for use in the present invention

XX

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX

XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;

XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 667 ATCTTGCTCACTGCAA 683
 |||||
 DB 17 ATCTTGCTCACTGCAA 1

RESULT 1252

ABK71108
 ID ABK71108 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABK71108;

DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)

XX Mouse HYPLIP1 locus PCR primer #181.

XX Human; mouse; HYPLIP1; FCHL1; familial combined hyperlipidaemia; cancer;

XX lipid disorder; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Mus sp.

XX WO20020848-A2.

XX 14-MAR-2002.

XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028182.

XX 08-SEP-2000; 2000US-0231322P.

XX (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.

XX Bodnar JS, Castellani LW, Chatterjee A, De Jong P, Lusis AJ;

PI Ohmen J, Ross D, Tafuri S, Wu C;

XX WPI; 2002-329882/36.

PT New mouse HYPLIP1 and human FCHL1 (familial combined hyperlipidemia)
 PT genes and their sequence variations, useful for diagnosing, treating or
 PT preventing lipid disorders and cancers.

PS Claim 11; Page 74; 102pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide comprising a sequence
 CC variation of a mouse HYPLIP1 cDNA or a human FCHL1 (familial combined
 CC hyperlipidaemia) gene. The FCHL1 polynucleotide, the FCHL1 polypeptide or
 CC antibody immunoreactive to the FCHL1 polypeptide are useful for treating
 CC or preventing cancer associated with expression of FCHL1, as well as for
 CC treating lipid disorder. The mouse HYPLIP1 cDNA or human FCHL1 gene are
 CC also useful for diagnosing or prognosing a predisposition to lipid
 CC disorder and cancer. ABK70902-ABK71303 represent mouse HYPLIP1, human
 CC FCHL1 coding sequences and PCR primers of the invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 387 CCAAGTCTGGGATTA 403
 |||||
 DB 4 CCAAGTCTGGGATTA 20

QY 387 CCAAGTCTGGGATTA 403
 |||||
 DB 4 CCAAGTCTGGGATTA 20

RESULT 1253

AAD52338
 ID AAD52338 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAD52338;

DT 02-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX Human IFNGR2 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS #142816.

XX Antisense; interferon gamma receptor 2; autoimmune disorder; cancer;

KW Autoimmune thyroiditis; autoimmune insulinitis; multiple sclerosis;
 KW diabetes; autoimmune arthritis; Crohn's disease; apoptosis; IFNGR2;
 KW gene therapy; prophylaxis; human; phosphorothioate; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidine residues
 are 5-methylcytidines"

FT modified_base 1..5

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"

FT modified_base 16..20

FT /*tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"

XX WO200288163-A1.

XX 07-NOV-2002.

XX 16-APR-2002; 2002WO-US012007.

XX 26-APR-2001; 2001US-00843377.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Bennett CF, Watt AT;

XX WPI; 2003-156688/15.

XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating Interferon gamma receptor
 XX 2, particularly useful for treating autoimmune disorders (e.g. multiple
 XX sclerosis or Crohn's disease), cancers or diseases caused by aberrant
 XX apoptosis.

PS Example 15; Page 86; 127pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to antisense compounds, composition and methods for
 CC modulating the expression of human interferon gamma receptor 2 (IFNGR2).
 CC The compositions comprise antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids
 CC encoding IFNGR2. Antisense compounds of the invention are useful for
 CC treating diseases or conditions associated with IFNGR2, e.g. autoimmune
 CC disorder (e.g. autoimmune thyroiditis, diabetes, multiple sclerosis,
 CC autoimmune arthritis, autoimmune insulinitis or Crohn's disease), cancer,
 CC or a disease/disorder caused by aberrant apoptosis. They are also useful
 CC for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis or as research reagents or
 CC kits. The invention is useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human IFNGR2 DNA

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 635 CTCTGTACCCAGGCTG 651
 |||||
 DB 2 CTCTGTACCCAGGCTG 18

RESULT 1254

ADA15247
 ID ADA15247 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADA15247;

DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)

XX Mouse HYPLIP1 locus PCR primer #187.
 DE Mouse; PCR: primer; ss; HYPLIP1; FCHL1; variation; lipid disorder;
 XX allele; anti-lipid disorder; anti-cancer therapy; gene therapy;
 KM familial combined hyperlipidaemia; coronary artery disease;
 KM atherogenic lipoprotein phenotype; hyperapobetalipoproteinaemia;
 KM hypertriglyceridaemia; low density lipoprotein subclass B; LDL;
 KM familial dyslipidemic hypertension; syndrome X; hypercholesterolaemia;
 KM obesity; insulin resistance; cancer; cytostatic; antilipemic;
 KM hypotensive; anorectic.
 OS Mus sp.
 XX US2003064372-A1.
 XX 03-APR-2003.
 PD 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-00949428.
 PF 22-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213322P.
 XX (BODN/) BODNAR J S.
 PA (CAST/) CASTELLANI L W.
 PA (CHAT/) CHATTERJEE A.
 PA (JONG/) JONG P D.
 PA (LUSI/) LUSIS A J.
 PA (OHME/) OHMEN J.
 PA (ROSS/) ROSS D.
 PA (TAFU/) TAFURI S.
 PA (WUCC/) WU C.
 PI Bodnar JS, Castellani LW, Chatterjee A, Jong PD, Lusis AJ;
 PI Ohmen J, Ross D, Tafuri S, Wu C;
 DR WPI; 2003-540780/51.
 XX Novel isolated polynucleotide comprising a mouse or human familial
 PT combined hyperlipidemia 1 gene having a variation that is associated with
 PT a lipid disorder, useful for identifying susceptibility to the lipid
 disorder.
 XX Claim 11; Page 39; 63pp; English.
 PS The invention discloses isolated polynucleotides comprising mouse HYPLIP1
 CC cDNA sequence, mouse HYPLIP1 genomic DNA, or the homologous human
 CC familial combined hyperlipidaemia 1 (FCHL1) gene, where a variation in
 CC the sequence is associated with a lipid disorder. Also claimed is an
 CC isolated polypeptide comprising a variant form of the mouse HYPLIP1 amino
 CC acid sequence, or a variant form of a fully defined human FCHL1 amino
 CC acid sequence, where the variant is associated with the lipid disorder,
 CC an isolated polynucleotide having at least 12 contiguous nucleotides of
 CC the isolated polynucleotides, where the 12 contiguous nucleotides span
 CC the variation position, an isolated polypeptide comprising 4 contiguous
 CC amino acids of the encode polypeptides, where the 4 contiguous amino
 CC acids span the variation position, a kit for the detection of the FCHL1
 CC locus comprising, an isolated antibody, identifying susceptibility to a
 CC lipid disorder which comprises comparing the nucleotide sequence of the
 CC suspected FCHL1 allele with a wild-type FCHL1 nucleotide sequence, where
 CC the difference between the suspected allele and the wild-type sequence
 CC identifies a sequence variation of FCHL1 nucleotide sequence and a
 CC pharmaceutical composition. Also disclosed is a transgenic animal which
 CC carries an altered HYPLIP1 or FCHL1 allele and a method for screening
 CC drugs for inhibition or restoration of FCHL1 gene function as an anti-
 CC lipid disorder or anti-cancer therapy. The polynucleotides, polypeptides
 CC and antibodies are useful for treating or preventing (e.g. gene therapy)
 CC a lipid disorder associated with expression of FCHL1, for diagnosis or
 CC prognosis of predisposition to lipid disorder, and cancer and for
 CC treating a lipid disorder such as familial combined hyperlipidaemia,
 CC coronary artery disease, atherogenic lipoprotein phenotype,
 CC hyperapobetalipoproteinaemia, hypertriglyceridaemia, low density
 CC lipoprotein (LDL) subclass B, familial dyslipidemic hypertension,
 CC syndrome X, hypercholesterolaemia, obesity, insulin resistance and

CC cancer. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify
 CC part of the mouse HYPLIP1 locus.
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 387 CCAAGTCTGGGATTA 403
 DB 4 CCAAGTCTGGGATTA 20
 RESULT 1255
 ADB95809
 ID ADB95809 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC ADB95809;
 XX DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Mouse HYPLIP1 PCR primer #187.
 XX KM cytostatic; antilipemic; gene therapy; peptide therapy; HYPLIP1; FCHL1;
 KM cancer; metabolic pathway; cellular mechanism; lipid disorder;
 KM familial combined hyperlipidaemia; mouse; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX OS Mus sp.
 XX PN US2003054418-A1.
 XX PD 20-MAR-2003.
 XX PF 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-00949427.
 XX PR 08-SEP-2000; 2000US-0213322P.
 XX (BODN/) BODNAR J S.
 PA (CAST/) CASTELLANI L W.
 PA (CHAT/) CHATTERJEE A.
 PA (JONG/) JONG P D.
 PA (LUSI/) LUSIS A J.
 PA (OHME/) OHMEN J.
 PA (ROSS/) ROSS D.
 PA (TAFU/) TAFURI S.
 PA (WUCC/) WU C.
 XX PI Bodnar JS, Castellani LW, Chatterjee A, Jong PD, Lusis AJ;
 PI Ohmen J, Ross D, Tafuri S, Wu C;
 XX DR WPI; 2003-695901/66.
 XX Novel human FCHL1 or mouse HYPLIP1 polypeptide, useful for drug
 PT screening, peptide therapy of lipid disorder or cancer.
 XX Claim 11; Page 37; 56pp; English.
 PS The invention describes an isolated polypeptide (S1) comprising a variant
 CC form of a mouse HYPLIP1 polypeptide sequence (S1) or a human FCHL1
 CC polypeptide sequence (S2), not given in the specification, where the
 CC variant form is associated with cancer, or an amino acid sequence having
 CC at least 65 % sequence identity to (S1) or (S2). A composition comprising
 CC DNA encoding (I) is useful for treating or preventing cancer associated
 CC with expression of FCHL1. FCHL1 gene or HYPLIP1 gene and its product are
 CC useful for the study of metabolic pathway and cellular mechanism to
 CC identify other genes, receptors and relationships that contribute to
 CC lipid disorder and cancer. FCHL1 gene or its fragments are useful in gene
 CC therapy to increase the amount of the expression products of the gene for
 CC the treatment of lipid disorder or cancerous cells. The sequence
 CC variation of FCHL1 gene or HYPLIP1 gene is also useful in the diagnosis
 CC and prognosis of predisposition to lipid disorder and cancer. Antisense
 CC polynucleotide sequences are useful in preventing or diminishing the

CC expression of HYPLI1 or FCHL1 locus. This sequence represents a primer
CC used in the analysis of the mouse HYPLI1 gene.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 387 CCAAGGCTGGATT 403
DB 4 CCAAGGCTGGATT 20
RESULT 1256
ADD21676/c
ID ADD21676 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ADD21676;
XX
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DT
DE Human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide #239.
XX
XX antisense oligonucleotide; human; mdm2; hyperproliferation;
KM hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis;
KM atherosclerosis; restenosis; apoptosis modulation; p21; bcl-2;
KM 2'-methoxyethoxy-residue; phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX MO2003048315-A2.
XX 12-JUN-2003.
PD
XX 02-DEC-2002; 2002WC-US038281.
PF
XX 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-00005344.
PR
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Miraglia LJ, Nero PS, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Koller E, Chiang MY;
PI Manoharan M;
PI WPI; 2003-577263/54.
DR
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to 5' untranslated region, coding
PT region, or intron:exon junction of nucleic acid molecule encoding mdm2,
PT useful for treating e.g. cancer, psoriasis or restenosis by inhibiting
PT mdm2 expression.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 241; 289pp; English.
XX
XX The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted to
CC the human mdm2 gene. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are
CC useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides are also useful for treating: hyperproliferative
CC disorders (e.g. cancer, psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis, or
CC restenosis). The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating
CC apoptosis, and for increasing expression of p21. The present DNA sequence
CC represents a human mdm2 gene antisense oligonucleotide of the invention.
CC The present sequence contains 2'-methoxyethoxy-residues and has a
CC phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DB 935 CTGCTTACCGAGCTG 951
17-CTGCTTACCGAGCTG.1

RESULT 1257
AB292717
ID AB292717 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AB292717;
AC
XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DT
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KM antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KM antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX MO200285308-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
PD
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WC-US013135.
PF
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
PR
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
PI WPI; 2003-229219/22.
DR
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7959; 872pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DB 729 AGTAGCTGGACTACAG 745
3-AGTAGCTGGACTACAG.19

```
RESULT 1258
AB299072
ID AB299072 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC AB299072;
XX
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Human PDE4C oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX
PI Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX
DR MPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 14314; 872pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cyostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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RESULT 1259
AB289862/C
ID AB289862 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC AB289862;
XX
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX
PI Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX
DR MPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5104; 872pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cyostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
```


RESUTL 1260
ABD32103
ID ABD32103 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD32103;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PDE4C-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 14314.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW dyspnea; distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 14314; 763bp; English.
XX
PX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, anti-asthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and its admistered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cancer.
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system

CC		ig.S., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC		prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX		
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
OY	Query March 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20; Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Fred. No. 1.5e+03; Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
D8	209 GGCTGCTCGACTCC 225 1 GGCTGCTCGACTCC 17	
RESULT 1261		
ID	ABD26092/c	
AC	ABD26092 standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
DT	ABD26092;	
DE	29-JUL-2004 (first entry)	
AA463249-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5104.		
KW	Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain; respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer; surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiaesthetic; analeptic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosolic; cystic fibrosis; beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction; respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis; pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.	
OS	Homo sapiens.	
PN	WO200285309-A2.	
PD	31-OCT-2002.	
PJ	23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.	
PR	24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.	
PA	(EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.	
PI	Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D; Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S; WPI; 2003-093058/08.	
PT	Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and bronchodilating agent.	
PS	Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 5104; 763bp; English.	
XX	This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent, comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors, surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA. The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c) instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antistimatic, analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered composition comprises Oligo and is administered to reduce the production	

CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

SEQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 967 ATCTGGCTCAGTCA 983
DB 17 ATCTGGCTCAGTCA 1

RESULT 1262
ABD28947
ID ABD28947 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD28947;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE N58473-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 7959.
XX
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US011143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 7959; 763bp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,

CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

SEQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 729 AGTACTGGAGTACAG 745
DB 3 AGTACTGGAGTACAG 19

RESULT 1263
ADJ60957
ID ADJ60957 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ60957;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide associated to PDE4C #23.
XX
XX Interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
XX airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
XX cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
XX pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
XX ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2004011613-A2.
XX
PN 05-FEB-2004.
XX
PD 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
PF 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
PR (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PA Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
XX initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT

PT CCRI, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1813; 85bp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 209 GGCTGCTCTCGAAGCTCC 225
Db 1 GGCTGCTCTCGAAGCTCC 17
RESULT 1264
ADL32184
ID ADL32184 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADL32184;
AC
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Clone specific PCR primer to amplify human full length cDNA SeqID 4217.
DE
XX human; medicine; signal transduction; glycoprotein; transcription;
KW oligo-capping method; ss; PCR; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX EP1396543-A2.
PN
XX 10-MAR-2004.
PD
XX 07-JUL-2000; 2003EP-00025638.
PF
XX 08-JUL-1999; 99JP-00194486.
PR 11-JAN-2000; 2000JP-00118774.
PR 02-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00183865.
PR 07-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00114089.
XX
XX (REAS-) RES ASSOC BIOTECHNOLOGY.
PA
XX Ota T, Nishikawa T, Isogai T, Hayashi K, Ishii S, Kawai Y;
PI Wakematsu A, Sugiyama T, Nagai K, Kojima S, Otsuki T, Koga H;
PI WPI; 2004-204755/20.
DR
XX New oligonucleotide primers (830 CDNAs) useful for synthesizing full
PT length human CDNAs.
XX
XX Example 18; SEQ ID NO 4217; 1340bp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to a novel primers useful for synthesizing full
CC length cDNA molecules that encode human proteins. Specifically, it refers

CC to secretory or membrane proteins that are potential therapeutic agents/
CC target molecules in the field of medicine, and in particular genes
CC encoding proteins that are associated with signal transduction,
CC glycoproteins and transcription. The present invention describes a method
CC for efficiently cloning a full length human cDNA from both the 5' and 3'
CC ends using the oligo-capping method. This oligonucleotide sequence is a
CC human clone specific PCR primer used in an exemplification of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 930 TCTCACTCTGTATCCCA 946
Db 4 TCTCACTCTGTATCCCA 20
RESULT 1265
ADJ10539
ID ADJ10539 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADJ10539;
AC
XX 17-JUN-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Target DNA oligo for antisense therapy of human ICMT SeqID 126.
DE
XX human; isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase; ss; PCMT; pcmtase;
KW PPMT; PPMTase; HST14; MST098; MSTP098;
KW growth factor signal transduction; cell replication; vesicular transport;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; inflammatory; hypertension;
KW cardiovascular; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; hypotensive; cardiac;
KW ICMT.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US2003228688-A1.
PN
XX 11-DEC-2003.
PD
XX 31-MAY-2002; 2002US-00159834.
PF
XX 31-MAY-2002; 2002US-00159834.
PR
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Dobie KM;
PI
XX WPI; 2004-081071/08.
DR
XX
XX New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
PT nucleic acid encoding isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase,
PT useful for treating cancer, hypertension, or cardiovascular or
PT inflammatory disease.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 126; 62bp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to a novel antisense compounds that modulate the
CC expression of isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase (also known as
CC ICMT, PCMT, pcmtase, PPMT, PPMTase, HST14, MST098 and MSTP098) and
CC located on chromosome 1p36. Specifically, it refers to compositions
CC useful for inhibiting the expression of isoprenylcysteine carboxyl
CC methyltransferase, which normally participates in cellular events such as
CC growth factor signal transduction, cell replication, vesicular transport
CC and the post-translational modification of the Ras family of GTPases. The
CC present invention describes antisense oligonucleotides that comprise at
CC least one modified sugar moiety, a 2'-O-methoxyethyl (2' MOE) and at
CC least one modified nucleobase, a 5-methylcytosine. Accordingly, these
CC compounds are useful for treating a disease or condition associated with
CC isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase such as a hyperproliferative

CC disorder (e.g. cancer), an inflammatory condition, hypertension or
CC cardiovascular disease. As such, they exhibit cytostatic,
CC antiinflammatory, hypotensive and cardiant activities and are useful for
CC research reagents and in diagnostics. This oligonucleotide sequence is a
CC DNA oligo representing a preferred target site for antisense therapy in
CC human isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase, given in an
CC exemplification of the invention.

SO Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 385 TCCCAAGTCTGGGAT 401
|||||
Db 4 TCCCAAGTCTGGGAT 20

RESULT 1266
ADJ10546/C
ID ADJ10546 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ADJ10546;

XX DT 17-JUN-2004 (first entry)

DE Phosphorothioate antisense DNA oligo to modulate human ICMT Segid 73.

KW human; isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase; ss; PCMT; pcMTase;
KW PPMT; PPMTase; HST14; MST098; MSTP098;

KW growth factor signal transduction; cell replication; vesicular transport;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; inflammatory; hypertension;

KW cardiovascular; cytoskeletal; antiinflammatory; hypotensive; cardiant;
KW ICMT; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; 2' MOE wing.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone"

FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2' methoxyethyl (2' MOE) nucleotides. All
FT cytidine nucleobases are 5-methylcytidine."

FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2' methoxyethyl (2' MOE) nucleotides. All
FT cytidine nucleobases are 5-methylcytidine."

XX PN US2003228688-A1.

XX PD 11-DEC-2003.

XX PF 31-MAY-2002; 2002US-00159834.

XX PR 31-MAY-2002; 2002US-00159834.

XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Dobie KW;

XX DR WPI; 2004-081071/08.

XX PT New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
PT nucleic acid encoding isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase,
PT useful for treating cancer, hypertension, or cardiovascular or
PT inflammatory disease.

XX XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 73; 62pp; English.

PS This invention relates to a novel antisense compounds that modulate the
XX expression of isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase (also known as
CC ICMT, PCMT, pcMTase, PPMT, PPMTase, HST14, MST098 and MSTP098) and
CC located on chromosome 1p36. Specifically, it refers to compositions
CC useful for inhibiting the expression of isoprenylcysteine carboxyl
CC methyltransferase, which normally participates in cellular events such as
CC growth factor signal transduction, cell replication, vesicular transport
CC and the post-translational modification of the Ras family of GTPases. The
CC present invention describes antisense oligonucleotides that comprises at
CC least one modified sugar moiety, a 2'-O-methoxyethyl (2' MOE) and at
CC least one modified nucleobase, a 5-methylcytosine. Accordingly, these
CC compounds are useful for treating a disease or condition associated with
CC isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase such as a hyperproliferative
CC disorder (e.g. cancer), an inflammatory condition, hypertension or
CC cardiovascular disease. As such, they exhibit cytostatic,
CC antiinflammatory, hypotensive and cardiant activities and are useful for
CC research reagents and in diagnostics. This oligonucleotide sequence is a
CC phosphorothioate antisense DNA oligo used to modulate human
CC isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase expression in an
CC exemplification of the invention.

SO Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 385 TCCCAAGTCTGGGAT 401
|||||
Db 17 TCCCAAGTCTGGGAT 1

RESULT 1267

ADJ15229/C
ID ADJ15229 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ADJ15229;

XX DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human mPES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1416.

XX KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;

KW microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPES-1; mPES-1 inhibitor;
KW microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytoskeletal; antidiabetic;

KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nocitropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;

KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;

KW reperfusion injury; ophtalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"

FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"

FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"

XX XX

PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1416; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The
CC human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mpGS-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. mpGS-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuromodulator, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 13 A; 2 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 769 TTTTGTATTTTGTAGTA 785
Db 17 TTTTGTATTTTGTAGTA 1
RESULT 1268
AD046446
ID ADO46446 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADO46446;
XX
XX 15-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human oligonucleotide #1812.
XX
XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KM CCR1; CCR3; Botaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
KM tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KM lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
KM asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KM airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KM acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KM lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX

PN US2004049022-A1.
XX
XX 11-MAR-2004.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
PA (TANG/) TANG L.
PA (AGUI/) AGUIAR D.
PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
PA (LUHH/) LU H.
PA (CONG/) CONG H.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
PI
XX WPI; 2004-293804/27.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
PT asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1813; 174pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
CC CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 209 GGCTGCTCTCGAAGTCC 225
Db 1 GGCTGCTCTCGAAGTCC 17
RESULT 1269
ADP08719
ID ADP08719 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADP08719;
XX
XX 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX

```
XX DE Extend primer 56 used to genotype human glycoprotein VI polymorphism.
XX XX
XX KW breast cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy; human; platelet glycoprotein VI;
XX GP6; GPVI; chromosome 19q13.4; ss; PCR; primer; SNP;
XX KW single nucleotide polymorphism.
XX OS
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO2004047767-A2.
XX PD 10-JUN-2004.
XX PF 25-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037966.
XX PR 25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429136P.
XX PR 24-JUL-2003; 2003US-0490234P.
XX PA (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX PI Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM, Reneland R;
XX DR WPI; 2004-441082/41.
XX PT Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting the presence
XX PT or absence of one or more nucleotide polymorphic variations, useful for
XX PT diagnosing, preventing and/or treating breast cancer.
XX PS Example 3; Page 83; 286pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a novel method for identifying a subject at risk
XX CC of breast cancer which comprises detecting the presence or absence of one
XX CC or more polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic
XX CC acid sample from a subject. The method of the invention has cytostatic
XX CC applications and may be useful for identifying a risk of breast cancer,
XX CC as well as therapeutic and prophylactic treatments that specifically
XX CC target breast cancer, such as gene therapy. The current sequence is that
XX CC of an Extend primer of the invention which was used to genotype single
XX CC nucleotide polymorphisms within human glycoprotein VI (platelet) (GP6;
XX CC GPIV;GPVI) DNA which is located at chromosomal position 19q13.4.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 967 ATCTGGCTCAGTGGCA 983
DB 4 ATCTGGCTCAGTGGCA 20
RESULT 1270
ADP09281
ID ADP09281 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ADP09281;
XX DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Extend primer 76 used to genotype human chromogranin B polymorphism.
XX XX
XX KW breast cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy; human; chromogranin B; CHGB;
XX KW secretogranin 1; SCG1; chromosome 20pter-p12; ss; PCR; primer; SNP;
XX KW single nucleotide polymorphism.
XX XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX PN WO2004047767-A2.
XX PD 10-JUN-2004.
XX PF 25-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037966.
XX PF
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XX XX
XX PR 25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429136P.
XX PR 24-JUL-2003; 2003US-0490234P.
XX XX
XX PA (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX PI Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM, Reneland R;
XX DR WPI; 2004-441082/41.
XX PT Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting the presence
XX PT or absence of one or more nucleotide polymorphic variations, useful for
XX PT diagnosing, preventing and/or treating breast cancer.
XX PS Example 5; Page 103; 286pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a novel method for identifying a subject at risk
XX CC of breast cancer which comprises detecting the presence or absence of one
XX CC or more polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic
XX CC acid sample from a subject. The method of the invention has cytostatic
XX CC applications and may be useful for identifying a risk of breast cancer,
XX CC as well as therapeutic and prophylactic treatments that specifically
XX CC target breast cancer, such as gene therapy. The current sequence is that
XX CC of an Extend primer of the invention which was used to genotype single
XX CC nucleotide polymorphisms within human chromogranin B (CHGB;secretogranin
XX CC 1;SCG1) DNA which is located at chromosomal position 20pter-p12.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 390 AAGTGTGGGATTACAG 406
DB 1 AAGTGTGGGATTACAG 17
RESULT 1271
AAK86419
ID AAK86419 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAK86419;
XX DT 29-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX DE PCR primer PDZK5.6P used to amplify DNA encoding MMS1 protein.
XX KW Human; MMS1 protein; MMS1 interacting protein; tumour suppression;
XX KW MMAC1 pathway; immunogen; cancer; cell neoplastic growth; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9336566-A1.
XX PD 22-JUL-1999.
XX PF 19-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000995.
XX PR 20-JAN-1998; 98US-0071861P.
XX PA (MYRI-) MYRIAD GENETICS INC.
XX PI Bartel PL, Tavtigian SV;
XX DR WPI; 1999-458472/38.
XX PT MMS1, an MMAC1 (tumour suppressor) interacting protein and related
XX PT polynucleotides.
XX PS Example 5; Page 51; 107pp; English.
XX XX
```

CC PCR primers AAX86368-X86423 were used to amplify DNA encoding a human
CC MMS1 protein. The PCR templates were derived from tumour cell lines, and
CC the amplicons were tested for mutations. The MMS1 protein is a MMAC1
CC interacting protein which is involved in tumour suppression activity in
CC the MMAC1 pathway. MMS1, antigenic fragments or fusion proteins of these
CC are used as immunogens for antibody production. Primers derived from
CC MMS1 genomic clones can be used for identification of MMS1 genes and
CC for synthesis by amplification of MMS1 DNA or RNA. Detecting an
CC alteration in MMS1 can be used to diagnose cancer. A germline alteration
CC in an MMS1 gene is indicative of a predisposition to cancer. A somatic
CC mutation in an MMS1 gene is indicative that the tissue is cancerous.
CC Analysis of MMAC1 and MMS1 (or PDZ domain 6 of MMS1) binding
CC interactions can be used for detection of alterations in MMAC1 associated
CC with cancer. Wild-type MMS1 or a homologue can be used to supply wild-
CC type MMS1 gene function (or a substantially similar function) to a cell,
CC which has lost the gene function due to a MMS1 gene mutation. The gene
CC suppresses neoplastic growth of the cell. Transgenic animals having an
CC altered MMS1 can be used as a model for identifying drug candidates
CC useful in treating cancer

XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 635 CTCGTGACCCAGGCTG 651

Db 5 CTCGTGACCCAGGCTG 21

RESULT 1272

AAH39133

ID AAH39133 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAH39133;

DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)

DE SNP specific upper PCR primer SEQ ID 1929.

XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
KM SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
KM Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
KM polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
KM acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
KM inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX PN WO200129262-A2.

PD 26-APR-2001.

XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.

XX 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.

XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.

XX Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;

XX WPI; 2001-290930/30.

XX New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,

PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic

PT acid sample.

PS Claim 1; Page 59; 83pp; English.

XX Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention

CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNP primer is used as a genotyping primer.
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
CC agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,
CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
CC traits also include symptoms of or may be genetic such as autoimmune
CC diseases, including a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
CC diseases, including rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence

XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 207 CAGGCTGTCTCGAACT 223

Db 2 CAGGCTGTCTCGAACT 18

RESULT 1273

AAF23445/C

ID AAF23445 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAF23445;

DT 20-MAR-2001 (first entry)

DE Forward PCR primer for amplification of DNA encoding SEC3.

XX SEC3; secreted protein; cancer; angiogenesis; wound healing;
KM immune disorder; neurodegenerative disease; allergic reaction;
KM respiratory problem; organ transplantation; contraceptive; human;
KM PCR primer; proliferative disorder; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX OS
XX PN WO200070046-A2.

PD 23-NOV-2000.

XX 12-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013291.

XX 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134315P.

XX 12-JAN-2000; 2000US-0175744P.

XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000US-0188274P.

XX 11-MAY-2000; 2000US-00569269.

XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.

XX Shimkets RA, Fernandes E, Boldog F;

XX WPI; 2001-025020/03.

XX New SEC3 polypeptides and nucleic acids useful for treating or preventing
PT cancer, other disorders related to angiogenesis, neurodegenerative
PT diseases, autoimmune disorders and allergic reactions.

PS Example 8; Page 117; 132pp; English.

XX Polynucleotide sequences AAF23410 - AAF23419 encode secreted SEC3

OY 725 CCTGAGTACTGCGACTACA 744
 |||||
 DB 1 CCTGAGTACCGGACTATA 20

RESULT 1276

AAQ47775
 ID AAQ47775 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
 AC AAQ47775;

XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 23-FEB-1994 (first entry)

XX
 DE Antisense oligonucleotide #12 hybridises to p120 3'-UTR.

XX cell proliferation-associated protein; p120; nucleolar protein;
 KW malignant cell growth; inhibition; hyperproliferation; disease;
 KW human malignancy; breast cancer; 120 kDa nucleolar protein;
 KW 3'-untranslated region; ss.

XX
 OS Synthetic.

XX
 PN WO9317125-A1.

XX
 PD 02-SEP-1993.

XX
 PF 27-JAN-1993; 93WO-US000754.

XX
 PR 19-FEB-1992; 92US-00841660.

XX
 PA (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.

XX
 PI (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX
 PI Busch H, Bennett CF, Perlaký L, Saijo Y, Busch RK;

XX
 DR WPI; 1993-288428/36.

PT New antisense oligo-nucleotide(s) to nucleolar protein genes - used for
 PT diagnosis and treatment of hyperproliferative disease, partic.
 PT malignancies.

XX
 PS Claim 13; Page 32; 50pp; English.

CC Sixteen oligonucleotide sequences (AAQ47764-047779) were designed based
 CC on different regions of the sequence coding for the nucleolar protein
 CC p120, associated with hyperproliferative diseases. Those antisense
 CC oligonucleotides directed to the 3'-untranslated region were found to
 CC have particular inhibitory activity. Oligonucleotides AAQ47772 and
 CC AAQ47777 have demonstrated high activity in inhibiting a number of human
 CC cancers. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 215 TCTCGAACTCCGACCTCAG 234
 |||||
 DB 1 TCTCGAACCTCGACCTCAG 20

XX
 ID TCTCGAACCTCGACCTCAG 20

XX
 AC AAQ63001; standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
 AC AAQ63001;

XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

XX
 DT 17-NOV-1994 (first entry)

XX
 DT 17-NOV-1994 (first entry)

DE Hypertension/ACE linkage analysis primer 1.

XX Primer; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; amplify; angiotensinogen; AGT;
 KW predisposition; hypertension; human; 5' region; exon;
 KW single stranded conformation polymorphism; SSCP; essential hypertension;
 KW pregnancy-induced hypertension; ss.

XX
 OS Synthetic.

XX
 PN WO9408048-A1.

XX
 PD 14-APR-1994.

XX
 PF 29-SEP-1993; 93WO-US009136.

XX
 PR 30-SEP-1992; 92US-00952442.

XX
 PA (UTAH) UNIV UTAH RES FOUND.

XX
 PA (INRM) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MED.

XX
 PI Lalouel J, Jeunemaitre X, Lifton RP, Soubrier F, Kotelavtsev Y;
 PI Corvol P;

XX
 DR WPI; 1994-135608/16.

XX Use of angiotensinogen gene variants - for determining a predisposition
 PT to hypertension, partic essential hypertension or pregnancy-induced
 PT hypertension.

XX
 PS Example 3; Page 23; 73pp; English.

XX The sequences given in AAQ63001-02 are primers which were used to compare
 CC linkage between a predisposition to hypertension with the angiotensin-
 CC converting enzyme (ACE) gene. These primers map to the 5' region or the
 CC exons of the AGT gene. The amplified products are analysed by single
 CC stranded conformation polymorphisms (SSCP) to identify any differences
 CC which were then sequenced and compared to the normal gene. These primers
 CC can especially be used to determine a predisposition to essential
 CC hypertension or pregnancy-induced hypertension. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003
 CC to correct PN field.)

XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 641 CACCCAGGCTGGAGTGCAGT 660
 |||||
 DB 20 CTCGAGGCTGGAGTGCAGT 1

XX
 ID CTCGAGGCTGGAGTGCAGT 1

RESULT 1278

AAQ75579
 ID AAQ75579 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
 AC AAQ75579;

XX
 DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)

XX
 DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.

XX
 KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
 KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.

XX
 OS Synthetic.

XX
 PN JP06303997-A.

XX
 PD 01-NOV-1994.

XX
 PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

XX
 PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

```
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESSEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c) The
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 429 TTTATTTATTTTATTTAG 448
Db 1 TTTTATTTTATTTTATTTAG 20
RESULT 1279
AAQ75581
ID AAQ75581 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAQ75581;
XX 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
XX aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX JP06303997-A.
XX 01-NOV-1994.
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESSEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c) The
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
```

```
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 595 TTTTATTTTATTTTATTTAT 614
Db 1 TTTTATTTTATTTTATTTAT 20
RESULT 1280
AAT41147
ID AAT41147 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAT41147;
XX 03-DEC-1996 (first entry)
XX Human gene signature HMG501308-derived sense primer.
XX Gene signature; messenger RNA; mRNA; relative abundance; frequency;
XX human; Cloning; mapping; non-biased library; diagnosis; detection;
XX cell typing; abnormal cell function; primer; PCR; amplification;
XX polymerase chain reaction; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX MO9514772-A1.
XX 01-JUN-1995.
XX 11-NOV-1994; 94WO-JP001916.
XX 12-NOV-1993; 93JP-00355504.
XX (MATS/) MATSUBARA K.
XX (OKUBO/) OKUBO K.
XX Matubara K, Okubo K;
XX WPI; 1995-206931/27.
XX Single-stranded DNA for identifying gene signatures - isolated from 3'-
PT directed human cDNA library that reflects relative abundance of corresp.
PT mRNA in specific human tissues.
XX Example 7; Fig 7; 2245pp; Japanese.
XX Primers T41001-T41382 are derived from novel human gene signature (GS)
CC sequences which did not match with sequences deposited in Genbank release
CC 76. The GS sequences (T19001-T26837) were obtained from 3'-directed cDNA
CC libraries prepared from various human tissues; syntheses of cDNA was
CC initiated from the 3'-end of mRNA by using poly(T) as the sole primer.
CC Each library is constructed so as to reflect accurately the relative
CC abundance of different mRNAs in the particular tissue from which it was
CC derived. The appearance frequency of a given GS in a cDNA library can be
CC determined (esp. using primers and probes derived from the GS sequences)
CC as a means of diagnosing abnormal cell function or for recognising
CC different cell types. The primers T41147-8 amplify clone pm0368 which
CC comprises the GS HMG5001308 (T20308), located on chromosome 12
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 387 CCAAGTGTGGGATTACAG 406
Db 1 CCAAGTGTGGGATTACAG 20
RESULT 1281
```


ID AAT32608 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAT32608;
 AC
 XX
 XX
 DT 19-NOV-1996 (first entry)
 XX
 XX
 DE BRCA1 gene mapping primer tdj1339 A for locus tdj1339.
 XX
 XX
 KW BRCA1; breast; ovary; cancer; susceptibility; chromosome 17q; mapping;
 KM primer; PCR; amplification; polymerase chain reaction; genetic marker;
 XX diagnosis; predisposition; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX
 PN WO9605308-A1.
 XX
 XX
 PD 22-FEB-1996.
 XX
 XX
 PF 11-AUG-1995; 95WO-US010220.
 XX
 XX
 PR 12-AUG-1994; 94US-00289221.
 PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300266.
 PR 16-SEP-1994; 94US-00308104.
 PR 29-NOV-1994; 94US-00348824.
 PR 24-MAR-1995; 95US-00409305.
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00483554.
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00487002.
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00488011.
 XX
 XX
 PA (MIRI-) MIRIAD GENETICS INC.
 PA (UTAH) UNIV UTAH RES FOUND.
 PA (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
 XX
 XX
 PI Skolnick MH, Goldgar DE, Miki Y, Swenson J, Kamb A, Hershman KD;
 PI Shattuck-Eidens DM, Tavtigian SV, Wiseman RM, Futreal PA;
 DR WPI; 1996-139704/14.
 XX
 XX
 PT New method for diagnosing a predisposition to breast and ovarian cancer -
 PT by detecting a germline alteration in the BRCA1 gene or gene regulatory
 PT sequence; for gene therapy and to screen for drugs.
 XX
 XX
 PS Example 6; Page 127; 190pp; English.
 CC
 CC The BRCA1 breast/ovarian cancer susceptibility gene has been localised to
 CC chromosome 17q. 4 kindred families have provided enough genetic evidence
 CC to a sufficiently small region for the application of positional cloning
 CC strategies. The primers AAT32602-9 were used to generate a refined
 CC physical map of the region surrounding the BRCA1 gene. Esp. the primers
 CC AAT32602-3 amplify marker DS178754, AAT32604-5 amplify marker DS178975,
 CC AAT32606-7 amplify marker tdj1474 and AAT32608-9 amplify marker tdj1239.
 CC The results of the map show that the BRCA1 gene lies between the markers
 CC tdj1474 and USR, an estimated distance of 650 kb. Isolation of the BRCA1
 CC gene (AAT32601) has allowed development of methods to diagnose a
 CC predisposition to breast and ovarian cancer
 XX
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 681 CAACCTCTGCTCCGCGGTT 700
 |||||
 DB 20 CAACCTCTGCTCCGCGTT 1

RESULT 1284
 AAT89640
 ID AAT89640 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC
 XX
 XX
 AAT89640;

DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 22-JAN-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 XX
 DE Antisense oligonucleotide specific for p120 gene 3'UTR.
 XX
 XX
 KW Antisense; p120; proliferation associated protein; inhibition; UTR;
 KM untranslated region; hyperproliferative; cancer; neoplasia; tumour;
 XX malignant; carcinoma; melanoma; cardiovascular; inflammation; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX
 PN US5656743-A.
 XX
 XX
 PD 12-AUG-1997.
 XX
 XX
 PR 18-NOV-1994; 94US-00290936.
 XX
 XX
 PR 19-FEB-1992; 92US-00841660.
 XX
 XX
 PA (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
 PA (ISIS) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PI Perlaky L, Saijo Y, Busch RK, Busch H, Bennett CF;
 DR WPI; 1997-414659/38.
 XX
 XX
 PT Anti-sense oligo:nucleotide(s) specific for p120 - for therapy of cancer
 PT and other hyper-proliferative diseases.
 PT
 XX
 XX
 PS Example 1; Col 17; 25pp; English.
 CC
 CC p120 is a 120 kD nucleolar antigen protein that is associated with cell
 CC proliferation and growth. AAT89630-41 are oligonucleotides antisense to
 CC regions of the human p120 gene, that were created and tested for the
 CC ability to inhibit the production of p120 and tumour cell growth. These
 CC oligonucleotides failed to inhibit p120 production but some did have an
 CC effect on tumour cell growth (Hela 53 cells). Other oligonucleotides
 CC antisense to the 3'UTR of the p120 gene (see AAT89628 and AAT89629) did
 CC inhibit p120 production and the growth of tumour cells in vitro and in
 CC vivo. These may be used to treat malignancies, especially human breast
 CC cell carcinoma, human epithelioid cervix carcinoma, human melanotic
 CC melanoma and human renal cell carcinoma, and other hyperproliferative
 CC diseases, e.g. inflammatory and cardiovascular diseases. (Updated on 25-
 CC MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
 XX
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 215 TCTCGAATCTCCGACCTCAG 234
 |||||
 DB 1 TCTCGAATCTCCGACCTCAG 20

RESULT 1285
 AAV07752
 ID AAV07752 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV07752;
 XX
 XX
 DT 07-DEC-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 XX
 DE Phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.
 XX
 XX
 KW Phosphorothioate; sulphurisation; heterocycle; automated synthesis;
 KM antisense; EDITIT; Beaucage reagent; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX
 FH

Key Location/Qualifiers

```

PA      (INRM ) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
XX      (UTAH ) UNIV UTAH RES FOUND.
XX      M1
PI      Koteljevsev Y, Lalouel J, Lifton RP, Corvol P, Jeunemaitre X;
PI      Soubrier F;
XX      WPI, 1998-347304/30.
DR
XX      Determination of pre-disposition to hypertension - by detecting mutation
PT      G-6A in the angiotensin gene.
PT
XX
XX      Example 3; Col 13; 26pp; English.
PS
CC      This sequence represents a PCR primer for human growth hormone, that can
CC      be used in the method of the invention. The method is for the
CC      determination of the predisposition of a human to essential hypertension
CC      or pregnancy induced hypertension and comprises, analysing the DNA
CC      sequence of the angiotensinogen (AGT) gene for the G-6A mutation, where
CC      the presence of the mutation is indicative of a predisposition to
CC      the presence of the mutation induced hypertension. The method is useful for th
CC      essential or pregnancy induced hypertension. The mutation in the AGT gene a
CC      molecular identification of hypertension. The mutation in the AGT gene a
CC      position -6 leads to increased plasma AGT concentrations, giving the
CC      physiological symptoms for this disease. The mutation (G to A) can be
CC      screened for using sequencing methods or hybridisation with a mutation
CC      specific primer. Previous disposition to the condition relied on
CC      inheritance analysis (ratios, calculations, etc.) between
CC      parents/siblings to determine linkage. With the method, a specific
CC      diagnosis can be made
CC
SQ      Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
        Query Match          1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
        Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
        Matches    18; Conservative    0; Mismatches     2; Indels       0; Gaps
OY      641 CACCAGCGTCGAGTGCAGT 660
DB      |||
        20 CTCGAGCGTCGAGTGCAGT 1

```

RESULT 1287
AAV85807/c
ID AAV85807 standard; DNA, 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAV85807;
XX
XX 10 BPB 1000 (first control)

KM	LR5; LDL-receptor related protein; LRP-3; IDDM; diagnosis; endocytosis
KM	insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; autoimmune disease;
KM	glomerulonephritis; inflammation; viral infection; osteoporosis;
KM	hypercholesterolemia; Alzheimer's disease; low density lipoprotein;
XX	PCR primer; ss.
OS	Synthetic.
XX	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	MO3846743-Al.
XX	
PD	22-OCT-1998.
XX	
PF	15-APR-1998; 98WO-GB001102.
XX	
PR	15-APR-1997; 97US-0043553P.
PR	05-JUN-1997; 97US-0048740P.
XX	
PA	(WELL) WELLCOME TRUST LTD.
PA	(MERI) MERCK & CO INC.
PI	Todd JA, Heas JW, Caskey CT, Cox RD, Gerhold D, Hammond H,
PI	Hey P, Kawaguchi Y, Merriman TR, Metzker ML, Nakagawa Y;

PI Phillips MS, Twells RCU;
 XX MPI; 1998-594573/50.
 XX
 PT New isolated LDL-receptor related protein - used to develop products for
 PT treating, e.g. elevated triglyceride levels, diabetes, autoimmune
 PT disorders, inflammation or Alzheimer's disease.
 XX
 PS Claim 12; Page 106; 200pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes LRP5 (low density lipoprotein (LDL)
 CC receptor related protein, previously designated LRP-3). AAV85887 to
 CC AAV85822 represent exon primers used for obtaining LRP5 cDNA. Nucleic
 CC acid molecules (NMs) encoding LRP5 can be used for determining if an
 CC individual is susceptible to insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM).
 CC The NMs or proteins can be used for reducing triglyceride levels in the
 CC serum of an individual. Therapies that affect LRP5 may also be useful in
 CC the treatment of autoimmune diseases such as glomerulonephritis, diseases
 CC and disorders involving disruption of endocytosis and/or antigen
 CC presentation, cytokine clearance and/or inflammation, viral infection,
 CC pathogenic bacterial toxin contamination, elevation of free fatty acids
 CC or hypercholesterolemia, type 2 diabetes, osteoporosis, Alzheimer's
 CC disease and cardiovascular disease. Products from the present invention
 CC can also be used for detection, diagnosis and drug screening
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 484 AGTGTGTGATCAGCTCA 503
 Db 20 AGCGGTGATCTCAGCTCA 1
 XX
 RESULT 1288
 AAV85885/C
 ID AAV85885 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV85885;
 XX
 DT 10-FEB-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE LRP5 SNP primer 58-12 1f.
 XX
 KW LRP5; LDL-receptor related protein; LRP-3; IDDM; diagnosis; endocytosis;
 KW insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; autoimmune disease;
 KW glomerulonephritis; inflammation; viral infection; osteoporosis;
 KW hypercholesterolemia; Alzheimer's disease; low density lipoprotein;
 KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9846743-A1.
 XX
 PD 22-OCT-1998.
 XX
 PF 15-APR-1998; 98WO-GB001102.
 XX
 PR 15-APR-1997; 97US-0043553P.
 PR 05-JUN-1997; 97US-0048740P.
 XX
 PA (WELL) WELLCOME TRUST LTD.
 PA (MERI) MERCK & CO INC.
 XX
 PI Todd JA, Hess JM, Caskey CT, Cox RD, Gerhold D, Hammond H;
 PI Hey P, Kawaguchi Y, Merriman TR, Metzker ML, Nakagawa Y;
 PI Phillips MS, Twells RCU;
 XX
 MPI; 1998-594573/50.
 XX

PT New isolated LDL-receptor related protein - used to develop products for
 PT treating, e.g. elevated triglyceride levels, diabetes, autoimmune
 PT disorders, inflammation or Alzheimer's disease.
 XX
 PS Claim 12; Page 111; 200pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes LRP5 (low density lipoprotein (LDL)
 CC receptor related protein, previously designated LRP-3). AAV85823 to
 CC AAV85900 represent SNP primers used for obtaining LRP5 cDNA. Nucleic acid
 CC molecules (NMs) encoding LRP5 can be used for determining if an
 CC individual is susceptible to insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM).
 CC The NMs or proteins can be used for reducing triglyceride levels in the
 CC serum of an individual. Therapies that affect LRP5 may also be useful in
 CC the treatment of autoimmune diseases such as glomerulonephritis, diseases
 CC and disorders involving disruption of endocytosis and/or antigen
 CC presentation, cytokine clearance and/or inflammation, viral infection,
 CC pathogenic bacterial toxin contamination, elevation of free fatty acids
 CC or hypercholesterolemia, type 2 diabetes, osteoporosis, Alzheimer's
 CC disease and cardiovascular disease. Products from the present invention
 CC can also be used for detection, diagnosis and drug screening
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 484 AGTGTGTGATCAGCTCA 503
 Db 20 AGCGGTGATCTCAGCTCA 1
 XX
 RESULT 1289
 AAV09200
 ID AAV09200 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV09200;
 XX
 DT 09-JUN-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Phosphorothiate oligonucleotide sequence 8802 targeting IL1R mRNA.
 XX
 KW Type I interleukin-1 receptor; IL1R; human; IL1 protein; hybridisation;
 KW inflammation; ss; 3' untranslated region; phosphorothiate linkage.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /note= "Phosphorothiate internucleotide linkage"
 XX
 PN WO9744656-A1.
 XX
 PD 27-NOV-1997.
 XX
 PF 12-MAY-1997; 97WO-US007147.
 XX
 PR 21-MAY-1996; 96US-00651692.
 XX
 PA (ISIS) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Miraglia L, Bennett CF, Dean N, Geiger T;
 PI MPI; 1998-018646/02.
 XX
 DR 2'-substituted oligonucleotide(s) specific for interleukin-1 receptor
 PT type I - used to modulate expression and detect overexpression of the
 PT receptor.
 XX
 PS Example 5; Page 19; 63pp; English.
 XX

CC This is a novel oligomer comprising 20 covalently linked nucleotides
CC which bind to the 3' untranslated region of the interleukin-1 receptor
CC (IL1R) mRNA. Expression of IL1R, in cells and tissues can be modulated by
CC compositions comprising oligomers which are able to specifically
CC hybridize with target areas of its encoding sequence. The composition can
CC be used for treatment of disease in humans caused by excessive receptor
CC expression, e.g. inflammation. When labelled they can be used
CC diagnostically to determine overexpression of IL1R, also to determine
CC localisation and distribution of this expression for research, diagnostic
CC or therapeutic purposes

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 11 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;

XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 676 CACTGCACCTCTGCTCCC 695

DB 1 CACTGCACCTCTGCTCCC 20

RESULT 1290

AAZ37721/C

ID AAZ37721 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAZ37721;

AC AAZ37721;

DT 07-JAN-2000 (first entry)

DE Human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotide #251.

XX Human mdm2 gene; proliferation; tumour; phosphorothioate; p53; cancer;
XX antisense; modulation; oligonucleotide; expression; inhibition;
XX hyperproliferation; blood cancer; brain cancer; breast cancer;
XX lung cancer; soft tissue cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis; atherosclerosis;
XX restenosis; ss.

OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO9949065-A1.

PD 30-SEP-1999.

PF 26-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006702.

PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PI Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowse LM;

PT WPI; 1999-610754/52.

PS New antisense compounds used to treat eg. hyperproliferative conditions.

XX Claim 4; Page 54; 157pp; English.

XX AAZ37473-237738 represent human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligonucleotides.

CC AAZ37471, AAZ37472, AAZ37739, AAZ37740 and AAZ37741 are used in the

CC exemplification of the present invention. The present invention describes

CC novel nucleotide antisense compounds, targeted to the 5' untranslated,

CC translation termination codon, or 3' untranslated region of a nucleic

CC acid encoding human mdm2, that modulates expression of human mdm2. The

CC oligonucleotides mediate their effect by antisense inhibition of

CC hyperproliferative gene expression. The antisense compound is used to

CC treat an animal having a disease or condition associated with mdm2,

CC particularly a hyperproliferative condition, more particularly cancer,

CC especially of the blood, brain, breast, lung or soft tissue, or

CC psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis or restenosis

CC

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Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 543 TCAGCTCCCAAGTACTG 562

DB 20 TCAGCTCCCAAGTACTG 1

RESULT 1291

AAZ37728/C

ID AAZ37728 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAZ37728;

AC AAZ37728;

DT 07-JAN-2000 (first entry)

DE Human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotide #258.

XX Human mdm2 gene; proliferation; tumour; phosphorothioate; p53; cancer;
XX antisense; modulation; oligonucleotide; expression; inhibition;
XX hyperproliferation; blood cancer; brain cancer; breast cancer;
XX lung cancer; soft tissue cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis; atherosclerosis;
XX restenosis; ss.

OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO9949065-A1.

PD 30-SEP-1999.

PF 26-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006702.

PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PI Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowse LM;

PT WPI; 1999-610754/52.

PS New antisense compounds used to treat eg. hyperproliferative conditions.

XX Example 9; Page 55; 157pp; English.

CC AAZ37473-237738 represent human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligonucleotides.
CC AAZ37471, AAZ37472, AAZ37739, AAZ37740 and AAZ37741 are used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention. The present invention describes
CC novel nucleotide antisense compounds, targeted to the 5' untranslated,
CC translation termination codon, or 3' untranslated region of a nucleic
CC acid encoding human mdm2, that modulates expression of human mdm2. The

CC oligonucleotides mediate their effect by antisense inhibition of
CC hyperproliferative gene expression. The antisense compound is used to
CC treat an animal having a disease or condition associated with mdm2,
CC particularly a hyperproliferative condition, more particularly cancer,
CC especially of the blood, brain, breast, lung or soft tissue, or

CC psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis or restenosis

CC

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```
ID AA237735 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AA237735;
AC
XX 07-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotide #265.
DE
XX
XX Human mdm2 gene; proliferation; tumour; phosphorothioate; p53; cancer;
XX antisense; modulation; oligonucleotide; expression; inhibition;
XX hyperproliferation; blood cancer; brain cancer; breast cancer;
XX lung cancer; soft tissue cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis; atherosclerosis;
XX restenosis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9949065-A1.
XX
XX 30-SEP-1999.
XX
XX 26-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006702.
XX
XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowse LM;
XX WPI; 1999-610754/52.
XX
XX New antisense compounds used to treat eg. hyperproliferative conditions.
XX
XX Example 9; Page 55; 157pp; English.
XX
XX AA237473-237738 represent human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligonucleotides.
XX CC AA237471, AA237472, AA237739, AA237740 and AA237741 are used in the
XX CC exemplification of the present invention. The present invention describes
XX CC novel nucleotide antisense compounds, targeted to the 5' untranslated,
XX CC translation termination codon, or 3' untranslated region of a nucleic
XX CC acid encoding human mdm2, that modulates expression of human mdm2. The
XX CC oligonucleotides mediate their effect by antisense inhibition of
XX CC hyperproliferative gene expression. The antisense compound is used to
XX CC treat an animal having a disease or condition associated with mdm2,
XX CC particularly a hyperproliferative condition, more particularly cancer,
XX CC especially of the blood, brain, breast, lung or soft tissue, or
XX CC psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis or restenosis
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 842 GCCTGCGCTCGGCTCCCAA 861
XX ||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 20 GCCCAGCTCGGCTCCCAA 1
XX
XX RESULT 1293
XX AA237732/c
XX ID AA237732 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AA237732;
XX
XX 07-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotide #262.
XX
XX Human mdm2 gene; proliferation; tumour; phosphorothioate; p53; cancer;
XX antisense; modulation; oligonucleotide; expression; inhibition;
XX hyperproliferation; blood cancer; brain cancer; breast cancer;
XX lung cancer; soft tissue cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis; atherosclerosis;
XX
```

```
KW restenosis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9949065-A1.
XX
XX 30-SEP-1999.
XX
XX 26-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006702.
XX
XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowse LM;
XX WPI; 1999-610754/52.
XX
XX New antisense compounds used to treat eg. hyperproliferative conditions.
XX
XX Example 9; Page 55; 157pp; English.
XX
XX AA237473-237738 represent human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligonucleotides.
XX CC AA237471, AA237472, AA237739, AA237740 and AA237741 are used in the
XX CC exemplification of the present invention. The present invention describes
XX CC novel nucleotide antisense compounds, targeted to the 5' untranslated,
XX CC translation termination codon, or 3' untranslated region of a nucleic
XX CC acid encoding human mdm2, that modulates expression of human mdm2. The
XX CC oligonucleotides mediate their effect by antisense inhibition of
XX CC hyperproliferative gene expression. The antisense compound is used to
XX CC treat an animal having a disease or condition associated with mdm2,
XX CC particularly a hyperproliferative condition, more particularly cancer,
XX CC especially of the blood, brain, breast, lung or soft tissue, or
XX CC psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis or restenosis
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 213 GGTCTCGAAGCTCCGACCTC 232
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 20 GGTCTCGAAGCTCTGACCTC 1
XX
XX RESULT 1294
XX AA206354
XX ID AA206354 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AA206354;
XX
XX 09-NOV-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Sense primer of PCR of intron 15 of the human hairless gene.
XX
XX alopecia; congenital alopecia; congenital atichia;
XX androgenetic alopecia; alopecia areata; alopecia universalis; wildtype;
XX hair follicle; hairless; primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9938965-A1.
XX
XX 05-AUG-1999.
XX
XX 29-JAN-1999; 99WO-US002128.
XX
XX 29-JAN-1998; 98US-0073043P.
XX
XX (UYCO ) UNIV COLUMBIA NEW YORK.
XX
```


XX Christiano AM;
 XX WPI; 1999-479184/40.
 XX
 PT Human hairless gene and protein, useful for identifying modulators of
 PT hair growth.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 42; 127pp; English.
 CC This primer can be used in the specific PCR amplification of the human
 CC hairless intron 15. This PCR allowed the sequencing of intron 15 and
 CC comparison of the nucleotide sequence. A mutation was found within this
 CC intron that after further analysis was associated with the alopecia
 CC universalis phenotype in this family. The gene was discovered by
 CC genotyping a Pakistani kindred (comprising of 4 affected males and 7
 CC affected females) with an inherited form of congenital alopecia
 CC universalis. The pedigree is strongly suggestive of autosomal recessive
 CC inheritance. The invention provides methods and sequences for the
 CC recombinant production of wild-type human hairless, mutant human hairless
 CC and wild-type human wnt (winged-helix-nude) proteins, assays for
 CC screening for binding compounds, modulators and homologues, and animal
 CC models of hairlessness. Human hairless conditions such as androgenetic
 CC alopecia (male pattern baldness), alopecia areata, alopecia totalis,
 CC congenital alopecia universalis, congenital alopecia and severe T-cell
 CC immunodeficiency can be treated with compounds identified in the assays.
 CC The methods are also useful for identifying compounds that can be used to
 CC inhibit hair growth
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 391 AGTCTGGGATTACAGCGCT 410
 1 AGTCCAGGATTACAGCGCT 20
 XX
 RESULT 1295
 AAV80037 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV80037;
 XX
 DT 16-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer int4R for SSCP analysis of PMM2 exon 5B.
 XX
 KW Phosphomannomutase-2; PMM2; CDG1; mutation; human; transgenic; assay;
 KW carbohydrate-deficient glycoprotein syndrome type 1; drug screening;
 KW Jaeken disease; single-strand confirmation polymorphism; SSCP;
 KW prenatal diagnosis; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN W09849324-A2.
 XX
 PD 05-NOV-1998.
 XX
 PF 30-APR-1998; 98WO-EP002593.
 XX
 PR 30-APR-1997; 97GB-00008851.
 PR 27-JAN-1998; 98GB-00001719.
 XX
 PA (GENZ) GENZYME UK LTD.
 XX
 PI Mathtj's G;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-024063/02.
 XX

PT New DNA encoding human phosphomannomutase or its fragments - used to
 PT detect mutations associated with carbohydrate-deficient glycoprotein
 PT syndrome-1, particularly for prenatal diagnosis.
 XX
 XX Claim 5; Page 64; 104pp; English.
 PS
 CC The invention relates to a human phosphomannomutase-2 (PMM2) protein and
 CC the nucleotide sequence encoding the protein. The DNA or its fragments
 CC are used to detect mutation in the PMM2 genes that are associated with
 CC the carbohydrate-deficient glycoprotein syndrome type 1 (CDG1). The
 CC sequences can also be used to detect expression of PMM2-related cDNA; to
 CC express PMM2 or its mutants; and to create transgenic animals for use in
 CC drug screening and for studying expression pathways. The expressed
 CC proteins are used to screen for agents that modulate activity of PMM2.
 CC for therapy and to raise specific antibodies (for detecting PMM2 or its
 CC mutants, in competitive or capture assays). Biochemical assays for
 CC phosphomannomutase activity are used to identify possible carriers of CDG1
 CC (Jaeken disease). Measuring enzymatic activity in foetal cells (or in
 CC parental leucocytes if such cells are unavailable) and detecting
 CC mutations in the PMM2 gene makes possible a better prenatal diagnosis of
 CC CDG1. Sequences AAV80026-43 represent primers used in PCR and single-
 CC strand confirmation polymorphism (SSCP) analysis of the 8 exons of PMM2
 CC gene. These primers are used to determine the SSCP mutations in the PMM2
 CC gene
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 392 GTGCTGGGATTACAGCGCTG 411
 1 GTGTGGGATTACAGCGATG 20
 XX
 RESULT 1296
 AAV80023 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 ID AAV80023
 XX
 AC AAV80023;
 XX
 DT 16-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Exonic primer PMM16-int5R for PMM2 SSCP analysis.
 XX
 KW Phosphomannomutase-2; PMM2; CDG1; mutation; human; transgenic; assay;
 KW carbohydrate-deficient glycoprotein syndrome type 1; drug screening;
 KW Jaeken disease; single-strand confirmation polymorphism; SSCP;
 KW prenatal diagnosis; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN W09849324-A2.
 XX
 PD 05-NOV-1998.
 XX
 PF 30-APR-1998; 98WO-EP002593.
 XX
 PR 30-APR-1997; 97GB-00008851.
 PR 27-JAN-1998; 98GB-00001719.
 XX
 PA (GENZ) GENZYME UK LTD.
 XX
 PI Mathtj's G;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-024063/02.
 XX
 PT New DNA encoding human phosphomannomutase or its fragments - used to
 PT detect mutations associated with carbohydrate-deficient glycoprotein
 PT syndrome-1, particularly for prenatal diagnosis.
 XX

PS Disclosure; Page 14; 104pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a human phosphomannomutase-2 (PM2) protein and the nucleotide sequence encoding the protein. The DNA or its fragments are used to detect mutation in the PM2 gene that are associated with the carbohydrate-deficient glycoprotein syndrome type 1 (CDG1). The sequences can also be used to detect expression of PM2-related CDNA; to express PM2 or its mutants; and to create transgenic animals for use in drug screening and for studying expression pathways. The expressed proteins are used to screen for agents that modulate activity of PM2, for therapy and to raise specific antibodies (for detecting PM2 or its mutants, in competitive or capture assays). Biochemical assays for phosphomannomutase activity are used to identify possible carriers of CDG1 (weaken disease). Measuring enzymatic activity in foetal cells (or in parental leucocytes if such cells are unavailable) and detecting mutations in the PM2 gene makes possible a better prenatal diagnosis of CDG1. The present sequence represents an exonic primer used for the single-strand confirmation polymorphism (SSCP) analysis of PM2 exon 5

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 392 GTGCTGGATTACAGCGCTG 411
1 GTGTGGATTACAGCGCATG 20

Db

RESULT 1297
AA218580/c
ID AA218580 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AA218580;

DT 19-OCT-1999 (first entry)

XX Primer for ASTH1 polymorphic microsatellite marker.

XX ASTH1; asthma; human; chromosome 11p; ASTH1; genetic locus; ss;

XX therapeutic; immunogen; polymorphism; PCR primer; microsatellite marker.

OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO937809-A1.

XX 29-JUL-1999.

PD 21-JAN-1998; 98WO-US001260.

PF 21-JAN-1998; 98WO-US001260.

PR (AXYS-) AXYS PHARM INC.

PA Brooks-Wilson AR, Buckler A, Cardon L, Carey AH, Galvin M,
PI Miller A, North M,
XX WPI; 1999-479058/40.

DR Mammalian asthma related genes, useful for diagnosis of a predisposition
XX to development of asthma.

PT Disclosure; Page 50; 195pp; English.

PS The invention identifies a genetic locus ASTH1, associated with asthma,
CC mapped to human chromosome 11p. ASTH1 and ASTH1 are genes present
CC within the locus, located close to each other on human chromosome 11p,
CC and have similar patterns of expression, and common sequence motifs. The
CC ASTH1 genes and fragments, encoded protein, genomic regulatory regions
CC and anti-ASTH1 antibodies, are useful in the identification of individuals
CC predisposed to development of asthma, and for the modulation of gene

CC activity in vivo for prophylactic and therapeutic purposes. The ASTH1
CC protein is useful as an immunogen to raise specific antibodies, in drug
CC screening for compositions that mimic or modulate ASTH1 activity or
CC expression, including altered forms of ASTH1 protein, and as a
CC therapeutic. Sequences AA218510-218631 represent PCR primers for
CC polymorphic microsatellite markers in the ASTH1 region

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 931 CTCACCTGTATCCAGGCT 950
20 CTCACCTGTCTCCAGGCT 1

Db

RESULT 1298
AA243583/c
ID AA243583 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AA243583;

DT 21-FEB-2000 (first entry)

XX Alzheimer's disease detecting primer #10.

XX Alzheimer's disease; primer; dihydrolipamidoadsuccinyl transferase;
XX mitochondria; alpha-ketoglutarate dehydrogenase; detection; ss.

OS Synthetic.

OS JP11308996-A.

PN 09-NOV-1999.

PD 28-APR-1998; 98JP-00134578.

PF 28-APR-1998; 98JP-00134578.

PR (SRLS-) SRL KK.

XX WPI; 2000-046934/04.

DR Determination of danger of suffering from Alzheimer's disease - comprises
XX checking range of bases in genes encoding enzyme derived from parents.

PT Example; Page 7; 9pp; Japanese.

XX This invention describes a novel method for determining the danger of
CC suffering from Alzheimer's disease (AD) in which if the 19117th to the
CC 19183rd bases in the gene of a dihydrolipamidoadsuccinyl transferase of a
CC mitochondria alpha-ketoglutarate dehydrogenase complex are respectively A
CC and C in the above order in both genes derived from its father and mother
CC is checked. The method is useful for the prevention of Alzheimer's
CC disease. AA243574-243603 represent primers used in the detection method
CC described in the invention

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 314 TGTGAGAAACAGGGTTTAC 333
20 TAGTAGAGACAGGGTTTAC 1

Db

RESULT 1299
AAA96399/c
ID AAA96399 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

PR 29-JUN-1998; 98US-00106216.
 XX (UTAH) UNIV UTAH RES FOUND.
 PA
 XX Lalouel J, Jeunemaitre X;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2000-170931/15.
 DR
 XX Prognosis of hypertension, associated with the angiotensinogen gene, for
 PT identifying subjects at increased risk.
 XX
 PS Example 3; Page 17; 86pp; English.
 XX
 CC PCR primers AA260319-20 were used to amplify part of the human GH (not
 CC specified) gene. The specification describes a method for the prognosis
 CC of a known predisposition to hypertension, which is associated with the
 CC angiotensinogen gene in humans and is caused by the presence of a
 CC mutation at -20 from C to A (A-20C mutation). Mutation at this position
 CC reduces affinity for the following transcription factors: upstream
 CC stability factor and oestrogen receptor. The presence of this mutation,
 CC in a subject predisposed to hypertension, indicates increased
 CC predisposition, or predisposition to more severe disease. The method is
 CC allows affected subjects to be monitored closely, and treated, before the
 CC condition becomes serious
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 641 CACCCAGGCTGAGTGCAGT 660
 Db 20 CTCGAGGCTGAGTGCAGT 1
 RESULT 1302
 ID AAA54272/c
 XX AAA54272 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC
 XX AAA54272;
 AC
 XX 26-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 XX Antisense oligonucleotide directed against hTRBF-1.
 DE
 XX Human telomeric repeat binding factor 1; hTRBF-1; antisense; disease;
 KM modulation; expression; prophylaxis; infection; inflammation;
 KM anti-inflammatory; tumour; diagnostic; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX US6130088-A.
 PN
 XX 10-OCT-2000.
 PD
 XX 21-JUL-1999; 99US-00358384.
 PF
 XX 21-JUL-1999; 99US-00358384.
 PR
 XX 21-JUL-1999; 99US-00358384.
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Monia BP, Cowsett LM;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2000-664192/64.
 DR
 XX New antisense compounds that hybridizes with and inhibits the expression
 PT of human telomeric repeat binding factor 1 (TRBF-1), useful for treating
 PT conditions or diseases associated with TRBF-1 expression.
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Col 63; 34pp; English.
 CC Antisense compounds directed against the start codon, 3' untranslated

CC region, nucleotides 78-374, 560-681, 965-1334 of the coding region or the
 CC stop codon of the human Telomeric Repeat Binding Factor 1 (hTRBF-1) can
 CC be used to inhibit the expression of hTRBF-1. The antisense compounds are
 CC used for treating a patient suspected of having or being prone to a
 CC disease or condition associated with expression of TRBF-1 by modulating
 CC its expression. They may also be used prophylactically to prevent or
 CC delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation, or as research
 CC reagents and diagnostic, e.g. to distinguish between functions of
 CC various members of a biological pathway. The antisense oligonucleotides
 CC disclosed are described in GENSEQ records AAA54242-A54280, AAA54385
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1080 TTCATTAGAGCGCGGTTTC 1099
 Db 20 TTACTAGAGCGCGGTTTC 1
 RESULT 1303
 ID AA238449/c
 XX AA238449 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC
 XX AA238449;
 AC
 XX 22-FEB-2000 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human growth hormone (hGH)-A1819 PCR primer #1.
 DE
 XX Angiotensinogen; hypertension; pathogenesis; exon; allele; mutation;
 KM variant; susceptibility; predisposition; essential; pregnancy-induced;
 KM detection; diagnosis; management; ACR; angiotensin-converting enzyme;
 KM linkage; analysis; growth hormone; hGH; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX US5998145-A.
 PN
 XX 07-DEC-1999.
 PD
 XX 08-JUN-1998; 98US-00092988.
 PF
 XX 30-SEP-1992; 92US-00952442.
 PR
 XX 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319545.
 PR
 XX (UTAH) UNIV UTAH RES FOUND.
 PA (INRM) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
 XX
 XX Lalouel J, Jeunemaitre X, Soubrier F, Korelevtsev Y, Corvol P,
 PI Lifton RP;
 PI WPI; 2000-052541/04.
 DR
 XX Analyzing the DNA sequence of the angiotensinogen (AGT) gene for the
 PT mutation A-20C is useful for determining a predisposition to
 PT hypertension.
 XX
 PS Example 3; Col 13; 25pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents hGH-A1819 PCR primer #1, used with primer #2
 CC (AA238450) to amplify a portion of the human growth hormone (hGH) gene.
 CC for linkage analysis with the angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) gene.
 CC Genetic studies revealed that the genes encoding two key enzymes in the
 CC angiotensin II synthetic pathway, renin and ACE, were not associated with
 CC human hypertension; however, the angiotensinogen (AGT) gene was involved
 CC in the pathogenesis of essential hypertension. Sequence variations in the
 CC AGT gene can be identified via amplification of gene fragments via PCR,
 CC using primers AA238431-238448, and subsequent sequence analysis.
 CC Molecular variants of the AGT gene contribute to an individual's

CC susceptibility to the development of hypertension. Analysis of the AGT
CC gene can be used to identify individuals with a genetic predisposition to
CC develop essential hypertension or pregnancy-induced hypertension.
CC Detection of a predisposition would then allow specific management of
CC hypertension in these subjects e.g., by dietary sodium restriction, by
CC monitoring blood pressure and treating with conventional drugs, by
CC administration of renin inhibitors or by administration of drugs to
CC inhibit synthesis of AGT
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 641 CACCCAGGCTGGAGTGACGT 660
DB 20 CTCGAGGCTGGAGTGACGT 1

RESULT 1304
ID AAA11942 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAA11942;
XX 16-AUG-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX Human MDX antisense oligonucleotide #11065.
XX MDX; human; antisense; inhibitor; anticarcinogen; antiinflammatory;
XX antiinfectious; modulation; treatment; disease; diagnosis; primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US6046320-A.
PN
XX 04-APR-2000.
PD
XX 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289267.
PF
XX 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289267.
PR
XX 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289267.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Cowsett LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-282710/24.
DR
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeting nucleic acids encoding human
PT MDX useful for inhibiting MDX expression and for treating diseases
PT associated with MDX expression e.g. tumor formation, inflammation.
XX
XX Example 15; Col 97-98; 51pp; English.
PS
XX
XX This invention describes a novel antisense compound (I), 8-30 nucleobases
CC in length, targeted to a nucleic acid encoding a human MDX. (I)
CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of human MDX.
CC The products of the invention have anticarcinogen, antiinflammatory and
CC antiinfectious activity. Synthesized chimeric oligonucleotides targeted
CC to human MDX, 20 nucleotides in length, composed of a central gap region
CC consisting of ten 2'-deoxynucleotides flanked on both sides by 5-
CC nucleotide wings were tested for antisense inhibition of MDX expression.
CC Results of real-time quantitative polymerase chain reaction (PCR) showed
CC 71 out of the 159, 20 base pair sequences, all fully defined in the
CC specification, demonstrated at least 30% inhibition of MDX expression.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides are useful for effective and specific
CC modulation, particularly inhibition of MDX expression, and may be used
CC in treating humans or animals suspected of having or being prone to a
CC disease or condition associated with expression of MDX. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides may also be used as research reagents or kits, and as
CC diagnostics, e.g. to elucidate the function of a particular gene or to
CC distinguish between functions of various members of a biological pathway.

CC and as prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or
CC tumor formation. AAA11781-11945 represent antisense oligonucleotides
CC described in the method of the invention
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 662 GCGCAATCTTGCTCACTGC 681
DB 1 GCTCAATCTTGCTCACTGC 20

RESULT 1305
ID AAA11941/c
AC AAA11941;
XX 16-AUG-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX Human MDX antisense oligonucleotide #1222.
XX MDX; human; antisense; inhibitor; anticarcinogen; antiinflammatory;
XX antiinfectious; modulation; treatment; disease; diagnosis; primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US6046320-A.
PN
XX 04-APR-2000.
PD
XX 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289267.
PF
XX 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289267.
PR
XX 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289267.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Cowsett LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-282710/24.
DR
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeting nucleic acids encoding human
PT MDX useful for inhibiting MDX expression and for treating diseases
PT associated with MDX expression e.g. tumor formation, inflammation.
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XX Example 15; Col 97-98; 51pp; English.
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XX This invention describes a novel antisense compound (I), 8-30 nucleobases
CC in length, targeted to a nucleic acid encoding a human MDX. (I)
CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of human MDX.
CC The products of the invention have anticarcinogen, antiinflammatory and
CC antiinfectious activity. Synthesized chimeric oligonucleotides targeted
CC to human MDX, 20 nucleotides in length, composed of a central gap region
CC consisting of ten 2'-deoxynucleotides flanked on both sides by 5-
CC nucleotide wings were tested for antisense inhibition of MDX expression.
CC Results of real-time quantitative polymerase chain reaction (PCR) showed
CC 71 out of the 159, 20 base pair sequences, all fully defined in the
CC specification, demonstrated at least 30% inhibition of MDX expression.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides are useful for effective and specific
CC modulation, particularly inhibition of MDX expression, and may be used
CC in treating humans or animals suspected of having or being prone to a
CC disease or condition associated with expression of MDX. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides may also be used as research reagents or kits, and as
CC diagnostics, e.g. to elucidate the function of a particular gene or to
CC distinguish between functions of various members of a biological pathway,
CC and as prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or
CC tumor formation. AAA11781-11945 represent antisense oligonucleotides
CC described in the method of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 388 CAAAGTCTGGATTACAGG 407
DB 20 CCAATGCTGGATTACAGG 1

RESULT 1308

AAK95190
ID AAK95190 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAK95190;

DT 06-NOV-2001 (first entry)

DE Human cDNA clone-specific primer. SEQ ID NO: 4435.

XX Human; full length cDNA; cDNA synthesis; oligo-capping; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN EP1130094-A2.

PD 05-SEP-2001.

PF 07-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00114089.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99JP-00194486.

PR 11-JAN-2000; 2000JP-00118774.

PR 02-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00183765.

XX (HELI-) HELIX RES INST.

PA Oka T, Nishikawa T, Isogai T, Hayashi K, Ishii S, Kawai Y;

PI Wakamatsu A, Sugiyama T, Nagai K, Kojima S, Otsuki T, Koga H;

DR WPI; 2001-524255/58.

XX 830 Primers useful for synthesizing full length cDNA clones and their use

PT in genetic manipulation.

PS Example 18; Page 133; 1380bp + Sequence Listing; English.

XX The invention relates to primers for synthesizing full length cDNA

CC clones. 830 cDNA molecules encoding a human protein have been isolated

CC and nucleotide sequences of 5'- and 3'-ends of the cDNA molecules have

CC been determined. Primers for synthesizing the full length cDNA are useful

CC for clarifying the function of the protein encoded by the cDNA. The full

CC length clones were obtained by construction of full length enriched cDNA

CC libraries that were synthesised by the oligo-capping method. The primers

CC enable the production of the full length cDNA easily without any special

CC methods. The present sequence is a primer used to amplify a human cDNA

CC clone provided in the invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 542 CTCAGCCTCCCAAGTACG 561
DB 1 CTCAGCCTCCCAAGTACG 20

RESULT 1309

AAK95165
ID AAK95165 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAK95165;

XX 06-NOV-2001 (first entry)
DT Human cDNA clone-specific primer. SEQ ID NO: 4410.
DE Human; full length cDNA; cDNA synthesis; oligo-capping; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS
PN EP1130094-A2.

PD 05-SEP-2001.

PF 07-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00114089.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99JP-00194486.

PR 11-JAN-2000; 2000JP-00118774.

PR 02-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00183765.

XX (HELI-) HELIX RES INST.

PA Oka T, Nishikawa T, Isogai T, Hayashi K, Ishii S, Kawai Y;

PI Wakamatsu A, Sugiyama T, Nagai K, Kojima S, Otsuki T, Koga H;

DR WPI; 2001-524255/58.

XX 830 Primers useful for synthesizing full length cDNA clones and their use

PT in genetic manipulation.

PS Example 18; Page 132; 1380bp + Sequence Listing; English.

XX The invention relates to primers for synthesizing full length cDNA

CC clones. 830 cDNA molecules encoding a human protein have been isolated

CC and nucleotide sequences of 5'- and 3'-ends of the cDNA molecules have

CC been determined. Primers for synthesizing the full length cDNA are useful

CC for clarifying the function of the protein encoded by the cDNA. The full

CC length clones were obtained by construction of full length enriched cDNA

CC libraries that were synthesised by the oligo-capping method. The primers

CC enable the production of the full length cDNA easily without any special

CC methods. The present sequence is a primer used to amplify a human cDNA

CC clone provided in the invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 542 CTCAGCCTCCCAAGTACG 561
DB 1 CTCAGCCTCCCAAGTACG 20

RESULT 1310

AAK44406/C
ID AAK44406 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAK44406;

XX 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)

DE SPINK5 gene sequencing and PCR primer #25.

XX Human; SPINK5; lympho-epithelial Kazal-type related inhibitor; LEKTI; ss;
XX serine protease inhibitor; atopic disease; Netherton's syndrome; asthma;
XX eczema; hayfever; antiallergic; anti-inflammatory;
XX dermatological; PCR primer; sequencing primer; gene therapy.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS
PN WO200164747-A1.

PD 07-SEP-2001.

```
XX 02-MAR-2001; 2001WO-GB000897.
PF
XX
XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000GB-00005098.
PR
XX 03-MAR-2000; 2000GB-00005229.
PR
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS INNOVATION LTD.
PA
XX
XX Hovanian A, Chavanas S, Cookson W, Moffat W, Walley A;
PI
XX WPI, 2001-582149/65.
XX
XX Determining susceptibility to atopic disease or carrier status of
PT Netherton's syndrome in humans by identifying variants of or mutations in
XX SPINK5, a gene encoding lympho-epithelial Kazal-type related inhibitor.
XX
XX Example 5, Page 58; 123pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences AAS44359-AAS44514 represent the SPINK5 gene, contigs and
CC fragments of a SPINK5 clone, sequencing primers and PCR primers for
CC SPINK5. SPINK5 encodes lympho-epithelial Kazal-type related inhibitor
CC (LEKTI), a serine protease inhibitor. Susceptibility or predisposition to
CC an atopic disease in a human subject can be detected by screening the
CC genome for one or more polymorphic variants of SPINK5 gene and/or
CC expression of a variant LEKTI protein in a tissue. Carrier status of a
CC subject or development of Netherton's syndrome is diagnosed by screening
CC for the presence of loss-of-function mutations in the SPINK5 gene. An
CC expression vector comprising a nucleic acid encoding a serine protease
CC inhibitor or its functional fragment can be used in screening for
CC compounds with potential pharmacological activity by determining the
CC serine protease activity of a protein previously identified as a ligand
CC of the LEKTI protein. The atopic diseases include Netherton's Syndrome,
CC asthma, eczema and hayfever
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1001 CAAAGCATTTCTCTGTCTCA 1020
DB 20 CAAAGCATTTCTCTGTCTCA 1
RESULT 1311
AAF92895/c
ID AAF92895 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAF92895;
AC
XX
XX 17-MAY-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human ABC1 transcription factor binding site #56.
DE
XX
XX High density lipoprotein-cholesterol; HDL-C; cardiovascular; ABC1; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200115676-A2.
PN
XX
XX 08-MAR-2001.
PD
XX
XX 01-SEP-2000; 2000WO-IB001492.
PF
XX
XX 01-SEP-1999; 99US-0151977P.
PR
XX 15-MAR-2000; 2000US-00526193.
PR
XX 23-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213958P.
XX
XX (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
PA
XX (XENO-) XENON GENETICS INC.
XX
XX Hayden MR, Brooks-Wilson AR, Pimstone SN, Clee SM,
```

```
XX
XX WPI, 2001-244356/25.
DR
XX
XX Treating a lower than normal high density lipoprotein-cholesterol (HDL-C)
PT level, a higher than normal triglyceride level, or a cardiovascular
PT disease, by administering a compound that modulates LXR- or RXR-mediated
PT transcriptional activity.
XX
XX Disclosure; Fig 3; 317pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for treating a patient
CC diagnosed as having a lower than normal high density lipoprotein-
CC cholesterol (HDL-C) level, a higher than normal triglyceride level, or a
CC cardiovascular disease, involving administering a compound that modulates
CC LXR- or RXR-mediated transcriptional activity or ABC1 expression or
CC activity. The LXR gene product may be used in an assay to identify
CC compounds useful for the treatment of a disease or condition selected a
CC lower than normal HDL cholesterol level, a higher than normal
CC triglyceride level, and a cardiovascular disease
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 659 GTGGCGCATCTTGAGCTCAC 678
DB 20 GTGGCGCATCTTGAGCTCAC 1
RESULT 1312
AAH56777
ID AAH56777 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAH56777;
AC
XX
XX 06-SEP-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX S. aureus groE operon antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:425.
DE
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide; groE; groEL; groES; inhibitor; growth;
XX microorganism; Escherichia coli; Streptococcus pneumoniae; diagnosis;
XX Streptococcus pyogenes; Staphylococcus aureus; pseudomonas aeruginosa;
XX antibacterial; antiviral; antiproliferative; antisense therapy;
XX microbial infection; ss.
XX
XX Staphylococcus aureus.
OS
XX
XX WO200136625-A2.
PN
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001.
PD
XX
XX 20-NOV-2000; 2000WO-CA001347.
PF
XX
XX 18-NOV-1999; 99US-0166249P.
PR
XX
XX (GENE-) GENESENSE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
PA
XX
XX Wright JA, Young AH, Dugourd D;
PI
XX
XX WPI, 2001-355633/37.
DR
XX
XX Novel antisense compounds targeting nucleic acid encoding groEL or groES
PT gene of microorganism, which hybridize with and inhibit expression of the
PT gene, useful to inhibit growth of microorganism having the genes.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 53; 110pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention specifically claims AAH56368 to AAH56832 which are
CC antisense oligonucleotides to nucleotide sequences encoding groE. More
CC generally, antisense compounds (I) comprising antisense oligonucleotides
CC of 5-50 bases targeted to a nucleotide sequence encoding groEL, treat
```


CC shock protein (HSP60) (GL) and groES (HSP10) (GS) gene from a
CC microorganism, where the antisense compound is complementary to GL or GS
CC of a microorganism and specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the
CC expression of GL or GS, is claimed. (i) have antibacterial, antiviral and
CC antiproliferative activities, and can be used in antisense therapy and
CC for inhibition of expression of groES or groEL. (i) are useful for
CC inhibiting expression of GL or GS in cells or tissues in vitro. (i) are
CC also useful for inhibiting the growth of a microorganism, or inhibiting
CC the expression of GL or GS gene in a microorganism (a bacterial cell or a
CC virus) having a GL or GS gene which involves administering to the
CC microorganism or to a cell infected with the microorganism. (i). (i) are
CC also useful for treating a mammalian pathological condition mediated by
CC the microorganisms which involves identifying a eukaryotic organism
CC having a pathological condition mediated by microorganisms having a GL or
CC GS gene and administering (i) such that the growth of microorganism is
CC inhibited. The antisense compounds are utilized for diagnostics,
CC therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits, e.g., to
CC prevent or delay microbial infections in humans. They are also useful as
CC molecular weight markers. AAH56362 to AAH56367 and AAH56833 to AAH56854
CC represent PCR primers for groE sequences which are used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention. AAH56855 to AAH56870 represent
CC groE nucleotide sequence given in the present invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 1 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 601 TTTTATTTTAAATTTTGG 620
|||||
Db 1 TTTTATTTCAACTTTTGG 20

RESULT 1313

AAH56775
ID AAH56775 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAH56775;

AC 06-SEP-2001 (first entry)

DE S. aureus groE operon antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:423.

XX Antisense oligonucleotide; groE; groEL; groES; inhibitor; growth;

KW microorganism; Escherichia coli; Streptococcus pneumoniae; diagnosis;

KW Streptococcus pyogenes; Staphylococcus aureus; Pseudomonas aeruginosa;

KW antibacterial; antiviral; antiproliferative; antisense therapy;

XX microbial infection; ss.

OS Staphylococcus aureus.

XX WO200136625-A2.

XX 25-MAY-2001.

XX 20-NOV-2000; 2000WO-CA001347.

XX 18-NOV-1999; 99US-0166249P.

XX (GENE-) GENESENSE TECHNOLOGIES INC.

XX Wright JA, Young AH, Dugourd D;

XX WPI; 2001-355633/37.

XX Novel antisense compounds targeting nucleic acid encoding groEL or groES

XX PT gene of microorganism, which hybridize with and inhibit expression of the

XX PT genes, useful to inhibit growth of microorganism having the genes.

XX Claim 3; Page 52; 110pp; English.

XX The present invention specifically claims AAH56368 to AAH56832 which are

CC antisense oligonucleotides to nucleotide sequences encoding groE. More
CC generally, antisense compounds (i) comprising antisense oligonucleotides
CC of 5-50 bases targeted to a nucleotide sequence encoding groE (theat
CC shock protein (HSP60) (GL) and groES (HSP10) (GS) gene from a
CC microorganism, where the antisense compound is complementary to GL or GS
CC of a microorganism and specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the
CC expression of GL or GS, is claimed. (i) have antibacterial, antiviral and
CC antiproliferative activities, and can be used in antisense therapy and
CC for inhibition of expression of groES or groEL. (i) are useful for
CC inhibiting expression of GL or GS in cells or tissues in vitro. (i) are
CC also useful for inhibiting the growth of a microorganism, or inhibiting
CC the expression of GL or GS gene in a microorganism (a bacterial cell or a
CC virus) having a GL or GS gene which involves administering to the
CC microorganism or to a cell infected with the microorganism. (i). (i) are
CC also useful for treating a mammalian pathological condition mediated by
CC the microorganisms which involves identifying a eukaryotic organism
CC having a pathological condition mediated by microorganisms having a GL or
CC GS gene and administering (i) such that the growth of microorganism is
CC inhibited. The antisense compounds are utilized for diagnostics,
CC therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits, e.g., to
CC prevent or delay microbial infections in humans. They are also useful as
CC molecular weight markers. AAH56362 to AAH56367 and AAH56833 to AAH56854
CC represent PCR primers for groE sequences which are used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention. AAH56855 to AAH56870 represent
CC groE nucleotide sequence given in the present invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 2 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 604 TTTTATTTTAAATTTTGGAGA 623
|||||
Db 1 TTTTATTTCAACTTTTGAGA 20

RESULT 1314

AAAF80889/C
ID AAFA80889 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAFA80889;

AC 02-MAY-2001 (first entry)

DE Human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #263.

XX Antisense; mdm2; hyperproliferation; cancer; psoriasis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US6184212-B1.

XX 06-FEB-2001.

XX 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00280805.

XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowseert LM;

XX WPI; 2001-190948/19.

XX Novel antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic

XX PT acid molecule encoding human mdm-2 useful for modulating the expression

XX PT of human mdm-2 and reducing hyperproliferation of human cells.

XX Example 9; Col 33; 77pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to an antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases

XX in length targeted to nucleobases 1-308 of the 5' untranslated region,

CC 1776-1806 of the translation termination codon region or 1818-2370 of the
CC 3' untranslated region of a nucleic acid molecule encoding human mdm-2.
CC The invention is useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells,
CC modulating the expression of mdm2 in human cells or tissues or in vitro.
CC The hyperproliferative disorder includes cancer or psoriasis
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 842 GCCTGCTCGGCTCCCAA 861
DB 20 GCCCAGCTCGGCTCCCAA 1

RESULT 1315
AAF80875/c
ID AAF80875 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAF80875;
XX
XX 02-MAY-2001 (first entry)

XX Human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #249.

XX Antisense; mdm2; hyperproliferation; cancer; psoriasis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US6184212-B1.

XX 06-FEB-2001.

XX 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00280805.

XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowse LM;

XX WPI; 2001-190948/19.

XX Novel antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic
PT acid molecule encoding human mdm-2 useful for modulating the expression
PT of human mdm-2 and reducing hyperproliferation of human cells.
XX

XX Example 9; Col 33; 77pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases
CC in length targeted to nucleobases 1-308 of the 5' untranslated region,
CC 1776-1806 of the translation termination codon region or 1818-2370 of the
CC 3' untranslated region of a nucleic acid molecule encoding human mdm-2.
CC The invention is useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells,
CC modulating the expression of mdm2 in human cells or tissues or in vitro.
CC The hyperproliferative disorder includes cancer or psoriasis
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 543 TCAGCTCCCAAGTACTG 562
DB 20 TCAGCTCCCAATTAAGTTG 1

RESULT 1316
AAF80882/c
ID AAF80882 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAF80882;
XX
XX 02-MAY-2001 (first entry)

XX Human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #256.

XX Antisense; mdm2; hyperproliferation; cancer; psoriasis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US6184212-B1.

XX 06-FEB-2001.

XX 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00280805.

XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowse LM;

XX WPI; 2001-190948/19.

XX Novel antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic
PT acid molecule encoding human mdm-2 useful for modulating the expression
PT of human mdm-2 and reducing hyperproliferation of human cells.
XX

XX Example 9; Col 33; 77pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases
CC in length targeted to nucleobases 1-308 of the 5' untranslated region,
CC 1776-1806 of the translation termination codon region or 1818-2370 of the
CC 3' untranslated region of a nucleic acid molecule encoding human mdm-2.
CC The invention is useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells,
CC modulating the expression of mdm2 in human cells or tissues or in vitro.
CC The hyperproliferative disorder includes cancer or psoriasis
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 316 GTGAAACAGGTTTCACTG 335
DB 20 GTGAGACAGGTTTCACTG 1

RESULT 1317

AAF80886/c
ID AAF80886 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAF80886;

XX 02-MAY-2001 (first entry)

XX Human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #260.

XX Antisense; mdm2; hyperproliferation; cancer; psoriasis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US6184212-B1.

XX 06-FEB-2001.

XX 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00280805.

XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MO, Monia BP, Cowse LM;
XX WPI; 2001-190948/19.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic
PT acid molecule encoding human mdm-2 useful for modulating the expression
PT of human mdm-2 and reducing hyperproliferation of human cells.
XX
XX Example 9; Col 33; 77pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases
CC in length targeted to nucleobases 1-308 of the 5' untranslated region,
CC 1776-1806 of the translation termination codon region or 1818-2370 of the
CC 3' untranslated region of a nucleic acid molecule encoding human mdm-2.
CC The invention is useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells,
CC modulating the expression of mdm2 in human cells or tissues or in vitro.
CC The hyperproliferative disorder includes cancer or psoriasis
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 213 GGTCTCGAGCTCCGACCTC 232
Db 20 GGTCTCGATCTCTCCGACCTC 1
RESULT 1318
AAS09243
ID AAS09243 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAS09243;
AC
XX 24-OCR-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX PCR primer #1 for marker D9S58 associated with familial dysautonomia.
DE
XX
XX Human; familial dysautonomia; chromosome 9q31-q33; Riley-Day syndrome;
KW Fd; developmental loss of neuron; nervous system; DNA marker D9S58;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US6262250-B1.
PN
XX 17-JUL-2001.
PD
XX
XX 07-DEC-1999; 99US-00455683.
PF
XX
XX 29-MAY-1992; 92US-00890719.
PR 16-APR-1993; 93US-00049678.
PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00480655.
XX
XX (GENO) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
PA
XX
XX Blumenfeld A, Guseila JF, Breakefield XO, Staegenhaupt S;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-450493/48.
DR
XX
XX Kit for detecting presence of polymorphisms linked to gene associated
PT with familial dysautonomia (FD), comprises specific primers which detect
PT polymorphisms, D9S309 and D9S310 identified in candidate region for FD
PT gene.
XX
XX Disclosure; Col 10; 28pp; English.
PS
XX The present sequence for PCR primer #1 is used with PCR primer #2
CC (AAS09244) to amplify DNA marker D9S58. Various oligonucleotide sequences
CC (AAS09239-AAS09272) are described in an invention relating to the (FD).
CC detection of polymorphisms associated with familial dysautonomia (FD).

CC The FD gene has been mapped to chromosome 9q31-q33 by linkage with 10 DNA
CC markers in 26 FD families. A kit to detect the presence of polymorphisms
CC linked to a gene associated with FD, the Riley-Day syndrome (an autosomal
CC recessive disorder characterised by developmental loss of neurons from
CC sensory and autonomic nervous system) in an individual, comprises a
CC nucleic acid primer of at least 15 contiguous nucleotides and at least
CC one other reagent. The kits are useful for diagnosing familial
CC dysautonomia and the test can be used prenatally to screen a foetus, or
CC presymptomatically to screen a subject at risk in affected FD families
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 725 CCTGAGTAGCTGGAGCTACA 744
Db 1 CCTGAGTAGCGGAGCTATA 20
RESULT 1319
AAH37541/c
ID AAH37541 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAH37541;
AC
XX
XX 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX SNP specific upper PCR primer SEQ ID 337.
DE
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
KW SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
KW Leisch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
KW polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
KW acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
KW inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200129262-A2.
PN
XX
XX 26-APR-2001.
PD
XX
XX 13-OCR-2000; 2000WO-US028436.
PF
XX
XX 15-OCR-1999; 99US-0160096P.
PR
XX
XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
PA
XX
XX Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2001-290930/30.
DR
XX
XX New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
PT absence or identity of single polymorphic nucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
PT acid sample.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 51; 83pp; English.
PS
XX
XX Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.

CC agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Leech-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,
CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 185 GATGAGTTTCTCCATGTG 204
DB 20 GATGGGTTTCCATGTG 1
|||||
|||||

RESULT 1320
AAH24276/c
ID AAH24276 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAH24276;
XX
DT 11-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PKI promoter sense PCR primer.
XX
XX Human PKI promoter; p21-repressible promoter; reporter construct;
KM recombinant fibrosarcoma cell; p21 expression construct; p16;
KM CDK inhibitor; cyclin dependent kinase inhibitor; cellular senescence;
KM cell cycle arrest; drug screening; senescence marker;
KM senescence inhibitor; potentiator; gene expression modulator;
KM cellular proliferative disorders; cancer; age-related disease;
KM Alzheimer's disease; amyloidosis; atherosclerosis; arthritis; PCR primer;
KM 68.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
OS WO200138532-A2.
XX
PN 31-MAY-2001.
XX
PD 11-OCT-2000; 2000MO-US028082.
XX
PF 29-NOV-1999; 99US-00449589.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000MO-US009286.
XX
PA (UNIT) UNIV ILLINOIS FOUND.
XX
PI Chang B, Roninson IB;
XX
PI WPI; 2001-367690/38.
XX
PT New recombinant mammalian fibrosarcoma cell useful for identifying
PT compounds that inhibit CDK inhibitor-mediated modulation of cellular gene
PT expression.
XX
XX Example 6; Page 72; 136pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a recombinant mammalian fibrosarcoma cell
CC comprising a recombinant expression construct encoding a mammalian p21 or
CC p16 gene. The p21 and p16 proteins are cyclin dependent kinase (CDK)
CC inhibitors. CDK inhibitors cause cell cycle arrest in a variety of
CC physiological situations; p21 and p16 are intimately associated with the
CC process of senescence in mammalian cells. The invention also encompasses
CC cells additionally containing a construct comprising a reporter gene
CC under the control of a promoter from a mammalian gene whose expression is
CC induced or inhibited by a CDK inhibitor such as p21 or p16. The invention

CC additionally relates to the identification of genes whose expression is
CC modulated by a CDK inhibitor. Such genes (which include connective tissue
CC growth factor, serum amyloid A, integrin beta-3, activin A, natural
CC killer cell protein 4, Mac2 binding protein and tissue transglutaminase)
CC can be used as markers of cellular senescence. Recombinant cells of the
CC invention are used to identify compounds which inhibit, promote or
CC potentiate senescence, or which modulate the effects of CDK inhibitor-
CC mediated induction or repression of gene expression. Compounds identified
CC using methods of the invention may be used in the treatment of cellular
CC proliferative disorders such as cancers, or age-related diseases such as
CC Alzheimer's disease, amyloidosis, atherosclerosis, and arthritis.
CC Sequences AAH24276- AAH24277 represent PCR primers used in an
CC exemplification of the invention to amplify the p21-repressible human
CC PKI promoter for construction of a p21-responsive reporter construct

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 388 CAAGTGTGGGATTACAG 407
DB 20 CCAATGCTGGGATTACAG 1
|||||
|||||

RESULT 1321
AAF29798
ID AAF29798 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAF29798;
XX
DT 09-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Presentline-1 gene promoter PCR primer Prom23F.
XX
XX Human; PSEN1; Alzheimer's disease; polymorphism; diagnosis;
KM Presentline-1; chromosome 14; PCR primer; 68.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
OS WO200079000-A1.
XX
PN 28-DEC-2000.
XX
PD 22-JUN-2000; 2000MO-BP005942.
XX
PF 22-JUN-1999; 99EP-00201991.
XX
PR (VLA-) VLAMS INTERUNIVERSITAIR INST BIOTECHNOG.
XX
PA Theuns J, Cruts M, Van Broeckhoven C;
XX
PI WPI; 2001-071402/08.
XX
PT Determining whether a human subject has or is at risk of developing (early
PT -onset) Alzheimer's disease comprises detecting the presence/absence of a
PT genetic lesion in the presentlin-1 gene.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 45; 56pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for determining the presence of
CC or susceptibility to Alzheimer's disease in humans, involving detecting a
CC genetic lesion in the presentlin-1 (PSEN1) gene, found on chromosome 14.
CC The genetic lesion is a polymorphism in the promoter or upstream
CC regulatory region of the gene. The invention also describes transgenic
CC animals which can be used to identify compounds useful in treating
CC Alzheimer's disease

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 865 CTGGGATTACAGCGCTGAGC 884
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 1 CCGGAAATTACAGCGCTGAGC 20

RESULT 1322

AAC67119/c
ID AAC67119 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAC67119;

DT 03-APR-2001 (first entry)

DE Human growth hormone gene PCR primer #1.

KW Angiotensinogen; AGT; variant; human; hypertension; M235T mutation;

KM predilepition; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN US6155727-A.

PD 26-DEC-2000.

PF 29-OCT-1999; 99US-00429034.

PR 30-SEP-1992; 92US-00952442.

PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319545.

PR 08-JUN-1998; 98US-00092988.

PA (UTAH) UNIV UTAH RES FOUND.

PA (INRM) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.

PI Lalouel J, Lifton RP, Soubrier F, Kotelevtsev Y, Corvol P;

PI Jeunemaitre X;

DR WPI; 2001-101691/11.

PT Determining predilepition of a human to hypertension, involves analyzing

PT DNA sequence of angiotensinogen for a mutation which is in linkage

PT disequilibrium with specific mutation.

CC Example 3; Col 12; 26pp; English.

PS The present invention describes a method for determining the

CC predilepition of an individual to hypertension, involving analysing the

CC angiotensinogen (AGT) alleles they possess. Individuals with a M235T

CC mutation in the angiotensinogen gene are at an increased risk of

CC hypertension

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 641 CACCCAGGCTGAGTGCAGT 660
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 20 CTCGAGGCTGAGTGCAGT 1

RESULT 1323
AAS21753/c
ID AAS21753 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAS21753;

DT 21-NOV-2001 (first entry)

DE Mouse Survivin antisense oligonucleotide #55.

KW Survivin; human; mouse; cytostatic; antisense oligonucleotide;
KM hyperproliferative condition; cancer; apoptosis; cytokinesis; ss.

OS Mus musculus.

PN MO200157059-A1.

PD 09-AUG-2001.

PF 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US002939.

PR 02-FEB-2000; 2000US-00496694.

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PA Bennett CF, Ackermann EJ, Swayze EE, Cowse LM;

DR WPI; 2001-48863/53.

PT Novel antisense compounds for modulating the expression of Survivin and

PT treatment of cancer.

PS Example 18; Page 62; 120pp; English.

CC The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic

CC acid molecule encoding human Survivin, where the antisense

CC oligonucleotide inhibits the expression of human Survivin. These

CC antisense oligonucleotides are used in the treatment of an animal

CC suffering from a disease or condition associated with Survivin, e.g. a

CC hyperproliferative condition such as cancer, and comprises administering

CC a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of the antisense

CC oligonucleotide so that expression of Survivin is inhibited. The

CC oligonucleotides can also be used to treat a human suffering from a

CC disease or condition characterised by a reduction in apoptosis comprising

CC administering the antisense oligonucleotide to a human. In addition, the

CC antisense oligonucleotide and a cytotoxic chemotherapeutic agent e.g.

CC taxol or cisplatin, can be used to modulate apoptosis, cytokinesis or the

CC cell cycle, or inhibit the proliferation in a cancer cell by contacting

CC the cell with the antisense oligonucleotide. AAS21521-AAS21768 represent

CC Survivin nucleic acids, and antisense oligonucleotides targeted to

CC Survivin, used in the method of the invention

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 872 TACAGGCTGAGTGCAGCAGC 891
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 20 TAAAGGTGTGAGTGCAGCAGC 1

RESULT 1324
AAS29504/c
ID AAS29504 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAS29504;

DT 21-NOV-2001 (first entry)

DE Human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide 31790.

KW Human; mdm2; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis;

KW atherosclerosis; tumour; cytostatic; anti psoriatic;

KM anti atherosclerotic; vasotropic; antisense; phosphorothioate; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= a


```
XX XX 21-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX XX Human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide 31628.
DE XX
XX XX Human; mdm2; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis;
KW atherosclerosis; tumour; cytostatic; anti psoriatic;
XX anti arteriosclerotic; vasotropic; antisense; phosphorothioate; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= All phosphorothioate linkages,
FT additionally bases 1-6 and bases 15-20 are 2'-O-
FT methoxyethyl bases, and bases 7-14 are deoxynucleotides"
XX
XX US2001016575-A1.
XX
XX 23-AUG-2001.
XX
XX 02-JAN-2001; 2001US-00752983.
XX
XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.
XX 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00280805.
XX
XX (MIRA/) MIRAGLIA L J.
XX (NERO/) NERO P.
XX (GRAH/) GRAHAM M J.
XX (MONI/) MONIA B P.
XX (COWS/) COWSELT L M.
XX
XX Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, CowseLT LM;
XX WPI; 2001-535565/59.
XX
XX An antisense compound, useful for treating e.g. cancer, comprises
XX nucleobases targeted a region (e.g. translation termination codon region)
XX of a nucleic acid encoding human mdm2.
XX
XX Example 9; Page 18; 81pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, 8-30 nucleobases in
XX length targeted to the 5' untranslated region, translation termination
XX codon region, 3' untranslated region, coding region or translation start
XX site of a nucleic acid encoding human mdm2, where the antisense compound
XX modulates the expression of human mdm2. The antisense oligonucleotides of
XX the invention are useful for encoding human mdm2 and for inhibiting the
XX expression of human mdm2. They may be used for treating an animal having
XX a disease or condition associated with amplification of mdm2 gene or
XX overexpression of mdm2 e.g. a hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer
XX (blood, brain, breast, lung, or a soft tissue cancer) and psoriasis,
XX fibrosis, atherosclerosis or restenosis, tumours, colorectal carcinoma
XX and chronic myelogenous leukemia. The antisense compound may be
XX administered with a chemotherapeutic agent to overcome drug resistance.
XX The antisense compound reduces hyperproliferation of human cells. The
XX method, which involves the use of the antisense compound, is also useful
XX for detecting the role of mdm2 expression in various cell functions and
XX physiological processes and useful in both clinical research and
XX diagnostic tools. AAS29242-AAS29507 represent the human mdm2 antisense
XX oligonucleotides of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
```

```
XX XX
XX XX RAS29501, 1327
XX XX AAS29501/c
XX XX ID AAS29501 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX XX
XX XX AAS29501;
XX XX
XX XX 21-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX XX
XX XX Human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide 31629.
XX XX
XX XX Human; mdm2; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis;
XX atherosclerosis; tumour; cytostatic; anti psoriatic;
XX anti arteriosclerotic; vasotropic; antisense; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= All phosphorothioate linkages,
FT additionally bases 1-6 and bases 15-20 are 2'-O-
FT methoxyethyl bases, and bases 7-14 are deoxynucleotides"
XX
XX US2001016575-A1.
XX
XX 23-AUG-2001.
XX
XX 02-JAN-2001; 2001US-00752983.
XX
XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.
XX 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00280805.
XX
XX (MIRA/) MIRAGLIA L J.
XX (NERO/) NERO P.
XX (GRAH/) GRAHAM M J.
XX (MONI/) MONIA B P.
XX (COWS/) COWSELT L M.
XX
XX Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, CowseLT LM;
XX WPI; 2001-535565/59.
XX
XX An antisense compound, useful for treating e.g. cancer, comprises
XX nucleobases targeted a region (e.g. translation termination codon region)
XX of a nucleic acid encoding human mdm2.
XX
XX Example 9; Page 18; 81pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, 8-30 nucleobases in
XX length targeted to the 5' untranslated region, translation termination
XX codon region, 3' untranslated region, coding region or translation start
XX site of a nucleic acid encoding human mdm2, where the antisense compound
XX modulates the expression of human mdm2. The antisense oligonucleotides of
XX the invention are useful for encoding human mdm2 and for inhibiting the
XX expression of human mdm2. They may be used for treating an animal having
XX a disease or condition associated with amplification of mdm2 gene or
XX overexpression of mdm2 e.g. a hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer
XX (blood, brain, breast, lung, or a soft tissue cancer) and psoriasis,
XX fibrosis, atherosclerosis or restenosis, tumours, colorectal carcinoma
XX and chronic myelogenous leukemia. The antisense compound may be
XX administered with a chemotherapeutic agent to overcome drug resistance.
XX The antisense compound reduces hyperproliferation of human cells. The
XX method, which involves the use of the antisense compound, is also useful
XX for detecting the role of mdm2 expression in various cell functions and
XX physiological processes and useful in both clinical research and
XX diagnostic tools. AAS29242-AAS29507 represent the human mdm2 antisense
XX oligonucleotides of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
```

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 213 GGTCTGCACTCCGACCTC 232
|||||
DB 20 GGTCTGCACTCTCTGACCTC 1

RESULT 1328
ABZ72236
ID ABZ72236 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ72236;
XX
DT 03-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Gene 216 SSCP sequencing primer SEQ ID NO 208.
XX
KW Human; Gene 216; chromosome 20p13-p12; antiasthmatic; anorectic;
XX antiinflammatory; gastrointestinal; gene therapy; vaccine; asthma;
XX obesity; inflammatory bowel disease; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200178894-A2.
XX
PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012245.
XX
PR 13-APR-2000; 2000US-00548797.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX
PI Keith T;
XX
PI WPI; 2001-639428/73.
XX
PT Isolated genes (Gene 216) from human chromosome 20p13-p12 and the
PT proteins they encode, useful for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment
PT of asthma, obesity and inflammatory bowel disease.
XX
PS Example 10; Page 150; 520bp; English.
XX

CC The invention relates to isolated genes (Gene 216) from human chromosome
CC 20p13-p12 and the proteins they encode. The nucleic acids and proteins
CC may be used in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases
CC associated with inappropriate Gene 216 expression. For example, the
CC nucleic acids (or vectors) and proteins may be used to treat disorders
CC associated with decreased expression by rectifying mutations or deletions
CC in a patient's genome that affect the activity of gene 216 by expressing
CC inactive proteins or to supplement the patient's own production of Gene
CC 216 proteins. Additionally, the nucleic acids may be used to produce the
CC secreted Gene 216 protein, by inserting the nucleic acids into a host
CC cell and culturing the cell to express the protein. The nucleic acids and
CC complementary sequences may also be used as DNA probes in diagnostic
CC assays to detect and quantitate the presence of similar nucleic acid
CC sequences in samples and therefore which patients may be in need of
CC restorative therapy. The Gene 216 protein may also be used as antigens in
CC the production of antibodies against Gene 216 and in assays to identify
CC modulators of Gene 216 expression and activity. The anti-Gene 216
CC antibodies and antagonists may also be used to down regulate expression
CC and activity. The anti-Gene 216 antibodies may also be used as diagnostic
CC agents for detecting the presence of Gene 216 proteins in samples (e.g.
CC by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay or ELISA). Disorders that may be
CC prevented, diagnosed and/or treated by the above methods include, for
CC example asthma, obesity and inflammatory bowel disease. The present
CC invention is that of a Gene 216 related primer used in examples of the
CC (ABZ72067-ABZ72088), polymorphism identification using single strand
CC conformational polymorphism (SSCP) analysis (ABZ72091-ABZ72184),
CC sequencing (ABZ72185-ABZ72268) and genotyping (ABZ72317-ABZ72362)

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 686 TCTGCTCCCGGTTCAAGT 705
|||||
DB 1 TCTGCTCCGAGTTCAAGT 20

RESULT 1329
AAD41746
ID AAD41746 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD41746;
XX
DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human RECQL2 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS #137526.
XX
KW Antisense; RECQL2; Bloom's disorder; prophylaxis; infection; tumour;
XX inflammation; therapy; human; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX

PH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT 9
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 19..20
FT /*tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT

XX US6399378-B1.
XX
XX 04-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 01-MAR-2001; 2001US-00798096.
XX
XX 01-MAR-2001; 2001US-00798096.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Ward DT, Watt AT;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-535979/57.
XX

PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids encoding RECQL2 associated
PT with Bloom's disorder, for modulating RECQL2 expression and treating
PT diseases e.g. tumors associated with expression of the RECQL2 in humans.
XX
XX Example 15; Col 44; 86bp; English.
XX

CC The invention relates to antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid
CC encoding RECQL2 (gene associated with Bloom's disorder) to inhibit the
CC expression of RECQL2. Antisense compounds of the invention are useful for
CC treating diseases associated with expression of RECQL2, in humans. They
CC are useful for diagnostics, therapeutics and as research reagent, e.g.

CC prophylactically to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour
CC formation. They are also useful in antisense therapy. The present
CC sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human RECQL2 DNA
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 866 TGGGATTACAGCGGTAGCC 885
DB 1 TAGGATTACAGGTGAGCC 20
RESULT 1330
ABS65464/C
ID ABS65464 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABS65464;
XX
DT 15-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX Human Protein Phosphatase 2 antisense oligonucleotide #22.
DE Human Protein Phosphatase 2 catalytic subunit alpha; diabetes; cancer;
XX infection; inflammation; tumour formation; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
KW phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
KM Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate internucleotide linkages,
FT bases 1-5 and 16-20 are 2'-methoxyethoxy (2'-MOE) bases.
FT All cytidine bases are 5-methylcytidines"
XX
PN MO200264836-A1.
XX
XX 22-AUG-2002.
PD
XX
PF 05-FEB-2002; 2002MO-US003848.
XX
PR 09-FEB-2001; 2001US-00780049.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-657604/70.
DR
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid encoding Protein
PT Phosphatase 2 catalytic subunit alpha, useful in treating diseases
PT associated with the aberrant expression of Protein Phosphatase 2
PT catalytic subunit alpha.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 95; 153pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides and methods
CC for modulating the expression of human or mouse Protein Phosphatase 2
CC catalytic subunit alpha. The antisense oligonucleotides are useful for
CC inhibiting the expression of Protein Phosphatase 2 catalytic subunit
CC alpha and for treating diseases or conditions associated with aberrant
CC expression of Protein Phosphatase 2 catalytic subunit alpha. Such
CC diseases include diabetes and cancer. The antisense oligonucleotides are
CC also useful for diagnosis, therapeutics, and prophylaxis, e.g. to
CC prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. They are
CC also useful as research reagents for distinguishing between functions of
CC various members of a biological pathway. ABS65400-ABS65477 represent
CC human or mouse Protein Phosphatase 2 catalytic subunit alpha antisense
CC oligonucleotides which comprise a phosphorothioate backbone

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 875 AGGCGTAGCCACACAGCCC 894
DB 20 AGGCGTAGCCACCTGCCCC 1
RESULT 1331
ABS67841/C
ID ABS67841 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABS67841;
XX
DT 29-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX Human casein kinase 2-alpha prime antisense oligonucleotide #2.
DE Human casein kinase 2-alpha prime; diabetes mellitus;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; breast cancer; prostate cancer;
KW liver cancer; infection; inflammation; tumour formation; cytosstatic;
KW antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; antimicrobial; phosphorothioate;
XX antisense therapy; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN MO200262951-A2.
XX
PD 15-AUG-2002.
XX
PF 01-FEB-2002; 2002MO-US002772.
XX
PR 08-FEB-2001; 2001US-00780173.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX McKay R, Freier SM, Wyatt JR;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-627539/67.
DR
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid encoding casein
PT kinase 2-alpha prime, useful for diagnosing and/or treating a disease or
PT condition associated with expression of casein kinase 2-alpha prime.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 94; 129pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides and methods
CC for modulating the expression of human or mouse casein kinase 2-alpha
CC prime. The antisense oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of casein kinase 2-alpha prime, and for treating diseases or
CC conditions associated with aberrant expression of casein kinase 2-alpha
CC prime. Such diseases include diabetes mellitus, and hyperproliferative
CC disorders (particularly cancers e.g. breast cancer, prostate cancer, or
CC liver cancer). The antisense compounds are also useful for diagnosis,
CC therapeutics, prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection,
CC inflammation or tumour formation, as research reagents and kits, and in
CC distinguishing between functions of various members of a biological
CC pathway. ABS67840-ABS67917 represent human or mouse casein kinase 2-alpha
CC prime antisense oligonucleotides which comprise a phosphorothioate
CC backbone
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 658 AGTGCGCAATCTGGCTCA 677
|||||

DB 20 AGTGGCGCAATCTCAGCTCA 1

RESULT 1332
 ABS67843/c
 ID ABS67843 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABS67843;
 XX
 DT 29-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human casein kinase 2-alpha prime antisense oligonucleotide #4.
 XX
 KM Human; casein kinase 2-alpha prime; diabetes mellitus;
 KM hyperproliferative disorder; breast cancer; prostate cancer;
 KM liver cancer; infection; inflammation; tumour formation; cytostatic;
 KM antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; antimicrobial; phosphorothioate;
 KM antisense therapy; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200262951-A2.
 XX
 PD 15-AUG-2002.
 XX
 PF 01-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US002772.
 XX
 PR 08-FEB-2001; 2001US-00780173.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI McKay R, Freiler SM, Wyatt JR;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-627539/67.
 XX
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid encoding casein
 PT kinase 2-alpha prime, useful for diagnosing and/or treating a disease or
 PT condition associated with expression of casein kinase 2-alpha prime.
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 94; 129pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides and methods
 CC for modulating the expression of human or mouse casein kinase 2-alpha
 CC prime. The antisense oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the
 CC expression of casein kinase 2-alpha prime, and for treating diseases or
 CC conditions associated with aberrant expression of casein kinase 2-alpha
 CC prime. Such diseases include diabetes mellitus, and hyperproliferative
 CC disorders (particularly cancers e.g. breast cancer, prostate cancer, or
 CC liver cancer). The antisense compounds are also useful for diagnostics,
 CC therapeutics, prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection,
 CC inflammation or tumour formation, as research reagents and kits, and in
 CC distinguishing between functions of various members of a biological
 CC pathway. ABS67840-ABS67917 represent human or mouse casein kinase 2-alpha
 CC prime antisense oligonucleotides which comprise a phosphorothioate
 CC backbone
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 993 CCGGGCTCAAGGATTCTC 1012
 DB 20 CCTGGTCAAGGATTCTC 1
 XX
 RESULT 1333
 ABS52459
 ID ABS52459 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABS52459;
 XX

DT 15-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human LINE-1 DNA associated PCR primer #2.
 XX
 KM ss, long interspersed nuclear element; LINE-1; p40; PCR; primer; ORF1;
 KM ORF2; L1; Alzheimer's disease; autoimmune disease; schizophrenia;
 KM systemic lupus erythematosus; multiple sclerosis; scleroderma;
 KM insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus; rheumatoid arthritis; pemphigus;
 KM psoriasis; autoimmune thyroid disease; polymyositis; vitiligo;
 KM mixed connective tissue disease; dermatomyositis; Sjogren's syndrome;
 KM pemphigoid; primary biliary cirrhosis; chronic active hepatitis;
 KM Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis; pernicious anaemia.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN WO200262197-A2.
 XX
 PD 15-AUG-2002.
 XX
 PF 19-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049353.
 XX
 PR 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-0256673P.
 XX
 PA (HOSP-) HOSPITAL FOR SPECIAL SURGERY.
 XX
 PI Crow MK;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-643381/69.
 XX
 PT Identifying a gene involved in a complex disease, e.g. schizophrenia,
 PT comprises detecting genes having full-length L1 element in their intronic
 PT region or high sequence fidelity to L1 consensus sequence in the 5' or 3'
 PT regulatory region.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 137; 138pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to identifying a gene involved in a complex disease
 CC comprising identifying genes containing full-length L1 elements in their
 CC intronic region or containing a full length L1 element with high sequence
 CC fidelity to the L1 consensus sequence in their 5' or 3' regulatory region
 CC (L1= long interspersed nuclear element, LINE-1). Also included are (1)
 CC identifying an individual at risk for or suffering from a complex disease
 CC comprising: (a) identifying or detecting the amount of intronic regions of
 CC genes containing full length L1 elements or in 5' or 3' regulatory
 CC regions of genes containing a full length high fidelity consensus L1
 CC sequence of the individual's DNA from a sample, and (b) comparing the
 CC presence of the L1 sequence or its amount in the intronic regions of
 CC genes or the 5' or 3' regulatory regions with a control sample of DNA
 CC from an individual not susceptible to or at risk for or currently
 CC suffering from a complex disease, where the genes identified are involved
 CC in a complex genome; (2) treating or preventing a complex disease by
 CC administering an agent selected from an L1 antisense oligonucleotide, an
 CC antibody directed against L1 mRNA, and an antibody directed against a
 CC protein encoded by an L1 element; (3) identifying an individual at risk
 CC for or suffering from a complex disease, by detecting antibodies or auto
 CC antibodies directed against ribonucleo-protein particles having L1 mRNA
 CC complements, L1 DNA, mRNA or protein products which indicates that the
 CC individual is at risk for or suffering from a complex disease
 CC (Alzheimer's disease, autoimmune diseases, schizophrenia, systemic lupus
 CC erythematosus, multiple sclerosis, insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus,
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, pemphigus, psoriasis, autoimmune thyroid disease,
 CC scleroderma, mixed connective tissue disease, polymyositis,
 CC dermatomyositis, Sjogren's syndrome, pemphigoid, vitiligo, primary
 CC biliary cirrhosis, chronic active hepatitis, Crohn's disease, ulcerative
 CC colitis and pernicious anaemia). Detection of the protein products of L1
 CC elements, either ORF1/p40 or ORF2 gene products can be used to indicate
 CC the presence in cells, tissue, or body fluids of potential immune system
 CC triggers that can induce or exacerbate autoimmune disease. The present
 CC sequence is a PCR primer included in the sequence listing but not
 CC referred to anywhere else in the specification
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 199 ATGTGTGCTGAGGCTGCTC 218
|||||
DB 1 ATGTGTGCTGAGGCTGCTC 20

RESULT 1334

ABL45396
ID ABL45396 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABL45396;

XX 11-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX Human chromosome 21q22.1 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:2440.

XX Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
KM PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX JP2001321190-A.

XX 20-NOV-2001.

XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.

XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.

XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.

XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.

XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.

XX Arraying genome clones.

XX Claim 6; Page 53; 528pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 732 AGCTGGACTACAGCGGCC 751
|||||

DB 1 AGCTGTGACTACAGGTGCC 20

RESULT 1335
ABL44330
ID ABL44330 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABL44330;

XX 11-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1374.

XX Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
KM PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX JP2001321190-A.

XX 20-NOV-2001.

XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.

XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.

XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.

XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.

XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.

XX Arraying genome clones.

XX Claim 4; Page 32; 528pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 500 CTCAGTCGAGCCTTCACTC 519
|||||

DB 1 CTCAGTCGAGCATTCACTC 20

RESULT 1336

ABL44022
ID ABL44022 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABL44022;

XX 11-APR-2002 (first entry)

```
XX Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1066.
DE Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX JP2001321190-A.
XX 20-NOV-2001.
XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.
XX Arraying genome clones.
XX Claim 4; Page 26; 528pp; Japanese.
XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 379 TCAGCCTCCCAAGTCTGG 398
DB 1 TCAGCCTCCCAATTAAGTGG 20
RESULT 1337
ABL44316
ID ABL44316 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABL44316;
AC
XX
XX 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1360.
DE
XX Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
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PN JP2001321190-A.
XX
XX 20-NOV-2001.
PD
XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
PP
XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
PR
XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
PA
XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.
XX Arraying genome clones.
XX Claim 4; Page 31; 528pp; Japanese.
XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 931 CTCAGCTGTTTACCGAGCT 950
DB 1 CTCAGCTGTTTACCGAGCT 20
RESULT 1338
ABK68938
ID ABK68938 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABK68938;
AC
XX
XX 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human phosphotyrase kinase beta antisense oligonucleotide #51.
DE
XX Human; phosphotyrase kinase beta; metabolic disorder; diabetes;
XX infection; inflammation; tumour formation; antidiabetic;
XX antiinflammatory; cyostatic; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate internucleotide linkages,
FT optionally bases 1-5 and 16-20 are 2'-methoxyethyloxy (2'-
FT MOE) bases, where the 2'-MOE cytidines are also
```

FT 5' methylcytidines"
 XX MO200222637-A1.
 XX 21-MAR-2002.
 PD 12-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028586.
 XX 14-SEP-2000; 2000US-00662250.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
 PI WPI; 2002-351873/38.
 DR
 XX Novel antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits expression of
 PT phosphotyrase kinase beta, useful for treating metabolic disorder e.g.
 PT diabetes, prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumor formation.
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 83; 132pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds and methods for
 CC modulating the expression of human phosphotyrase kinase beta. The
 CC antisense compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides, target and
 CC inhibit the expression of human phosphotyrase kinase beta. The antisense
 CC compounds are useful for inhibiting the expression of human phosphotyrase
 CC kinase beta in human cells or tissues and for treating an animal,
 CC particularly a human suspected of having or being prone to a disease or
 CC condition associated with expression of phosphotyrase kinase beta such as
 CC a metabolic disorder e.g. diabetes. The compounds are useful for
 CC diagnostics, therapeutics and as research reagent, e.g. prophylactically
 CC to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
 CC antisense compounds are useful in the preparation of a pharmaceutical
 CC formulation. They are highly specific, have an enhanced affinity for the
 CC nucleic acid target, and are safely and effectively administered to
 CC humans. ABK6888-ABK6895 represent human phosphotyrase kinase beta
 CC antisense oligonucleotides which comprise a phosphorothioate backbone
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 675 TCACCTGCACTCTGCTCC 694
 DB 1 TCACCTGCACTCTGCTCC 20
 RESULT 1339
 AAL38209
 ID AAL38209 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAL38209;
 AC
 XX 29-AUG-2003 (revised)
 DT 15-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human BH3 interacting domain death mRNA agonist inhibitor SEQ ID 52.
 XX
 KW Hepatocellular carcinoma; immunomodulatory; cytosolic; antiinflammatory; hepatitis;
 KW haemostatic; BH3 interacting domain death agonist; liver disease;
 KW haematopoietic disorder; developmental disorder; immunological disorder;
 KW hyperproliferative disorder; apoptosis; human; chimeric; 2'-methoxyethyl;
 KW 2'-MOE; phosphorothioate backbone; ds.
 KW
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Chimeric.
 OS
 XX WO200220547-A1.
 PN 14-MAR-2002.
 XX PD

XX 31-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US027316.
 PF 07-SEP-2000; 2000US-00657346.
 PR 07-MAR-2001; 2001US-00800631.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Zhang H, Wyatt JR;
 PI WPI; 2002-393838/42.
 DR
 XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding the
 PT BH3 interacting domain death agonist, useful for treating animals with
 PT diseases associated with BH3 interacting domain death agonist, e.g.
 PT hepatitis.
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 87; 171pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a compound 8 to 50 nucleotides in length
 CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a BH3 interacting domain
 CC death agonist, where the compound specifically hybridizes with and
 CC inhibits the expression of the BH3 interacting domain death agonist. The
 CC compound of the invention is useful for inhibiting the expression of the
 CC BH3 interacting domain death agonist in cells or tissues. The compound is
 CC also useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition
 CC associated with the BH3 interacting domain death agonist, e.g.
 CC haematopoietic disorder, hyperproliferative disorder, a developmental
 CC disorder, immunological disorder, or a disease or condition of the liver
 CC e.g., hepatitis, or a condition associated with apoptosis. The compound
 CC is useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research
 CC reagents and kits. This polynucleotide sequence represents an antisense
 CC oligonucleotide inhibitor of the DNA from human BH3 interacting domain
 CC death agonist RNA of the invention. NOTE: This sequence is a chimeric
 CC oligonucleotide 20 nucleotides in length, which is flanked on both sides
 CC by five-nucleotide 'wings'. The wings are composed of 2'-methoxyethyl (2'
 CC -MOE) nucleotides. The internucleoside (backbone) linkages are
 CC phosphorothioate (P=S) throughout the oligonucleotide. (Updated on 29-AUG
 CC -2003 to standardise OS field)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 772 TTGTATTTTAAAGTAGAGATG 791
 DB 1 TTGTATTTTAAAGTAGAGATG 20
 RESULT 1340
 ABS53184/C
 ID ABS53184 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX ABS53184;
 AC
 XX 29-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Forward PCR primer 1, for allelic discrimination of the odc -3175 SNP.
 XX
 KW Human; PCR; primer; ornithine decarboxylase; odc; 5'; susceptibility;
 KW epithelial cancer; A-allele; G-allele; polyamine level; carcinogenesis;
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; molecular beacon probe; skin;
 KW digestive system; oesophageal; gastric; colon; prostate; breast;
 KW haematopoietic; lung; cervical; cancer; melanoma; carcinoma;
 KW allelic discrimination.
 KW
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 OS
 XX US2002081611-A1.
 PN 27-JUN-2002.
 XX PD

XX 24-JUL-2001; 2001US-00911935.
 XX PF 01-MAR-2000; 2000US-00516357.
 XX PR (LANK-) LANKENAU MEDICAL RES CENT.
 XX PA O'Brien TG, Guo YU;
 XX PI WPI; 2002-635464/68.
 XX DR
 XX PT Assessing susceptibility of humans to epithelial cancer comprises the
 XX PT determination of A- or G-alleles of the ornithine decarboxylase (odc)
 XX PT gene which is an indicator of susceptibility to epithelial cancer.
 XX PS
 XX Claim 20; Page 12; 28pp; English.
 XX CC The invention discloses a method for assessing the relative
 XX CC susceptibility of a human to an epithelial cancer. The method involves
 XX CC determining whether the human comprises an A-allele of the ornithine
 XX CC decarboxylase (odc) gene, where its presence indicates a greater
 XX CC susceptibility to epithelial cancer than one without the allele. Odc is
 XX CC involved in establishing cellular polyamine levels and the susceptibility
 XX CC of a tissue to carcinogenesis is related to these polyamine levels. This
 XX CC can be achieved by determining the sequence of a region of the gene
 XX CC containing the single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) or by contacting a
 XX CC polynucleotide derived from the human's genome with a first molecular
 XX CC beacon probe which is complementary to a SNP target region of the odc
 XX CC gene (e.g. at positions -3175, -3004, -1936, +263, +317, +5294, +5915,
 XX CC +6697, +7487 or +7886 relative to the transcription start site of the
 XX CC gene). The invention discloses a kit for assessing susceptibility of a
 XX CC human to an epithelial cancer which comprises the primer and
 XX CC oligonucleotide probes for determining the presence or absence of the A-
 XX CC allele. The method is useful in assessing the relative susceptibility of
 XX CC a human to an epithelial cancer, such as skin, digestive system,
 XX CC oesophageal, gastric, colon, prostate, breast, haematopoietic, lung and
 XX CC cervical cancers, carcinoma or melanoma and in assessing whether a test
 XX CC compound is an inhibitor or an inducer of carcinogenesis. The sequence
 XX CC presented is the forward PCR primer 1, which was used for allelic
 XX CC discrimination of the human odc -3175 SNP
 XX CC
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 684 CCTGTCCTCCCGGGTTCAA 703
 DB 20 CCTGTCCTCCCGGATTCAA 1
 RESULT 1341
 ABK11979
 ID ABK11979 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AC ABK11979;
 XX
 XX DT 05-JUN-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX DE Human D9S58 genetic marker PCR Primer #1.
 XX
 XX KW Human; linkage; familial dysautonomia; PD; D9S58; neuronal loss;
 XX KW chromosome 9q31-q33; prenatal diagnosis; Riley-Day syndrome; ss; PCR;
 XX KW primer.
 XX
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX PN US2002025528-A1.
 XX
 XX PD 28-FEB-2002.
 XX
 XX PF 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907190.

XX 29-MAY-1992; 92US-00890719.
 XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93US-00049678.
 XX PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00480655.
 XX PR 07-DEC-1999; 99US-00455683.
 XX
 XX PA (BLUM/) BLUMENFELD A.
 XX PA (GUSE/) GUSELLA J F.
 XX PA (BREA/) BREAKFIELD X O.
 XX PA (SLAU/) SLAUGENHAUPT S.
 XX
 XX PI Blumenfeld A, Gusella JF, Breakfield XO, Slaugenhaupt S;
 XX PT WPI; 2002-267528/31.
 XX DR
 XX PT Detecting a polymorphism linked to a gene associated with familial
 XX PT dysautonomia, involves analyzing human chromosome 9 for the presence of
 XX PT the polymorphism.
 XX PS
 XX Dislosure; Page 6; 17pp; English.
 XX CC This invention relates to a novel method for detecting a polymorphism
 XX CC linked to a gene associated with familial dysautonomia (FD). Familial
 XX CC dysautonomia is an autosomal recessive disorder characterised by the
 XX CC developmental loss of neurons from the sensory and autonomic nervous
 XX CC system. The method of the invention comprises analysing human chromosome
 XX CC 9 and detecting the presence of a polymorphism located between the
 XX CC genetic markers D9S53 and D9S105 inclusive, and linked to the gene
 XX CC associated with familial dysautonomia. The invention also includes
 XX CC nucleotide sequences for detecting a polymorphism associated with
 XX CC familial dysautonomia. Using the method of the invention it was possible
 XX CC to show that the gene for FD is located on human chromosome 9q31-q33. The
 XX CC method and sequences of the invention are useful for the diagnosis of
 XX CC familial dysautonomia and for the identification of carriers of the
 XX CC disease gene, such information will facilitate prenatal diagnosis and
 XX CC help reduce the number of new cases of FD. The present sequences
 XX CC represent an oligonucleotide primer that can be used to screen for the
 XX CC D9S58 genetic marker on chromosome 9, this primer was used to map the
 XX CC location of the familial dysautonomia gene
 XX CC
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 725 CCTGAGTAGCTGGGACTACA 744
 DB 1 CCTGAGTAGCCGGGACTATA 20
 RESULT 1342
 ABS65069/c
 ID ABS65069 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AC ABS65069;
 XX
 XX DT 15-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX DE Human casein kinase 2-beta antisense oligonucleotide #7.
 XX
 XX KW ss; antisense; casein kinase2-beta; human; antisense gene therapy;
 XX KW cytostatic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; diabetes; cancer; tumour;
 XX KW hyperproliferative disorder; breast cancer; prostate cancer;
 XX KW liver cancer.
 XX
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX PN
 XX
 XX FH Key location/Qualifiers
 XX modified_base 1.20
 XX /tag= a
 XX /mod_base= OTHER
 XX /note= "All cytidines are 5-methylcytidines"

```

FT modified_base 1. .20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorochioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1. .5
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT modified_base 16. .20
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
XN WO200262954-A2.
XN 15-AUG-2002.
XP 31-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US003159.
XP 08-FEB-2001; 2001US-00780175.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX McKay R, Freiler SM, Wyatt JR;
XX WPI; 2002-643409/69.
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid encoding Casein
XX kinase 2-beta, useful in diagnostic and research applications, or for
XX treating a disease or condition associated with the expression of Casein
XX kinase 2-beta.
XX Claim 3; Page 91; 142pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a compound that is 8 - 50 nucleobases in length
XX targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding Casein kinase 2-beta, and
XX which specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of Casein
XX kinase 2-beta, or which specifically hybridises with an 8-nucleobase
XX portion of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding Casein
XX kinase 2-beta. Also included are: (1) a composition comprising the
XX compound, and a carrier or diluent; (2) inhibiting the expression of
XX Casein kinase 2-beta in cells or tissues by contacting the cells or
XX tissues with the compound so that the expression of Casein kinase 2-beta
XX is inhibited; and (3) treating an animal having a disease or condition
XX associated with Casein kinase 2-beta by administering to the animal the
XX new compound so that the expression of Casein kinase 2-beta is inhibited.
XX The antisense compounds are useful for modulating the expression of
XX Casein kinase 2-beta and for treating diseases or conditions associated
XX with expression of Casein kinase 2-beta, e.g. diabetes or
XX hyperproliferative disorders, particularly cancer, such as breast cancer,
XX prostate cancer, or liver cancer. The antisense compounds are also useful
XX for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay
XX infection, inflammation or tumour formation, as research reagents and
XX kits, and in distinguishing between functions of various members of a
XX biological pathway. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide
XX of the invention targeting human casein kinase 2-beta
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0.
QY 969 CTCGGCTCAGTCGACCTCT 988
DB 20 CTCGGCTTACTCGCACTCT 1

```

XX	
DT	24-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human NF-kappaB activity enhancer PCR primer #11.
XX	
KW	Human; NF-kappaB enhancer; allergy; atrophy; asthma; pneumonia;
KW	airway hyperresponsivity; autoimmune disease; endotoxin shock; sepsis;
KW	microbial infection; hepatitis B; hepatitis C; diabetes; PCR; primer; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	JP2001352986-A.
XX	
PD	25-DEC-2001.
XX	
PF	12-JUN-2000; 2000JP-00175475.
XX	
PR	12-JUN-2000; 2000JP-00175475.
XX	
PA	(KYOW) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.
XX	
DR	WPI; 2002-191857/25.
XX	
PT	A new polypeptide useful in the development of agents to treat e.g.,
PT	autoimmune diseases and diabetes.
XX	
PS	Example 4; Page 49; 52pp; Japanese.
XX	
CC	The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of
CC	several protein capable of enhancing the activity of NF-kappaB. These can
CC	be used in the treatment of allergy, atrophy, asthma, pneumonia, airway
CC	hyperresponsivity, autoimmune diseases, graft-vs.-host diseases, endotoxin
CC	shock, sepsis, microbial infections, chronic hepatitis B, chronic
CC	hepatitis C, insulin-dependent or independent diabetes and many other
CC	diseases. The present sequence is a PCR primer for a coding sequence of a
XX	protein of the invention
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
	Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred.No. 1.6e+03;
	Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY	698 GTTCAAGTTATTCCTCGCC 717 DB 1 GTTCAAGCAATTCCTCGCC 20
DB	
RESULT 1344	
ABT08416	
ID	ABT08416 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	ABT08416;
XX	
XX	27-NOV-2002 (first entry)
DT	
DE	Human cathepsin B promoter PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 51.
XX	
KW	Human; cyclin-dependent kinase; CDK; cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor;
KW	inhibitor; cancer; age-related disease; nocotopic; neuroprotective;
KW	cystostatic; antiarteriosclerotic; neoplastic; renal disease;
KW	nephrotropic; antiarthritis; arthritis; Alzheimer's disease; amyloidosis; PCR; primer; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	WO200266681-A2.
XX	
PD	29-AUG-2002.
XX	
PF	01-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US002784.
XX	
PR	01-FEB-2001; 2001US-0265840P.

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PR 21-MAY-2001; 2001US-00861925.
XX
XX (UNIT ) UNIV ILLINOIS FOUND.
XX
XX Poole J, Roninson IB, Chang B;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-674960/72.
XX
XX New recombinant expression construct, useful for identifying compounds
XX that inhibit the induction of genes induced by cyclin-dependent kinase
XX inhibitors for preventing or treating cancer, renal failure or
XX Alzheimer's disease.
XX
XX Example 8; Page 129; 137bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a recombinant expression construct
XX encoding a reporter gene operably linked to a promoter from a mammalian
XX gene induced by a cyclin-dependent kinase (CDK) inhibitor. The construct
XX is useful for identifying compounds that inhibit the induction of genes
XX induced by CDK inhibitors. The compounds are useful for preventing or
XX treating a disease caused by CDK inhibitor induced gene expression, e.g.
XX cancer other than colon cancer, renal failure, Alzheimer's disease,
XX amyloidosis, age-related diseases, atherosclerosis or arthritis. The
XX present sequence is a PCR primer used to amplify a human promoter
XX suitable for use in the construct of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 723 CTCCTGAGTAGCTGGAGACTA 742
DB 1 CTCCTGAGTAGCTGGAGACTA 20
RESULT 1345
AADS5399 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AADS5399;
AC
XX
XX 07-AUG-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human PKR antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 139452.
DE
XX
XX Human; protein kinase R; PKR; PRKR; immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory;
XX interferon-induced double stranded RNA-activated p68 kinase; DAI, del;
XX p1/eIF2 alpha protein kinase; gene therapy; infection; tumour; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidine residues
FT are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX
XX WO2003022222-A2.
XX
XX 20-MAR-2003.
XX
XX
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XX
XX 11-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US028870.
XX
XX
XX 13-SEP-2001; 2001US-00953611.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Ward DT, Watt AT;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-313184/30.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound that hybridizes and inhibits nucleic acid
XX encoding protein kinase R, useful for treating animal having disease or
XX condition associated with protein kinase R such as an autoimmune
XX disorder.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 77; 61bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
XX for modulating the expression of protein kinase R (also known as PKR,
XX PRKR, interferon-induced double stranded RNA-activated p68 kinase, DAI,
XX del, and p1/eIF2 alpha protein kinase). The compositions contain
XX antisense compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to
XX nucleic acids encoding PKR. The antisense compound is useful for
XX inhibiting the expression of PKR and for modulating the process of RNA-
XX mediated interference (RNAi) in a cell. It is useful for treating an
XX animal having a disease or condition associated with PKR. It is also
XX useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, as research reagents
XX and kits, for distinguishing functions of various members of biological
XX pathway, and in antisense gene therapy. It is useful prophylactically,
XX e.g., to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation.
XX The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
XX PKR DNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 220 AACTCCGACCTGCAGATGAT 239
DB 1 AACTCCGACCTGCAGATGAT 20
RESULT 1346
ABZ79344 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABZ79344;
AC
XX
XX 01-MAY-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Acetyl-Coenzyme A-carboxylase-alpha gene PCR primer, SEQ ID 31.
DE
XX
XX Human; enzyme; acetyl-Coenzyme A-carboxylase-alpha; ACC-alpha; cancer;
XX breast; ovary; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO2002100896-A2.
XX
XX 19-DEC-2002.
XX
XX 12-JUN-2002; 2002WO-FR002015.
XX
XX 13-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00007740.
XX
XX 05-MAR-2002; 2002FR-00002788.
XX
XX (CNRS ) CNRS CENT NAT RECH SCI.
XX (UTL-) UNIV LYON 1 BERNARD CLAUDE.
XX
XX Dalia Venezia NL, Magnard CM, Lenoir GM, Simulnikova-Erard O;
XX
XX
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XX DR WPI; 2003-175165/17.
XX PT In vitro diagnosis of cancer, particularly breast and ovarian cancer, or
XX PT susceptibility, comprises detecting alterations in the acetyl coenzyme A-
XX PT carboxylase alpha gene or protein expression.
XX PS Example 1; Page 10; 566p; French.
XX CC The present invention relates to human acetyl-Coenzyme A-carboxylase-
XX CC alpha (ACC-alpha; see AB279442), which can be used for in vitro diagnosis
XX CC of cancer (or of an increased risk of developing it), by detecting ACC-
XX CC alpha gene mutations or polymorphisms, or altered ACC-alpha protein
XX CC expression, relative to a control population. The method is particularly
XX CC used to diagnose cancer, especially of breast or ovary, or for assessing
XX CC the risk of developing such cancers. The present sequence is a PCR
XX CC primer, which was used in an example from the invention
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 382 GCCTCCCAAGTCTGGAT 401
DB 1 GCCTCCCAAGTCTGGAT 20

RESULT 1347
ACC79697/c
ID ACC79697 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ACC79697;
XX DT 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX DE 7S cloning forward PCR primer SEQ ID NO:17.
XX KW Human; DELTA-N p73; apoptotic; anti-apoptotic; protein therapy;
XX KW apoptosis apoptosis inhibition; transactivation; tumour resistance;
XX KW chemotherapy; radiotherapy; cancer; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FN WO2003025010-A2.
XX PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-GB004238.
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322436P.
XX PA (EIRX-) EIRX THERAPEUTICS LTD.
XX PI Hayes I, Melino G, De Laurenzi V, Barcaroli D, Candi E;
XX PI Bernasola F, Tobler A, Novak U;
XX DR WPI; 2003-363127/34.
XX PT New human delta-N p73 proteins and nucleic acids encoding them, useful
XX PT for diagnosing, preventing and treating diseases associated with
XX PT decreased or increased apoptosis, or for predicting a predisposition to
XX PT cancer.
XX PS Example 2; Page 99; 206pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes isolated human DELTA-N p73 nucleic acid
XX CC molecules (I). (I) have apoptotic and anti-apoptotic activities, and can
XX CC be used in protein therapy. The DELTA-N p73 nucleic acids may be used for
XX CC inhibiting apoptosis or the expression of a p53, p63, or an N-terminal
XX CC transactivation (TA) p73 molecule in a cell, for predicting tumour

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XX CC resistance to treatments involving p53, p63, and/or TA p73-induced
XX CC apoptosis, or involving chemotherapy or radiotherapy agents, for
XX CC predicting a predisposition to cancer, or for identifying compounds which
XX CC modulate the expression of DELTA-N p73 molecules. The DELTA-N p73 can
XX CC especially be used for diagnosing, preventing and treating diseases
XX CC associated with decreased or increased apoptosis. The present sequence
XX CC represents a PCR primer which is used in an example from the present
XX CC invention
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 540 GCCTCAGCTCCCAAGTAGC 559
DB 20 GTCTCAGCTCCGAGTAGC 1

RESULT 1348
ABX75089
ID ABX75089 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABX75089;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human gene 216 polymorphism detection PCR primer #146.
XX KW Human; mouse; ss; primer; gene 216; antiaesthetic; antiinflammatory;
XX KW anorectic; chromosome 20p13-p12; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
XX KW gene therapy; respiratory disease; asthma; obesity; PCR;
XX KW bronchial hyper-responsiveness; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;
XX KW adult respiratory distress syndrome; inflammatory bowel syndrome.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS WO200283077-A2.
XX PD 24-OCT-2002.
XX PF 15-APR-2002; 2002WO-US012063.
XX PR 13-APR-2001; 2001US-00834597.
XX PR 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012245.
XX PA (SCHE-) SCHERING CORP.
XX PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX PI Keith T, Little RD, Van Berdewegh P, Dupuis J, Del Mastro RG;
XX PI Simon J, Allen K, Pandit S;
XX DR WPI; 2003-092960/08.
XX PT New isolated gene 216 nucleic acids, useful for diagnosing, preventing or
XX PT treating a disorder, such as asthma, bronchial hyper-responsiveness,
XX PT chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, obesity or inflammatory bowel
XX PT syndrome.
XX PS Example 10; Page 157; 650pp; English.
XX CC This invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid, gene 216,
XX CC identified from human chromosome 20p13-p12. The invention also discloses
XX CC regions of the 216 gene that contain single nucleotide polymorphisms
XX CC (SNP's) which may be used as markers for disease susceptibility or
XX CC severity. The nucleotides of the invention may have antiaesthetic,
XX CC antiinflammatory or anorectic activities and may be used in gene therapy.
XX CC The nucleic acids, antibodies or its fragments are useful for diagnosing,
XX CC preventing or treating a disorder, such as respiratory diseases (e.g.
XX CC asthma, bronchial hyper-responsiveness, chronic obstructive pulmonary
XX CC disease or adult respiratory distress syndrome), obesity, or inflammatory
XX CC bowel syndrome. The nucleic acids are also useful for identifying

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CC increased susceptibility of a subject to the disorders mentioned. The
CC nucleic acids can also be used as primers and templates for the
CC recombinant production of disorder-associated peptides or polypeptides,
CC for chromosome and gene mapping, or for tissue distribution studies. The
CC present sequence represents a gene 216 specific PCR primer used in the
CC scope of the invention
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 686 TCGGCTCCCGGTTCACT 705
DB 1 TCGGCTCCCGGTTCACT 20
RESULT 1349
ACCG6803
ID ACCG6803 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ACCG6803;
DT 04-AUG-2003 (first entry)
DE Human VEGFR-1 chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:98.
XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 1; VEGF receptor; VEGFR;
XX inhibitor; cytostatic; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; antiangiogenic;
XX antiinflammatory; antisense gene therapy; hyperproliferative disorder;
XX cancer; rheumatoid arthritis; angiogenesis; infection; inflammation;
XX tumour formation; phosphorothioate; 2'-O-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOE; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate
FT backbone and 2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5'
FT and 3' ends, which are 5 nucleotides in length. Also all
FT cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX
XX
XX WO200302227-A2.
XX
XX 20-MAR-2003.
XX
XX 12-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US029148.
XX
XX 13-SEP-2001; 2001US-0095318.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Watt AT;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-301004/29.
XX
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotide targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX PT vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-1, useful for diagnosing or
XX PT treating cancer, rheumatoid arthritis, or diseases or conditions
XX PT involving angiogenesis.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 84; 150pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a compound (C) 8-50 nucleobases in length
XX targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding vascular endothelial growth
XX factor receptor-1 (VEGFR-1), where the compound inhibits the expression
XX of VEGFR-1 and specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid encoding
XX VEGFR-1 or with an 8-nucleobase portion of an active site on the nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding VEGFR-1. Also described: (1) a composition

CC comprising (C) and a carrier or diluent; (2) inhibiting the expression of
CC VEGFR-1 in cells or tissues by contacting the cells or tissues with (C)
CC so that the expression of VEGFR-1 is inhibited; and (3) treating an
CC animal having a disease or condition associated with VEGFR-1 by
CC administering (C) to the animal so that the expression of VEGFR-1 is
CC inhibited. (C) has antiangiogenic, antirheumatic, antiarthritic,
CC cytostatic and antiinflammatory activities, and can be used in antisense
CC gene therapy. The antisense compounds are useful for modulating the
CC expression of VEGFR-1 and for treating diseases or conditions associated
CC with the expression of VEGFR-1, such as hyperproliferative disorders
CC (e.g. cancer), rheumatoid arthritis, or diseases or conditions involving
CC angiogenesis. The antisense compounds are also useful for diagnostics,
CC therapeutics, prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection,
CC inflammation or tumour formation, as research reagents and kits, and in
CC distinguishing between functions of various members of a biological
CC pathway. The present sequence represents a human VEGFR-2 chimeric
CC phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, which is used in an example
CC from the present invention
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 885 CACCACGCCCGGCTATT 904
DB 1 CACCACGCCCGGCTATT 20
RESULT 1350
ABZ71057/C
ID ABZ71057 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABZ71057;
XX
XX 28-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human HKR1 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:85.
XX
XX Human; HKR1; cytostatic; HKR1 inhibitor; hyperproliferative disorder;
XX cancer; antisense oligonucleotide; 2'-O-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOE; control;
XX phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
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FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX WO2003004513-A1.
XX
XX 16-JAN-2003.
XX
XX 02-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US021090.
XX
XX 03-JUL-2001; 2001US-00898556.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett FC, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-210336/20.
XX
XX

Query Match	1.7%	Score 16.8	DB 1	Length 20
Best Local Similarity	90.0%	Pred. No. 1.6e+03		
Matches 18	Conservative 0	Mismatches 2	Indels 0	Gaps 0
391 AGTGTGGATTACAGCGT 410				
20 AGTGTGGATTACAGCGAT 1				
RESULT 1351				
ABZ71059/C				
ID ABZ71059	standard	DNA	20 BP	
XX AC				
XX ABZ71059				
XX				
DT 28-APR-2003	(first entry)			
XX				
XX Human HKR1 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:87.				
XX				
XX Human; HKR1; cytostatic; HKR1 inhibitor; hyperproliferative disorder;				
KW cancer; antisense oligonucleotide; 2'-O-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOE; control;				
KW phosphorothioate; ss.				
XX				
XX Homo sapiens.				
OS				
XX				
XX				
FH Key	Location/Qualifiers			
FT modified_base	1..20			
FT	/*tag= a			
FT	/mod_base= OTHER			
FT	/note= "phosphorothioate linkages"			
FT modified_base	1..5			
FT	/*tag= b			
FT	/mod_base= OTHER			
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"			
FT modified_base	16..20			
FT	/*tag= c			
FT	/mod_base= OTHER			
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"			
XX				
PN				

XX 16-JAN-2003.
PD
PF 02-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US021090.
XX
PR 03-JUL-2001; 2001US-00898556.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett FC, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI, 2003-210336/20.
XX
PT New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
PT nucleic acid encoding HKR1, useful for treating a disease/condition
PT associated with HKR1, such as hyperproliferative disorder, e.g. lung,
PT brain or breast cancer.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 73; 105pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a compound 8-50 nucleobases in length
CC targeted to, and which specifically hybridises with a nucleic acid
CC molecule encoding HKR1, and inhibits the expression of HKR1. Also
CC described: (1) a compound 8-50 nucleobases in length that specifically
CC hybridises with at least an 8-nucleobase portion of an active site on a
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding HKR1; (2) a composition comprising the
CC compound and a carrier or diluent; (3) a method for inhibiting the
CC expression of HKR1 in cells or tissues by contacting the cells or tissues
CC with the compound so that expression of HKR1 is inhibited; and (4) a
CC method of treating an animal having a disease or condition associated
CC with HKR1 by administering to the animal a therapeutic or prophylactic
CC amount of the compound so that expression of HKR1 is inhibited. HKR1
CC antisense oligonucleotides have cytostatic activities and can be used as
CC HKR1 inhibitors. The compound, composition and methods are useful for
CC treating a disease or condition associated with HKR1, such as a
CC hyperproliferative disorder, e.g. lung, brain or breast cancer, by
CC inhibiting the expression of HKR1. They are also useful in research and
CC diagnostics for modulating the expression of HKR1. The present sequence
CC represents a human HKR1 chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide having
CC 2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a deoxy gap, which is an antisense
CC oligonucleotide used in the inhibition of human HKR1 in an example from
CC the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0

QY 930 TCTCACTCTGTTACCGAGC 949
|||||
DB 20 TCTCACTCTGTTCCTTAGGC 1

RESULT 1352
ADA20923/c
ID ADA20923 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADA20923;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human BAX chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:96.
XX
KW BCL2-associated X; BAX; nootropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
KW anticonvulsant; ophthalmological; antididiabetic; vitucide;
KW antisense therapy; BAX antagonist; Bax inhibitor;
KW familial amyloidrophic lateral sclerosis; Alzheimer's disease;
KW Parkinson's disease; Hodgkin's disease; cartilage-hair hypoplasia;
KW diabetes-associated ocular disorder; scurvy infection;
KW aberrant apoptosis; human; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages, and all cytidine
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX WO2003008543-A2.
XX 30-JAN-2003.
XX 13-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022417.
XX 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00908147.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Zhang H, Watt AT;
XX WPI; 2003-239321/23.
XX
XX New antisense compounds, useful for modulating the expression of BCL2-
PT associated with BAX protein, e.g. Parkinson's disease, Hodgkin's disease
PT or Alzheimer's disease.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 87; 139pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a compound (I) 8-50 nucleobases in length
CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding BCL2-associated X (BAX)
CC protein, where the compound specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid
CC molecule encoding BAX protein and inhibits the expression of BAX protein.
CC The compound specifically hybridises with at least 8-nucleobase portion
CC of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding BAX protein. Also
CC described: (1) a composition comprising (I) and a pharmaceutical carrier
CC or diluent; (2) inhibiting the expression of BAX protein in cells or
CC tissues comprising contacting the cells or tissues with (I); and (3)
CC treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with BAX
CC protein comprising administering to the animal (I) so that expression of
CC BAX protein is inhibited. (I) has neurotropic, neuroprotective,
CC antiparkinsonian, anticonvulsant, ophthalmological, antidiabetic and
CC antiviral activities, and can be used in antisense therapy, and as a BAX
CC antagonist. The antisense compounds (I) are useful for modulating the
CC expression of BAX protein, and for treating a disease or condition
CC associated with BAX protein, e.g. Parkinson's disease, Hodgkin's disease
CC or Alzheimer's disease.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 87; 139pp; English.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other:
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

RESULT 1353
ADA20924/C
ID ADA20924 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADA20924;
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human BAX chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:97.
XX
XX BCL2-associated X; BAX; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
XX anticonvulsant; ophthalmological; antidiabetic; antiviral;
XX antisense therapy; BAX antagonist; BAX inhibitor;
XX familial amyloidotic lateral sclerosis; Alzheimer's disease;
XX Parkinson's disease; Hodgkin's disease; cartilage-hair hyperplasia;
XX diabetes-associated ocular disorder; scrapie infection;
XX aberrant apoptosis; human; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages, and all cytidine
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX WO2003008543-A2.
XX 30-JAN-2003.
XX 13-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022417.
XX 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00908147.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Zhang H, Watt AT;
XX WPI; 2003-239321/23.
XX
XX New antisense compounds, useful for modulating the expression of BCL2-
PT associated with BAX protein, e.g. Parkinson's disease, Hodgkin's disease
PT or Alzheimer's disease.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 87; 139pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a compound (I) 8-50 nucleobases in length
CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding BCL2-associated X (BAX)
CC protein, where the compound specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid
CC molecule encoding BAX protein and inhibits the expression of BAX protein.
CC The compound specifically hybridises with at least 8-nucleobase portion
CC of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding BAX protein. Also
CC described: (1) a composition comprising (I) and a pharmaceutical carrier
CC or diluent; (2) inhibiting the expression of BAX protein in cells or
CC tissues comprising contacting the cells or tissues with (I); and (3)
CC treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with BAX
CC protein comprising administering to the animal (I) so that expression of
CC BAX protein is inhibited. (I) has neurotropic, neuroprotective,
CC antiparkinsonian, anticonvulsant, ophthalmological, antidiabetic and
CC antiviral activities, and can be used in antisense therapy, and as a BAX
CC antagonist. The antisense compounds (I) are useful for modulating the
CC expression of BAX protein, and for treating a disease or condition

XX 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX Chimeric antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 192360 to inhibit human ESRB.
XX Oestrogen receptor beta; ESRB; steroid hormone; female sexual maturation;
XX bone maintenance; cardiovascular system; ER beta; oestrogen receptor 2;
XX ESR2; Alzheimer's; uterine leiomyomata; cytostatic; kidney neoplasm; ss;
XX cellular proliferation; cancer; human; antisense; chimeric.
XX Chimeric - Homo sapiens.
XX WO2003050133-A1.
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX 06-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US039200.
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-00005058.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Dobie KM, Roach MP, Koller E;
XX WPI; 2003-577284/54.
XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating estrogen receptor beta gene
XX expression, particularly useful for treating cancers, specifically
XX leiomyoma, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer, breast cancer, bone cancer
XX or lymphoma.
XX Claim 3; Page 81; 160pp; English.
XX This invention relates to a novel antisense compounds that modulate the
XX expression of oestrogen receptor beta (ESRB). Oestrogen is a steroid
XX hormone that exerts a wide range of effects throughout the human body
XX being primarily involved in female sexual maturation. Additionally,
XX however, oestrogen targets male reproductive tissues, is known to be
XX important in bone maintenance and plays a protective role in the
XX cardiovascular system. This hormone receptor, ESRB (also known as ER
XX beta, oestrogen receptor 2 and ERS2) has been mapped to chromosome 14q22-
XX q24, a region known to be associated with early onset of Alzheimer's
XX disease, uterine leiomyomata and neoplasms of the kidney. Furthermore,
XX ESRB has been localised to metastatic cells indicating an involvement in
XX cellular proliferation. Accordingly, the selective inhibition of ESRB by
XX the cytostatic antisense oligonucleotides of this invention could provide
XX a therapeutic target for the treatment of cancer, as well as other ESRB-
XX related disorders. This oligonucleotide sequence is the chimeric human
XX antisense oligo used to inhibit expression of human ESRB, the aim of the
XX invention. Note that it has two terminal five nucleotide 2'-methoxyethyl
XX (2'-MOE) wings separated by a ten deoxynucleotide gap. The
XX oligonucleotide backbone is phosphorothioate throughout
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 730 GTAGCTGGAGCTACAGCGC 749
DB 20 GTAGCTGGAGCTACAGCTGC 1
XX
XX RESULT 1357
XX ADB81564/c
XX ID ADB81564 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ADB81564;
XX DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX Antisense oligo (SeqID 81) used to inhibit human ERF2C1 DNA.
DE

XX antisense; ss; human; eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2C 1;
XX ERF2C1; Co-erf2C; erf2C; Golgi ER protein 95kDa; GERP95; Q99;
XX gene therapy; hyperproliferative disorder;
XX familial hypercholesterolaemia; cancer; polycystic kidney disease;
XX cystic fibrosis; progeria syndrome; cytostatic; antileukemic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone, where 1-5 and
XX 16-20 are 2' methoxyethyl nucleotides. All cytidines are
XX 5-methylcytidines"
XX
XX WO2003040321-A2.
XX 15-MAY-2003.
XX 04-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US035324.
XX 08-NOV-2001; 2001US-00007078.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Ward DT, Watt AT;
XX WPI; 2003-449448/42.
XX
XX New compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid encoding human
XX collapsin response mediator protein 2, useful for preparing a composition
XX for treating hypercholesterolemia or hyperproliferative disorder, e.g.,
XX cancer.
XX Claim 3; Page 77; 120pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to novel antisense oligonucleotides that modulate
XX the expression of human eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2C 1
XX (ERF2C1). ERF2C1 is located on chromosome 1p34-35, and is also known as
XX Co-erf2C, erf2C, Golgi ER protein 95kDa, GERP95 and Q99. It is an
XX intracellular membrane associated protein thought to be involved in
XX cellular differentiation, such that altered expression of ERF2C1 can
XX affect cell growth, morphology and tumorigenicity. Accordingly,
XX antisense oligonucleotides that inhibit the expression of ERF2C1 in cells
XX or tissues can be used in gene therapy to treat various conditions
XX including hyperproliferative disorders, familial hypercholesterolaemia
XX and cancer, as well as polycystic kidney disease, cystic fibrosis and
XX progeria syndrome. As such, the oligos of the present invention can be
XX described as having cytostatic and antileukemic activities. This
XX oligonucleotide sequence is an antisense oligo used to inhibit expression
XX of the human eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2C 1 (ERF2C1) DNA
XX of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 640 TCACCAGGCTGAGTGACG 659
DB 20 TCACCAGGCTGAGTGACG 1
XX
XX RESULT 1358
XX ADB81567/c
XX ID ADB81567 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ADB81567;
XX DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX


```
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls (2'MOE) wing"
FT modified_base 15..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls (2'MOE) wing"
PN WO2003011890-A1.
XX 13-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 31-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US024370.
XX
XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920671.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-256431/25.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotide compounds, useful for the diagnosis,
XX prevention and/or treatment of conditions with aberrant expression or
XX activity of COREST, such as developmental and/or hyperproliferative
XX disorders.
XX
XX Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 81; 145bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a new antisense compound comprising 8-50
XX nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a co-
XX repressor for RE1 silencing transcription factor (COREST), where the
XX compound specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of
XX COREST. The COREST antisense oligonucleotide has any of 72 specifically
XX claimed sequences of 20 bp, given in the specification. The methods and
XX compositions of the present invention are useful for the diagnosis,
XX prevention and/or treatment of diseases or conditions associated with
XX aberrant expression or activity of COREST, such as a developmental
XX disorder and/or a hyperproliferative condition like neuronal cancer. The
XX current sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide for the
XX inhibition of human COREST mRNA levels. Nucleotides of the invention have
XX 2-MOE wings and a deoxy gap.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 383 CCTCCCAAGTCTGGGATT 402
Db |||||
1 CCTCCCAAGTCTGGGATT 20
RESULT 1361
ID ADC89591/c
XX ADC89591 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADC89591;
AC
XX
XX 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human COREST antisense oligonucleotide #165031.
XX
XX Cytostatic; antisense therapy; co-repressor;
XX RE1 silencing transcription factor; COREST; antisense oligonucleotide;
XX developmental; hyperproliferative; disorder; neuronal cancer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
FT
```

```
FT /note= "phosphorochioate backbone"
FT /note= "all cytidines are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls (2'MOE) wing"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
PN WO2003011890-A1.
XX 13-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 31-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US024370.
XX
XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920671.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-256431/25.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotide compounds, useful for the diagnosis,
XX prevention and/or treatment of conditions with aberrant expression or
XX activity of COREST, such as developmental and/or hyperproliferative
XX disorders.
XX
XX Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 82; 145bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a new antisense compound comprising 8-50
XX nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a co-
XX repressor for RE1 silencing transcription factor (COREST), where the
XX compound specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of
XX COREST. The COREST antisense oligonucleotide has any of 72 specifically
XX claimed sequences of 20 bp, given in the specification. The methods and
XX compositions of the present invention are useful for the diagnosis,
XX prevention and/or treatment of diseases or conditions associated with
XX aberrant expression or activity of COREST, such as a developmental
XX disorder and/or a hyperproliferative condition like neuronal cancer. The
XX current sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide for the
XX inhibition of human COREST mRNA levels. Nucleotides of the invention have
XX 2-MOE wings and a deoxy gap.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 722 CCTCTGAGTACTGGGACT 741
Db |||||
20 CCTCTGAGTACTGGGACT 1
RESULT 1362
ID ADD21697/c
XX ADD21697 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADD21697;
AC
XX
XX 15-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide #260.
XX
XX antisense oligonucleotide; human; mdm2; hyperproliferation;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis;
XX atherosclerosis; restenosis; apoptosis modulation; p21; ss;
XX 2'-methoxyethoxy-residue; phosphorochioate backbone.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
```


XX WO2003048315-A2.
XX 12-JUN-2003.
XX 02-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038281.
XX 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-00005344.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Miraglia LJ, Nero PS, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Koller E, Chiang MY;
XX Manoharan M;
XX WPI; 2003-577263/54.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to 5' untranslated region, coding
XX region, or intron:exon junction of nucleic acid molecule encoding mdm2,
XX useful for treating e.g. cancer, psoriasis or restenosis by inhibiting
XX mdm2 expression.
XX
XX Example 9; SEQ ID NO 262; 289pp; English.
XX
XX The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted to
XX the human mdm2 gene. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are
XX useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells. The antisense
XX oligonucleotides are also useful for treating: hyperproliferative
XX disorders (e.g. cancer), psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis, or
XX restenosis. The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating
XX apoptosis, and for increasing expression of p21. The present DNA sequence
XX represents a human mdm2 gene antisense oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX The present sequence contains 2'-methoxyethoxy-residues and has a
XX phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 213 GGCTCGAAGCTCCGACCTC 232
XX |||||
XX 20 GGCTCGAATCTCCTGACCTC 1
XX
XX RESULT 1363
XX ADD21700/C
XX ID ADD21700 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADD21700;
XX
XX DT 15-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide #263.
XX
XX KM antisense oligonucleotide; human; mdm2; hyperproliferation;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis;
XX atherosclerosis; restenosis; apoptosis modulation; p21; ss;
XX 2'-methoxyethoxy-residue; phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO2003048315-A2.
XX
XX PD 12-JUN-2003.
XX
XX PF 02-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038281.
XX
XX PR 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-00005344.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PA Miraglia LJ, Nero PS, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Koller E, Chiang MY;
XX
XX PI

PI Manoharan M;
XX WPI; 2003-577263/54.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to 5' untranslated region, coding
XX region, or intron:exon junction of nucleic acid molecule encoding mdm2,
XX useful for treating e.g. cancer, psoriasis or restenosis by inhibiting
XX mdm2 expression.
XX
XX Example 9; SEQ ID NO 265; 289pp; English.
XX
XX The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted to
XX the human mdm2 gene. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are
XX useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells. The antisense
XX oligonucleotides are also useful for treating: hyperproliferative
XX disorders (e.g. cancer), psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis, or
XX restenosis. The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating
XX apoptosis, and for increasing expression of p21. The present DNA sequence
XX represents a human mdm2 gene antisense oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX The present sequence contains 2'-methoxyethoxy-residues and has a
XX phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 842 GCCTGCTCGGCTCCCAAA 861
XX |||||
XX 20 GCCGACCTCGGCTCCCAAA 1
XX
XX RESULT 1364
XX ADD21693/C
XX ID ADD21693 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADD21693;
XX
XX DT 15-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide #256.
XX
XX KM antisense oligonucleotide; human; mdm2; hyperproliferation;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis;
XX atherosclerosis; restenosis; apoptosis modulation; p21; ss;
XX 2'-methoxyethoxy-residue; phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO2003048315-A2.
XX
XX PD 12-JUN-2003.
XX
XX PF 02-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038281.
XX
XX PR 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-00005344.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PA Miraglia LJ, Nero PS, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Koller E, Chiang MY;
XX
XX PI Manoharan M;
XX WPI; 2003-577263/54.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to 5' untranslated region, coding
XX region, or intron:exon junction of nucleic acid molecule encoding mdm2,
XX useful for treating e.g. cancer, psoriasis or restenosis by inhibiting
XX mdm2 expression.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 258; 289pp; English.
XX
XX The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted to

CC the human mdm2 gene. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are
CC useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides are also useful for treating: hyperproliferative
CC disorders (e.g. cancer, psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis, or
CC restenosis. The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating
CC apoptosis, and for increasing expression of p21. The present DNA sequence
CC represents a human mdm2 gene antisense oligonucleotide of the invention.
CC The present sequence contains 2'-methoxyethoxy-residues and has a
CC phosphorothioate backbone.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 316 GTAGAAACAGGTTTCACTG 335
DB 20 GTAGAGACAGGTTTCACTG 1

RESULT 1365
ADD21686/C
ID ADD21686 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADD21686;

XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE Human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide #249.

XX antisense oligonucleotide; human; mdm2; hyperproliferation;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis;
XX atherosclerosis; restenosis; apoptosis modulation; p21; ss;
XX 2'-methoxyethoxy-residue; phosphorothioate backbone.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX MO2003048315-A2.

XX 12-JUN-2003.

XX 02-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038281.

XX 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-00005344.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Miregila LJ, Nero PS, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Koller E, Chiang MY;

XX Manoharan M;

XX WPI; 2003-577263/54.

XX Novel antisense compound targeted to 5' untranslated region, coding
XX region, or intron:exon junction of nucleic acid molecule encoding mdm2,
XX useful for treating e.g. cancer, psoriasis or restenosis by inhibiting
XX mdm2 expression.

XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 251; 289pp; English.

XX The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted to
XX the human mdm2 gene. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are
XX useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells. The antisense
XX oligonucleotides are also useful for treating: hyperproliferative
XX disorders (e.g. cancer), psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis, or
XX restenosis. The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating
XX apoptosis, and for increasing expression of p21. The present DNA sequence
XX represents a human mdm2 gene antisense oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX The present sequence contains 2'-methoxyethoxy-residues and has a
XX phosphorothioate backbone.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 543 TCAGCTCCCACTAGCTGG 562
DB 20 TCAGCTCCCACTAGCTGG 1

RESULT 1366

ID ADG28968 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADG28968;

XX 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)

DE PCR primer SEQ ID 51 used to amplify human cathepsin B promoter DNA.

XX recombinant expression construct; cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor; CDK;
XX virucide; cytosolic; neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarteriosclerotic;
XX antiarthritic; nephrotropic; viral infection; cancer; renal;
XX age-related disease; Alzheimer's; atherosclerosis; arthritis;
XX gene therapy; human; ss; PCR; primer; cathepsin B promoter.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX MO2003073062-A2.

XX 04-SEP-2003.

XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US027584.

XX 29-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315791P.

XX (UNII) UNIV ILLINOIS FOUND.

XX Roninson IB, Poole J;

XX WPI; 2003-731624/69.

XX New recombinant expression construct for identifying and modulating
XX expression of genes regulated by cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitors, such
XX as genes involved in viral infection, cancer, renal diseases or age-
XX related diseases.

XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 51; 143pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel recombinant expression construct
XX encoding a reporter gene operably linked to a promoter from a mammalian
XX viral or cellular gene induced by a cyclin-dependent kinase (CDK)
XX inhibitor. The construct of the invention demonstrates virucide,
XX cytosolic, neuroprotective, neurotropic, antiarteriosclerotic,
XX antiarthritic and nephrotropic activities and may be useful in
XX identifying compounds that inhibit the induction of genes involved in
XX viral infection, cancer, renal diseases or age-related diseases including
XX Alzheimer's disease, atherosclerosis or arthritis, such genes being
XX induced by cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitors. Furthermore, The construct
XX may have gene therapy applications. The current sequence is that of the
XX PCR primer which was used in the exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 723 CTCCTAGTAGCTGAGCTA 742
DB 1 CTCCTAGTAGCTGAGCTA 20

RESULT 1367

AB297914
ID AB297914 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AB297914;
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human RANTES oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX PF
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX PR
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX MPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX ubiquinone.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13156; 872pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone or
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 2 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 770 TTTTGATTTTGTAGAGAGA 789
XX |||||
XX 1 TTTTGATTTTGTAGACACA 20

RESULT 1368

AB292735
ID AB292735 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AB292735;
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX PF
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX PR
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX MPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX ubiquinone.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7977; 872pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone or
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 361 TCAAGCAGTCACCTGCTC 380
XX |||||
XX 1 TCAAGTAATCCACCTGCTC 20

RESULT 1369

ABZ97899
ID ABZ97899 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ97899;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human RANTES oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13141; 872pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 537 CCTGCTCAGCTCCCAACT 556
DB 1 CCTGCTCAGCTCCCAACT 20

RESULT 1370

ABZ97901
ID ABZ97901 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ97901;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human RANTES oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13143; 872pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 722 CCTCCTAGTAGTGGAGACT 741
DB 1 CCTCCTAGTAGTGGAGACT 20

RESULT 1371

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AB289546/c
ID AB289546 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AB289546;
XX
XX
XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DT
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200285308-A2.
PN
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
PD
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PF
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
PR
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
DR
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4788; 872pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, increasing levels of adenosine
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 18 A; 0 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 428 TTTTATTTTATTTTAA 447
Db 20 TTTTATTTTATTTTAA 1
RESULT 1372
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AB299069
ID AB299069 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AB299069;
XX
XX
XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DT
DE Human PDB4C oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200285308-A2.
PN
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
PD
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PF
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
PR
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
DR
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 14311; 872pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, increasing levels of adenosine
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 179 AGTAGAGATGAGTTTCTCC 198
Db 1 AGTAGAGATGAGTTTCTCC 20
RESULT 1373
```

ABZ88880/c
ID ABZ88880 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ88880;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antihistaminic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shanabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(e) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4122; 872bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antihistaminic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 19 A; 0 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

ID	ABZ89179/c	standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC	ABZ89179;	
XX		
XX		
XX	17-OCT-2003	(first entry)
DE		Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX		
KM	Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;	
KM	antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;	
KM	antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;	
KM	antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;	
KM	adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;	
KM	lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.	
XX		
OS	Homo sapiens.	
XX		
PN	WO200285308-A2.	
XX		
PD	31-OCT-2002.	
XX		
PF	23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.	
XX		
PR	24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.	
XX		
PA	(EPFIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.	
PI	Nyge JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;	
PI	Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;	
DR	WPI; 2003-229219/22.	
PT	Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired	
PT	respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its	
PT	corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or	
PT	ubiquinone.	
XX		
PS	Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4421; 872pp; English.	
XX		
CC	The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a	
CC	first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the	
CC	initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic, flanking regions,	
CC	5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of	
CC	junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or	
CC	nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an	
CC	antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention	
CC	has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,	
CC	immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a	
CC	use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or	
CC	preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also	
CC	for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an	
CC	antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels	
CC	of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine	
CC	receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or	
CC	lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,	
CC	lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.	
CC	Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed	
CC	specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO	
CC	at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pcf_sequences	
XX		
XX	Sequence 20 BP; 19 A; 0 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	

AB289863/c
ID AB289863 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AB289863;
XX
XX
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosstatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5105; 872pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytosstatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 484 AGTGTGATCAGCTCA 503
|||
Db 20 AGTGTGATCAGCTCA 1

RESULT 1376

AB297264
ID AB297264 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AB297264;
XX
XX
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Human nucleic acid sequence.
XX
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosstatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 12506; 872pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytosstatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 864 GCTGGATTACAGGCGTGA 883
|||
Db 1 GCTGGATTACAGGCGTGA 20

RESULT 1377

AB297912
ID AB297912 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AB297912;
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human RANTES oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiaesthetic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX WO200285308-A2.
XX PN
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX PD
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX PF
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX PR
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX PA
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX respiration, has oligo(e) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX ubi quinone.
XX
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13154; 872pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiaesthetic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 737 GGACTACAGCGCCACCCAC 756
|||
Db 1 GGACTACAGCGCCCGCTAC 20

RESULT 1378

AB299070
ID AB299070 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AB299070;
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human PDE4C oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiaesthetic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX WO200285308-A2.
XX PN
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX PD
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX PF
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX PR
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX PA
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX ubi quinone.
XX
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 14312; 872pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiaesthetic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 791 GGGTTCCACATGTTGCCA 810
|||
Db 1 GGGTTCCACATGTTGCCA 20

RESULT 1379

AB297383
ID AB297383 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AB297383;

XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human IL4-R oligonucleotide sequence.

XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200285308-A2.

XX PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX PI NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;

XX DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX ubiquinone.

XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 12625; 872pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone or
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 864 GCTGGATTACAGCGCTGAG 883
|||||
Db 1 GCTGGATTATAGCATGAG 20

RESULT 1380

AB298001
ID AB298001 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AB298001;

XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human RANTES oligonucleotide sequence.

XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200285308-A2.

XX PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX PI NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;

XX DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX ubiquinone.

XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13243; 872pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone or
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 932 TCACTCTGTTACCCAGGCTG 951
|||||
Db 1 TCACTTGTCAACCCAGGCTG 20

RESULT 1381

```

ABZ89846/C
ID ABZ89846 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC
ABZ89846;
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypocensive; immunosuppressive; cyclostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX (EP1G-) EP1GENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX ubiquinone.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5088; 872pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cyclostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No.1.6e+01;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0.
XX
XX 753 CCACGCTAGCTAATTTT 772
XX ||| ||| ||| ||| |||
XX ||| ||| ||| ||| |||
XX 20 CCATGCCAGCTAATTTT 1

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ABZ9108
ID ABZ9108 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABZ9108;
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human PDE4C oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX ubiquinone.
XX
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 14350; 872bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone or
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 12 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 535 CTCTGCTCAGCTCCCAA 554
DB 1 CTCCACACTCAGCTCCCAA 20

RESULT 1384

ABZ9109
ID ABZ9109 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABZ9109;
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human PDE4C oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX ubiquinone.
XX
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 14351; 872bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone or
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 381 AGCTCCCAAGTCTGGGA 400
DB 1 AGCTCCCAAGTCTGGGA 20

RESULT 1385

AB292725
ID AB292725 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB292725;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7967; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone or
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 774 GTATTTTATGATGATGGG 793
DB 1 GTATCTTATGATGATGGG 20

RESULT 1388

AB297905
ID AB297905 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB297905;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human RANTES oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13147; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone or
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 656 GCAAGTGGCGCATCTTGCT 675
DB 1 GCAAGTGGCGCATCTCGCT 20

RESULT 1389

AB299064
ID AB299064 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AB299064;
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human PDE4C oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX respiration, has oligo(e) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX ubiquinone.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 14306; 872pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1033 GCTGGATTACGGGACCTG 1052
DB 1 GCTGGATTACGGGACCTG 20

RESULT 1390

AB299099
ID AB299099 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AB299099;
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human PDE4C oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX respiration, has oligo(e) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX ubiquinone.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 14341; 872pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 751 CACCAAGCTAGCTATTATTT 770
DB 1 CACCAAGCTAGCTATTATTT 20

RESULT 1391

RESULT 1392

RESULT 1393

ABZ99088
ID ABZ99088 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABZ99088;
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human PDE4C oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human: antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX PD
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX DR
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX respiration, has oligo(e) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX ubiquinone.
XX PT
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 14330; 872pp; English.
XX PS
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 646 AGCGTGAAGTGCAGTGCAGTGC 665
DB 1 AGCGTGAAGTGCAGTGCAGTGC 20

RESULT 1394

ABZ89865/C
ID ABZ89865 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABZ89865;
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human: antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX PD
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX DR
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX respiration, has oligo(e) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX ubiquinone.
XX PT
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5107; 872pp; English.
XX PS
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 472 AGCATGAAGTGCAGTGCAGTGT 491
DB 20 AGCATGAAGTGCAGTGCAGTGT 1

RESULT 1395

ABZ99061
ID ABZ99061 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ABZ99061;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PDE4C oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 14303; 872bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, increasing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 703 AGTATTCTCTGCGCCGAGC 722
DB 1 AGTATTCTCTGCGCTCAGC 20

RESULT 1396

ABZ99087
ID ABZ99087 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ABZ99087;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PDE4C oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 14329; 872bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 936 TCTGTTACCGACGCTGAGT 955
DB 1 TCTGTTACCGACGCTGAGT 20

RESULT 1397

ABZ97900	ID	ABZ97900 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC	AC	
ABZ97900;	ABZ97900;	
DT	DT	17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX	XX	
DE	DE	Human RANTES oligonucleotide sequence.
XX	XX	
KW	KW	Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW	KW	antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW	KW	antihistaminic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW	KW	antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW	KW	adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX	XX	lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
OS	OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	XX	
PN	PN	WO200285308-A2.
PD	PD	31-OCT-2002.
XX	XX	
PF	PF	23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX	XX	
PR	PR	24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX	XX	
PA	PA	(EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX	XX	
PI	PI	Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandraagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI	PI	Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
XX	XX	
DR	DR	WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX	XX	
PT	PT	Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT	PT	respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT	PT	corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT	PT	ubiquinone.
XX	XX	
PS	PS	Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13142; 872bp; English.
XX	XX	
CC	CC	The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC	CC	first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC	CC	initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC	CC	5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC	CC	junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC	CC	nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC	CC	antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC	CC	has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antihistaminic, hypotensive,
CC	CC	immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC	CC	use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC	CC	preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC	CC	for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC	CC	antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC	CC	of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC	CC	receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC	CC	lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC	CC	lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC	CC	Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC	CC	specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC	CC	at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pat_sequences
XX	XX	
SQ	SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	XX	
Query Match	1.7%;	Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	90.0%;	Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0;	Mismatches 2;	Indels 0; Gaps 0
542 CTGACGCTCCCAAGTAGCTG 561		
1 CTTAGCCTCCGAGTAGCTG 20		

ABZ89853/C
ID ABZ89853 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC
XX ABZ89853;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antitense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antihlammatory steroid; ubiqunone; antihlammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiaethmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cycostatic; gene therapy;
KW antitense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN M0200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Fabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antitense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiqunone.
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5095; 872BP; English.

```
Query Match      1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. NO.1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0.
QY      543 TCAGCCTCCCAAGTAGCTGG 562
        ||||| | | | | | | | | | |
Db       20 TCGGCTTCCGAGTAGCTGG 1
```


ethnic origin determination; polymorphic site determination;
 Y chromosome; paternity testing; forensic; diagnosis;
 non-recombining region; human; NRY; polymorphic fragment; ds.
 Homo sapiens.
 US2003134285-A1.
 17-JUL-2003.
 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-00002623.
 01-NOV-2000; 2000US-0245355P.
 (OEFN/) OEFNER P J.
 (UNDE/) UNDERHILL P A.
 Oefner PJ, Underhill PA,
 WPI; 2003-843259/78.
 Determining the ethnic origin of a male by obtaining a nucleic acid
 sample from the male and identifying at least two polymorphic markers in
 the nucleic acid sample indicative of the ethnic origin of the male.
 Claim 24; Page 66; 74pp; English.
 The invention describes a method of determining the ethnic origin of a
 male comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample from the male, and
 identifying at least two polymorphic markers in the nucleic acid sample
 indicative of the ethnic origin of the male, using at least one primer
 pair from the primer pairs given in the specification. Also described is
 a method of: identifying polymorphic sites in a nucleic acid; a kit for
 determining the ethnic origin of an individual; determining the ethnic
 origin of a human male individual; an isolated nucleic acid segment of a
 human Y chromosome comprising at least 10 contiguous bases including at
 least one of the polymorphic sites given in the specification; nucleic
 acid primer pairs for amplifying polymorphic regions of the Y chromosome
 given in the specification; and determining the paternity of a human male
 individual. The method is useful for determining the ethnic origin of a
 male, for paternity testing, for forensic studies or for diagnosis. This
 sequence represents a fragment of the non-recombining region of the human
 Y chromosome (NRY) comprising a polymorphism that can be used to
 determine ethnic origin of a male.
 Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 7 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e-03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0
 200 TGTTCAGCGCTGCTCG 219
 20 TGTTCGTAGGCTGTTCTCG 1
 RESULT 1402
 ABD32139
 ID ABD32139 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ABD32139;
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 DE Human PDE4C-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 14350.
 Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
 respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
 surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
 analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosolic; cystic fibrosis;
 beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
 respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
 emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases; cancer; bronchitis;

XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX MO200285309-A2.
PN
PD 31-OCT-2002.
PP
PR 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.
PS
PT 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S,
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
FT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 14350; 763pp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or surfactant hypoproduction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or bronchoconstriction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hyperextension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 12 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. NO. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 535 CTGCGCCTCAGCCTCCCA 554
DB |||||
1 CTCGCCCTCAGCCTCCCA 20

RESULT 1403
ABD32140
ID ABD32140 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD32140;

XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DT
..

DE Human PDE4C-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 14351.

KM Human; a1sense: bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KM surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasmatic;
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosstatic; cystic fibrosis;
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200285309-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

[illegible]

2011年12月

PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 14351; 763pp; English.

This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent, comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors, (b) a surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA. The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c) instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytosostatic activity, is a beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer. The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to prevent any unwanted effects due to it

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	1.7%;	Score 16.8;	DB 1;	Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	90.0%;	Pred. No. 1.6e+03;		

```
Matches: 18; Conservative: 0; Mismatches: 2; Indels: 0; Gaps: 0
QY      381 AGCCTCCCAAGTGTGGGA 400
          |||||
Db       1 AGCCTCCCAAGTACGGGA 20
```

RESULT 1404
ABD32094
ID ABD32094 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human PDE4C-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 14305.

Human, rhinense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
analgic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cystostatic; cystic fibrosis;
beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200285309-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI Nycé JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

XX XX

XX

PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and PT bronchodilating agent.

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 14305; 763pp; English.

This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent, comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors, surfactant depletion or hyposurfactation, when administered to a mammal. The oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA. The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c) instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antisthmatic, analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary

CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1023 CTCCTACGAGCTGGGATTA 1042
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 1 CTCCTACGAGCTGGGATTA 20
RESULT 1405
ABD32118
ID ABD32118 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ABD32118;
XX
XX
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE Human PDE4C-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 14329.
XX
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200285309-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
XX oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
XX nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
XX bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 14329; 763pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition

CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC inflammation, allergies and/or chronic hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 936 TCTGTACCGAGCTGAGT 955
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 1 TCTGTACCGAGCTGAGT 20
RESULT 1406
ABD28955
ID ABD28955 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ABD28955;
XX
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE N58473-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 7967.
XX
XX
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200285309-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
XX oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
XX nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
XX bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 7967; 763pp; English.
XX

XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC inflammatory, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX

SO Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 774 GTATTTTACGATGAGG 793
|||||
1 GTATTTTACGATGAGG 20

Db

RESULT 1407
ABD30930
ID ABD30930 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD30930;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX

DE Human RANTES-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13141.
XX
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN W0200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286035P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shanabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
XX bronchodilating agent.
XX

PS Claim 15, SEQ ID NO 13141; 763bp; English.

XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC inflammatory, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX

SO Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 537 CCTGCTTACGCTCCCAAGT 556
|||||
1 CCTGCTTACGCTCCCAAGT 20

Db

RESULT 1408
ABD25409/C
ID ABD25409 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD25409;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX

DE A1122807-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4421.
XX
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS WO200285309-A2.
PN 31-OCT-2002.
PD 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
PE 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
PR (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shanabuddin S;
XX MPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisen-
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4421; 763bp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 19 A; 0 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0
XX
XX 427 TTTTATTTTATTTTATTTTAA 446
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 20 TTTTATTTTATTTTATTTTAA 1
XX
XX RESULT 1409
XX ABD32100
XX ID ABD32100 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABD32100;
XX

29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

Human PDE4C-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 14311.

Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain; respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer; surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypocensive; immunosuppressive; cystostatic; cystic fibrosis; beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction; respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis; pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

Homo sapiens.

WO200285309-A2.

31-OCT-2002.

23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

(EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

Nyge JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Fabalan J, Aguilar D; Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

WP1; 2003-093058/08.

Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and bronchodilating agent.

Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 14311; 763pp; English.

This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent, comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors, surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA. The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c) instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic, analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production or availability or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer. The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to prevent any unwanted effects due to it

Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e-03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0

QY 179 AGTAGAGATGAGCTTCTCC 198
|||||
1 AGTAGAGATGGGCTTCACC 20
Db

RESULT 1410
ABD28959
ID ABD28959 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD28959;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE NS8473-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 7971.
XX
KW Human; antiense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN MO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 7971; 763bp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary

CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 195 CTCGATGTTGGTCAGCTCG 214
|||||
1 CGCGATGTTGGCCAGGCTGG 20
Db

RESULT 1411
ABD26083/c
ID ABD26083 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD26083;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE AA463249-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5095.
XX
KW Human; antiense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN MO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 5095; 763bp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,

CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

CC Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

CC Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;

CC Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC 543 TCAGCCTCCCAAGTAGCTGG 562

CC 20 TCGGCTCCCGAGTAGCTGG 1

CC RESULT 1412

CC ABD30943

CC ABD30943 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

CC 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

CC Human RANTES-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13154.

KM Human; antisease; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

CC Homo sapiens.

CC WO200285309-A2.

CC 31-OCT-2002.

CC 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

CC 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

CC (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

CC Myce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

CC Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

CC WPI; 2003-093058/08.

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisease
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13154; 763bp; English.

CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

CC Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

CC Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;

CC Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC 737 GGACTACAGCGCCACCCAC 756

CC 1 GGACTACAGCGCCCGCTAC 20

CC RESULT 1413

CC ABD25110/C

CC ABD25110 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

CC 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

CC A1125228-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4122.

KM Human; antisease; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

CC Homo sapiens.

CC WO200285309-A2.

CC 31-OCT-2002.

CC 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

CC 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

CC (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
DR
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4122; 763bp; English.

This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target RNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc. tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

Sequence 20 BP; 19 A; 0 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0.

OY 427 TTTTATTTTTTTTTTTTA 446
|||||
Db 20 TTTTATTTTTTTTTTTTA 1

RESULT 1414
ABD30932
ID ABD30932 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD30932;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human RANTES-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13143.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX

XX	Homo sapiens.
XX	RefSeq
EN	M0200285309-A2.
PD	31-OCT-2002.
PF	23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.
XX	
PR	24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
PA	(EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PI	Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI	Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
DR	WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX	
PT	Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT	oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT	nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT	bronchodilating agent.
PS	
XX	Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13143; 763bp; English.
CC	This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC	comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC	bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC	reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC	surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC	oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC	expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC	dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC	The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC	device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC	instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC	of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antispasmodic,
CC	analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC	beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC	treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC	composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC	or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC	reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC	pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC	inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC	with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC	inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC	distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC	hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC	transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC	The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC	thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC	the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC	e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC	prevent any unwanted effects due to it
SQ	
XX	Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	90.0%; Pident.No.1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
DG	
722 CCTCCTAGTAGTGGAGACT 741	
1 CCTCCGAGTAGCTGGGATT 20	
RESULT 1415	
ABD32095	
ID ABD32095 standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
AC ABD32095;	
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)	

Human PDE4C-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 14306.

Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain; respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer; surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis; beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction; respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis; pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

Homo sapiens.

MO200285309-A2.

31-OCT-2002.

23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

(EPIC-) EPICGENESIS PHARM INC.

Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandraseagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D, Miller S, Tang L, Shanabuddin S;

WPI; 2003-093058/08.

Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and bronchodilating agent.

Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 14306; 763pp; English.

This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent, comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors, surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA. The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c) instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition of the invention has antiallergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic, analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the target. The pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer. The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc. tissue environment and thereby, to prevent any unwanted effects due to it

Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

07 1033 GCTGGATTACGAGCCTG 1052
|||||||
D8 1 GCTGGATTACGAGCCCCG 20
RESULT 1416
ABD25776/C
ID ABD25776 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABD25776;
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE A1085559 DNA fragment.
XX
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antispasmodic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ds.
OS Homo sapiens.
PN WO200285309-A2.
PD 31-OCT-2002.
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-USO13143.
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PI Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S,
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4788; 763bp; English.
XX

This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent, comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors, surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA. The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c) instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antispasmodic, analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytotoxic activity, is a beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.

CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX Sequence 20 BP; 18 A; 0 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 428 TTTTATTTTATTTTATTTTAA 447
DB 20 TTTTATTTTATTTTATTTTAA 1

RESULT 1417

ABD32092 ABD32092 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABD32092;

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

Human PDE4C-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 14303.

KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antileukemic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN MO200285309-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US011143.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 14303; 763pp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
XX of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antileukemic,
XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a

CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 703 AGTATTCCTCCGCCCCAGC 722
DB 1 AGTATTCCTCCGCCCCAGC 20

RESULT 1418

ABD30931 ABD30931 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABD30931;

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

Human RANTES-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13142.

KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antileukemic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN MO200285309-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US011143.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13142; 763pp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,

CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 542 CTCAGCTCCCAAGTAGCTG 561

Db 1 CTTAGCTCCGAGTAGCTG 20

RESULT 1419
ABD31032

ID ABD31032 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABD31032;

XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human RANTES-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13243.

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200285309-A2.

XX 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI, 2003-093058/08.
DR
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.

XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13243; 763bp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 932 TCACCTGTATCCAGGCTG 951

Db 1 TCACCTGTATCCAGGCTG 20

RESULT 1420
ABD28965

ID ABD28965 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABD28965;

XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE N58473-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 7977.

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200285309-A2.
 XX
 XX 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
 XX
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Nye JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
 XX
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
 XX oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
 XX nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
 XX bronchodilating agent.
 XX
 XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 7977; 763pp; English.
 XX
 XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
 XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
 XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
 XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
 XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
 XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
 XX of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, anti-asthmatic,
 XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
 XX beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
 XX treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
 XX composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
 XX or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
 XX reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
 XX pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
 XX inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
 XX with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 XX inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 XX distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
 XX hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
 XX transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
 XX The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
 XX thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
 XX the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
 XX e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc. tissue environment and thereby, to
 XX prevent any unwanted effects due to it
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX 361 TCAAGCAGTCCACCTGCCTC 380
 XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 XX 1 TCAAGTATCCACCTGCCTC 20
 XX
 XX RESULT 1421
 XX ABD30414
 XX ID ABD30414 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX ABD30414;
 XX
 XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX

DE Human IL4-R derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 12625
XX Human, antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antisthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200285309-A2.
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM. INC.
XX Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
XX oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
XX nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
XX bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 12625; 763bp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
XX of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antisthmatic,
XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
XX beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
XX treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
XX composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
XX or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
XX reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
XX pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
XX inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
XX with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
XX inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
XX distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
XX hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
XX transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
XX The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
XX thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
XX the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
XX e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc. tissue environment and thereby, to
XX prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. NO. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 1 GCTGGATTATAGCATGAG 20
|||||
RESULT 1422
ABD26076/C
ID ABD26076 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD26076;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX AA463249-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5088.
XX
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200285309-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
XX oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
XX nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
XX bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 5088; 763pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
XX of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
XX beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
XX treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
XX composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
XX or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
XX reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
XX pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
XX inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
XX with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
XX inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
XX distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
XX hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
XX transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
XX The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to

CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
CY 753 CCAGCCTAGCTAATTTT 772
Db 20 CCATGCCCCAGCTAATTTT 1
|||||
RESULT 1423
ABD26090/C
ID ABD26090 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD26090;
XX
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX AA463249-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5102.
XX
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200285309-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
XX oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
XX nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
XX bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 5102; 763pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
XX of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
XX beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or

CC creating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or surfactant hypoproduction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cancer,
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 676 CACTGCAACCTGCTCC 695
DB 20 CACTGCAACCTGCTCC 1

RESULT 1424
ABD26093/C
ID ABD26093 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABD26093;
XX
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX AA463249-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5105.
XX
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
XX PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
XX DR
XX
XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
XX oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
XX PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
XX PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 5105; 763bp; English.
XX
XX CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating

CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or surfactant hypoproduction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cancer,
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 484 AGTGTGTGATCTCAGCTCA 503
DB 20 AGTGTGTGATCTCAGCTCA 1

RESULT 1425
ABD30936
ID ABD30936 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABD30936;
XX
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human RANTES-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13147.
XX
XX DE
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
XX PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX WPI, 2003-093058/08.
 DR
 XX
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
 PT bronchodilating agent.
 XX
 XX
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13147; 763bp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposcretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antispasmodic,
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 656 GCAGTGGCGCATCTTGCT 675
 DB 1 GCAGTGGCGCGCATCTCGGCT 20
 XX
 RESULT 1426
 ABD31035
 ID ABD31035 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABD31035;
 XX
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human RANTES-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13246.
 XX
 XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposcretion; pain;
 XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
 XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antispasmodic;
 XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
 XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
 XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
 XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
 XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; es; primer.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX

PN WO200285309-A2.
 XX
 XX 31-OCT-2002.
 PD
 XX
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 PP
 XX
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
 PR
 XX
 XX (EPFIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX
 PI Nye JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D,
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 DR WPI, 2003-093058/08.
 XX
 CC Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
 CC oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
 CC nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
 CC bronchodilating agent.
 XX
 XX
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13246; 763bp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposcretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
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 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
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 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 647 GCGTGAAGTCGAGTGGCGCA 666
 DB 1 GCGTGAAGTCGAGTGGCGACA 20
 XX
 RESULT 1427
 ABD32101
 ID ABD32101 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABD32101;
 XX
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PDE4C-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 14312.
 XX

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
 KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
 KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
 KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
 KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
 KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200285309-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
 XX
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
 XX
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
 PT bronchodilating agent.
 PS
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 14312; 763pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 791 GGGGTTACCATGTTGGCCA 810
 ||| ||||| ||||| |||||

DB 1 GGGTTTACCATGTTGGCCA 20
 RESULT 1428
 ABD30945
 ID ABD30945 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABD30945;
 XX
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human RANTES-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13156.
 XX
 KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
 KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
 KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
 KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
 KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
 KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200285309-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
 XX
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
 XX
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
 PT bronchodilating agent.
 PS
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13156; 763pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of

CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 2 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 770 TTTGATTATTAGTAGAGA 789
Db 1 TTTGATTATTAGTAGACA 20

RESULT 1429
ABD2130
ID ABD2130 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABD2130;
XX DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Human PDE4C-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 14341.

XX KM Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200285309-A2.

XX PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.

XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
XX PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
XX PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
XX PT bronchodilating agent.

XX PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 14341; 763pp; English.

XX CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
XX CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
XX CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
XX CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
XX CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
XX CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
XX CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
XX CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
XX CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
XX CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
XX CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
XX CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered

CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The

XX CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
XX CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
XX CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
XX CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
XX CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
XX CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
XX CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
XX CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
XX CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
XX CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
XX CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
XX CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 751 CACCACGCTAGCTAATTT 770
Db 1 CACCATGCTGCTAATTT 20

RESULT 1430
ABD28960
ID ABD28960 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABD28960;

XX DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX DE NS8473-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 7972.

XX KM Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200285309-A2.

XX PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.

XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
XX PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
XX PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
XX PT bronchodilating agent.

XX PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 7972; 763pp; English.

XX CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and

reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors, surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA. The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c) instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic, analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cyostatic activity, is a beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer. The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to prevent any unwanted effects due to it

Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 201 GTTGTGAGCTGTGCTCGA 220
|||
1 GTTGGCAGGCTGTGCTTGA 20

RESULT 1431

ABD26095/C
ID ABD26095 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
AC ABD26095;

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE AA463249-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5107.

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; antiasthmatic; antiinflammatory; lung; cancer;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200285309-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

PA (EPIG-) EPITGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D,

XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

DR MPI; 2003-093058/08.

XX 4-
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 5107; 763pp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
XX of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cyostatic activity, is a
XX beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
XX treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
XX composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
XX or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
XX reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
XX pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
XX inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
XX with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
XX inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
XX distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
XX hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
XX transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
XX The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
XX thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
XX the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
XX e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
XX prevent any unwanted effects due to it

Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 472 AGGATGAAGTGCAGTGT 491
|||
20 AGCCTGAAGTGCAGTGT 1

RESULT 1432

ABD32089
ID ABD32089 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
AC ABD32089;

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human PDB4C-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 14300.

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; antiasthmatic; antiinflammatory; lung; cancer;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200285309-A2.

RESULT 1434
ADG86417
ID ADF66417 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADF66417;
XX
DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE VLA4 antagonist-related PCR primer #2.
XX
KW VLA4 antagonist; acute leukaemia; screening; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO2003097097-A1.
XX
PD 27-NOV-2003.
XX
PF 15-MAY-2002; 2002WO-JP004704.
XX
PR 15-MAY-2002; 2002WO-JP004704.
XX
PA (NIT/) NITSU Y.
XX
PA (MATS/) MATSUNAGA T.
XX
PI Nitsun Y, Matsunaga T, Miyake K, Sakamaki S, Akiyama T, Fujimi A,
PI Tanaka I, Takemoto N;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-012487/01.
XX
PT Treatment and/or prevention of acute leukemia with medicinal compositions
PT containing VLA4 antagonist, also applicable in diagnosing its prognosis
PT and screening drug candidates.
XX
PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 2; 72pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention comprises VLA4 antagonists that may optionally be used with
CC other anticancer agents for the treatment of acute leukemia. The VLA4
CC antagonists of the invention may be used to treat, prevent and diagnose
CC acute leukaemia, the VLA4 antagonists may also be used to screen drug
CC candidates. The present DNA sequence represents a PCR primer that was
CC used in an example of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 663 CGCATCTTGGCTCACTGCA 682
DB 1 CGCATCTCGGCTCACTGCA 20
RESULT 1435
ADG86786
ID ADF66786 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADF66786;
XX
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PPAR antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 136865.
XX
KW Human; ss; PPAR delta; peroxisome proliferative activated receptor delta;
KW antisense gene therapy; cytosolic; osteopathic; antidiabetic; cancer;
KW osteoporosis; diabetes; endocrine disorder.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidines are 5
FT -methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residue"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residue"
XX
PN US2003224514-A1.
XX
XX
XX 04-DEC-2003.
XX
PD 31-MAY-2002; 2002US-00160807.
XX
PF 31-MAY-2002; 2002US-00160807.
XX
PR 31-MAY-2002; 2002US-00160807.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Garde W, Freier SM, Watt AT;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-022078/02.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides of 8-80 nucleobases, useful for treating
PT cancer, diabetes, osteoporosis or various endocrine disorders.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 22; 155pp; English.
XX
XX
XX The invention relates to an antisense oligonucleotide comprising 8-80
XX nucleobases in length targeted to the coding region of a nucleic acid
XX molecule encoding PPAR-delta (peroxisome proliferative activated receptor
XX delta), where the antisense compound inhibits the expression of the PPAR-
XX delta and has any of the 66 sequences of 20 amino acids fully defined in
XX the specification. Also included are a compound of 8-80 nucleobases in
XX length that specifically hybridises with at least an 8-nucleobase portion
XX of a preferred target region on a nucleic acid molecule encoding PPAR-
XX delta and a composition comprising the antisense oligonucleotide and a
XX carrier. The antisense oligonucleotide comprises at least one modified
XX internucleoside linkage (preferably a phosphorothioate linkage), at least
XX one sugar moiety (preferably 2'-O-methoxyethyl moiety) and at least one
XX modified nucleobase (which is a 5-methyl cytosine). The antisense
XX compounds are useful for treating cancer, osteoporosis, diabetes or
XX various endocrine disorders. The human PPAR delta gene is located on
XX chromosome 6p21. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide of
XX the invention targeting human PPAR delta.
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1027 CAAGCAGCTGGATTACGG 1046
DB 1 CAAGTACTGGATTACAG 20
RESULT 1436
ADG86939/c
ID ADF66939 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADF66939;
XX
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PPAR antisense oligonucleotide target sequence #1.
XX
KW Human; ds; PPAR delta; peroxisome proliferative activated receptor delta;
KW

KW antisense gene therapy; cytosolic; osteopathic; antidiabetic; cancer;
XX osteoporosis; diabetes; endocrine disorder.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX US2003224514-A1.
XX
XX 04-DEC-2003.
XX
XX 31-MAY-2002; 2002US-00160807.
XX
XX 31-MAY-2002; 2002US-00160807.
XX
XX 31-MAY-2002; 2002US-00160807.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Gaarde W, Freier SM, Watt AT;
XX
XX WPI, 2004-022078/02.
XX
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides of 8-80 nucleobases, useful for treating
XX cancer, diabetes, osteoporosis or various endocrine disorders.
XX
XX Example 16; SEQ ID NO 175; 155bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an antisense oligonucleotide comprising 8-80
XX nucleobases in length targeted to the coding region of a nucleic acid
XX molecule encoding PPAR-delta (peroxisome proliferative activated receptor
XX delta), where the antisense compound inhibits the expression of the PPAR-
XX delta and has any of the 66 sequences of 20 amino acids fully defined in
XX the specification. Also included are a compound of 8-80 nucleobases in
XX length that specifically hybridizes with at least an 8-nucleobase portion
XX of a preferred target region on a nucleic acid molecule encoding PPAR-
XX delta and a composition comprising the antisense oligonucleotide and a
XX carrier. The antisense oligonucleotide comprises at least one modified
XX internucleoside linkage (preferably a phosphorothioate linkage), at least
XX one sugar moiety (preferably 2'-O-methoxyethyl moiety) and at least one
XX modified nucleobase (which is a 5-methyl cytosine). The antisense
XX compounds are useful for treating cancer, osteoporosis, diabetes or
XX various endocrine disorders. The human PPAR delta gene is located on
XX chromosome 6p21. The present sequence is a human PPAR delta genomic
XX target sequence for the antisense oligonucleotides of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1027 CAAGCAGCTGGATTACGGG 1046
DB 20 CAAGTACGCTGGATTACAGG 1

RESULT 1437
ADH56917
ID ADH56917 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADH56917;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human CARD4 DNA oligo comprising an allelic variant SegID 5.
XX
XX ss; human; CARD4; NOD1; CED4/Apaf-1; caspase-9 induced apoptosis;
XX inflammation; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;
XX rheumatoid arthritis; inflammatory bowel; psoriasis; asthma;
XX antiasthmatic; antiinflammatory; antiangiogenic; pharmacogenomic; forensic;
XX paternity testing; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX OS
XX US2003219810-A1.
XX
XX

PD 27-NOV-2003.
XX
XX 27-MAR-2003; 2003US-00401194.
XX
XX 27-MAR-2002; 2002US-0368184P.
XX
XX (BARN/) BARNES G.
XX
XX (BERT/) BERTIN J.
XX
XX Barnes G, Bertin J;
XX
XX WPI, 2004-010870/01.
XX
XX
XX New isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising an allelic variant of a
XX CARD4 gene, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating asthma or an
XX apoptotic, inflammatory or allergic disorder, or in pharmacogenomics.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 5; 77bp; English.
XX
XX
XX This invention relates to novel single nucleotide polymorphisms within
XX the human CARD4 gene. Specifically, it refers to allelic variants of
XX CARD4 (NOD1), a member of the CED4/Apaf-1 family that is involved in
XX caspase-9 induced apoptosis and inflammation. The present invention
XX describes a kit for determining the allelic variants of CARD4 polymorphic
XX regions of an individual, which can be useful for predicting
XX susceptibility, as well as diagnosis, prevention and treatment of various
XX disorders including chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, rheumatoid
XX arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, psoriasis or asthma. Accordingly,
XX the compositions of this invention exhibit antiasthmatic,
XX antiinflammatory and antiallergic activities. Furthermore, they may be
XX used to identify patients that would be strong candidates for effective
XX treatment with a CARD4 modulator, in pharmacogenomics, or in monitoring
XX the effects of CARD4 therapeutics during clinical trials. The nucleic
XX acid molecule may also be used in forensics or paternity testing. This
XX oligonucleotide sequence is a human CARD4 DNA oligo comprising an allelic
XX variant of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 384 CTCCTCAAGTGTGGGATTGA 403
DB 1 CTCCTCAAGCACTGGGATTGA 20

RESULT 1438
ADH73294/C
ID ADH73294 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADH73294;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Alu sequence PCR primer #1.
XX
XX epigenetic abnormality detection; hypomethylated sequence;
XX multi-copy DNA element; retroelement; Alu sequence; Huntington's disease;
XX schizophrenia; bipolar disorder; human; PCR; ss; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003104487-A2.
XX
XX 18-DEC-2003.
XX
XX 06-JUN-2003; 2003WO-CA000820.
XX
XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386818P.
XX
XX (ADDI-) CENT ADDICTION & MENTAL HEALTH.
XX
XX

XX Petronis A;
XX WPI; 2004-062375/06.
PT Detecting an epigenetic abnormality associated with a disease by
PT identifying, within a eukaryotic genome, a locus having a hypomethylated
PT sequence specific for the disease and an endogenous multi-copy DNA
PT element.
XX
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 2; 257bp; English.
XX
XX The invention comprises a method for detecting an epigenetic abnormality
XX associated with a disease. The method involves identifying, within a
XX eukaryotic genome, a locus having a hypomethylated sequence specific for
XX the disease and an endogenous multi-copy DNA element, such as a
XX retroelement - endogenous retroviral sequences (ERV), SINE sequences, Alu
XX sequences, LINE sequences and LI sequences. The method of the invention
XX is useful for detecting a genetic abnormality associated with a disease,
XX e.g. Huntington's disease, schizophrenia or bipolar disorder. The present
XX DNA sequence represents a human Alu sequence PCR primer that was used in
XX an example of the invention.
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 389 AAAGTCTGGGATTACAGGC 408
DB 20 AAAGTCTGGGAGTACAGGC 1
RESULT 1439
AD130044
ID AD130044 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AD130044;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human dual specific phosphatase 4 DNA, antisense oligonucleotide #64.
XX
KW Antisense therapy; human; dual specific phosphatase 4;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; developmental disorder; apoptosis;
KW cytosolic; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate
FT backbone and 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5'
FT and 3' ends, which are 5 nucleotides in length at each
FT end. All cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX
XX US2003232441-A1.
XX
XX 18-DEC-2003.
XX
XX 17-JUN-2002; 2002US-00174460.
XX
XX 17-JUN-2002; 2002US-00174460.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Bennett CF, Dobie KW;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-061286/06.
XX

PT New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
PT nucleic acid encoding dual specific phosphatase 4, useful for treating
PT cancer, developmental disorder or a condition arising from aberrant
PT apoptosis.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 77; 61bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds targeted to a
XX nucleic acid encoding dual specific phosphatase 4. The antisense compound
XX comprises an antisense oligonucleotide that specifically hybridizes with
XX the nucleic acid and inhibits the expression of dual specific phosphatase
XX 4. The antisense oligonucleotide is a chimeric oligonucleotide. The
XX antisense oligonucleotide comprises at least one modified internucleoside
XX linkage, preferably a phosphorothioate linkage. It also comprises at
XX least one modified sugar moiety, preferably a 2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE)
XX sugar moiety. The antisense oligonucleotide further comprises at least
XX one modified nucleobase, preferably a 5-methylcytosine. The antisense
XX oligonucleotides are useful for the treatment of diseases such as
XX hyperproliferative disorders, developmental disorders, and diseases
XX associated with aberrant apoptosis. The present sequence represents an
XX antisense oligonucleotide used in the examples of the present invention.
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 836 TGATCTGCTGCTCGGCTT 855
DB 1 TGATCTGCTGCTCGTCT 20
RESULT 1440
ADH76711
ID ADH76711 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADH76711;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE MCHRL genomic sequence analysis primer #20.
XX
XX melanin-concentrating hormone receptor 1; MCHRL; anorectic; gene therapy;
KW obesity; primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
XX WO2003104489-A2.
XX
XX 18-DEC-2003.
XX
XX 05-JUN-2003; 2003WO-EP005917.
XX
XX 05-JUN-2002; 2002EP-00012569.
XX
XX (UYPH-) UNIV PHILIPPS MARBURG.
XX
XX Platzner M, Platzner C, Gudermann T, Hebebrand J, Hinney A;
XX Reichwald K;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-062377/06.
XX
XX New diagnostic composition, useful for diagnosing obesity related to the
XX presence of a molecular variant of the MCHRL gene or a susceptibility to
XX the disorder.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 42; 76bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel diagnostic polynucleotide composition.
XX The polynucleotide composition comprises: a sequence encoding a
XX polypeptide with defined sequences given in the specification; a sequence
XX capable of hybridizing to a melanin-concentrating hormone receptor 1

CC presence of a molecular variant of the MCHRI gene. This polynucleotide

CC associated with PAZ/PIWI domain-containing protein, such as a

QY 386 CCCAAGTCTGGATTACA 405
| | | | | | | | | |
Db 20 CGCAAGTGTGGGATGACA 1

RESULT 1445
ADJ36817
ID ADJ36817 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC ADJ36817;
XX
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Human gene 216 SNP detection primer seq id 208.
XX
XX
KW antiasthmatic; respiratory; gene therapy; asthma;
KW bronchial hyperresponsiveness; atopy; chronic obstructive lung disease;
KW adult respiratory distress syndrome; obesity; inflammatory bowel disease;
KW human; gene 216; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
PN US2004002470-A1.
XX
XX
PD 01-JAN-2004.
XX
XX
PF 17-OCT-2002; 2002US-00277216.
XX
XX
PR 13-APR-2000; 2000US-00548797.
XX
XX
PR 13-APR-2001; 2001US-00834597.
XX
XX
PR 19-APR-2002; 2002US-00126022.
XX
XX
PA (KEIT/) KEITH T.
PA (LITTT/) LITTLE R D.
PA (VEER/) VAN EERDEWEGH P.
PA (DUPU/) DUPUIS J.
PA (DMAS/) DEL MASTRO R G.
PA (SIMO/) SIMON J.
PA (ALLE/) ALLEN K.
PA (PAND/) PANDIT S.
XX
XX
PI Keith T, Little RD, Eerdewegh PV, Dupuis J, Del Mastro RG;
PI Simon J, Allen K, Pandit S;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2004-061675/06.
XX
XX
PT Gene 216 nucleic acid, useful for preparing a composition for treating
PT disorders e.g., asthma, bronchial hyperresponsiveness, atopy, chronic
PT obstructive lung disease and adult respiratory distress syndrome.
XX
XX
PS Example 10; SEQ ID NO 208; 441pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The invention describes a new isolated nucleic acid comprising a fully
CC defined sequence having 23574 bp or at least its 50 or 15 contiguous
CC nucleotides and includes: allele G of single nucleotide polymorphism
CC (SNP) AB+2; allele G of SNP BC-1; and allele C of SNP BC-2. The invention
CC describes identifying increased susceptibility to a disorder comprising
CC asthma, bronchial hyperresponsiveness, atopy, chronic obstructive lung
CC disease and adult respiratory distress syndrome in a subject comprising
CC testing a biological sample obtained from a subject for the presence of
CC at least one allele or haplotype given in the specification, where the
CC presence identifies an increased susceptibility to the disorder. The
CC nucleic acid is useful for preparing a composition for treating disorders
CC comprising asthma, bronchial hyperresponsiveness, atopy, chronic
CC obstructive lung disease and adult respiratory distress syndrome. This
CC sequence represents a primer used to detect single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms in the human gene 216.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

686 TTTCGCTCCCGGTTCAACT 705
|||||

Db 1 TTTCGCTCCCGGTTCAACT 20
RESULT 1446
ADJ60954
ID ADJ60954 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC ADJ60954;
XX
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Oligonucleotide associated to PDE4C #20.
XX
XX
KW interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KW airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KW cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KW ss.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
PN WO2004011613-A2.
XX
XX
PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
XX
PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX
PI Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
XX
PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCRI, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1810; 85pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

179 AGTAGAGATGAGTTTCTCC 198
|||||

Db 1 AGTAGAGATGAGTTTCTCC 20
|||||

RESULT 1447
ADJ59777

ID ADJ59777 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ59777;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide associated to RANTES #26.
XX
XX interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
XX airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
XX cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
XX pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
XX ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX MO2004011613-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2004.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
XX Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
XX initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
XX CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
XX disease e.g., asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 633; 85bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
XX initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
XX end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
XX interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
XX oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
XX oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
XX respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
XX of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
XX useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
XX of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
XX chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
XX respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
XX (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
XX (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
XX obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
XX invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 737 GGACTACAGGCGCCACAC 756
Db 1 GGACTACAGGCGCCGCTAC 20
XX
RESULT 1448
ADJ59866
ID ADJ59866 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ59866;
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX
DE Oligonucleotide associated to RANTES #115.
XX
XX interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
XX airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
XX cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
XX pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
XX ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX MO2004011613-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2004.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
XX Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
XX initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
XX CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
XX disease e.g., asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 722; 85bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
XX initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
XX end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
XX interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
XX oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
XX oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
XX respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
XX of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
XX useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
XX of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
XX chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
XX respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
XX (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
XX (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
XX obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
XX invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 932 TCACTCTGTTACCCAGGCTG 951
Db 1 TCACTTTGTACCCAGGCTG 20
XX
RESULT 1449
ADJ60948
ID ADJ60948 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ60948;
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide associated to PDE4C #14.
XX
XX interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
XX airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;

KM cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
 KM pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
 ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO2004011613-A2.
 XX 05-FEB-2004.
 XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
 XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
 XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX Nyce JM, Tang L, Sandraaagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 DR WPI; 2004-203534/19.
 XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
 PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
 PT disease e.g., asthma.
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1804; 85bp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
 CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
 CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
 CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
 CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
 CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
 CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
 CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
 CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
 CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
 CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
 CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
 CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
 CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
 CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1023 CTCCACAGCGCTGGGATTA 1042
 DB 1 CTCCACAGCGCTGGGATTA 20
 RESULT 1450
 ADJ59764
 ID ADJ59764 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX ADJ59764;
 AC 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX Oligonucleotide associated to RANTES #13.
 DE Oligonucleotide associated to RANTES #13.
 XX interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
 KM airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
 KM cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
 KM pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
 KM ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX

XX WO2004011613-A2.
 XX 05-FEB-2004.
 XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
 XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
 XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX Nyce JM, Tang L, Sandraaagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 DR WPI; 2004-203534/19.
 XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
 PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
 PT disease e.g., asthma.
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 620; 85bp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
 CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
 CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
 CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
 CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
 CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
 CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
 CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
 CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
 CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
 CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
 CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
 CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
 CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
 CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 537 CCGGCTAGGCTCCCAAGT 556
 DB 1 CCGGCTAGGCTCCCAAGT 20
 RESULT 1451
 ADJ60955
 ID ADJ60955 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX ADJ60955;
 AC 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX Oligonucleotide associated to PDE4C #21.
 DE Oligonucleotide associated to PDE4C #21.
 XX interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
 KM airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
 KM cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
 KM pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
 KM ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO2004011613-A2.
 XX 05-FEB-2004.
 XX

PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
XX MPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCRI, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1811; 85pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.,
CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 791 GGGGTTCCACCATGTGCCCA 810
DB 1 GGGTTTCACCATGTGCCCA 20
RESULT 1452
ADJ60984
ID ADJ60984 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADJ60984;
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide associated to PDE4C #50.
XX
XX interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
XX airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
XX cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
XX pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
XX ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO2004011613-A2.
PN
XX
XX 05-FEB-2004.
PD
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
PF
XX
XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
PR
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA

XX
XX Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
XX MPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCRI, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1840; 85pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.,
CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 751 CACCACGCTAGCTATTTT 770
DB 1 CACCATGCTGCTAATTTT 20
RESULT 1453
ADJ59766
ID ADJ59766 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADJ59766;
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide associated to RANTES #15.
XX
XX interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
XX airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
XX cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
XX pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
XX ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO2004011613-A2.
PN
XX
XX 05-FEB-2004.
PD
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
PF
XX
XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
PR
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
XX MPI; 2004-203534/19.
DR

```
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.  
PT Initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,  
PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory  
PT disease e.g., asthma.  
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 622; 85pp; English.  
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,  
CC Initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-  
CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.  
CC Interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the  
CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the  
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a  
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways  
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is  
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment  
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is  
CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded  
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases  
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome  
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway  
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the  
CC invention.  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;  
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 722 CCTCTGAGTACGTGGACT 741  
DB 1 CCTCCGAGTACTGGGATT 20  
RESULT 1454  
ADJ60973  
ID ADJ60973 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADJ60973;  
XX  
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Oligonucleotide associated to PDE4C #39.  
XX  
KM interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;  
KM airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;  
KM cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;  
KM pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;  
KM ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO2004011613-A2.  
XX  
PD 05-FEB-2004.  
XX  
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.  
XX  
PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.  
XX  
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Nyce JM, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;  
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;  
DR WPI; 2004-203534/19.  
XX  
PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.  
PT Initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,  
PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory  
PT disease e.g., asthma.
```

```
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1829; 85pp; English.  
PS The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,  
XX Initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-  
CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.  
CC Interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the  
CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the  
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a  
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways  
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is  
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment  
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is  
CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded  
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases  
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome  
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway  
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the  
CC invention.  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;  
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 646 AGGCTGAGTGCAGTGGCGC 665  
DB 1 AGGCTGAGTGCAGTGCATGC 20  
RESULT 1455  
ADJ61656  
ID ADJ61656 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADJ61656;  
XX  
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE IL-4Ra receptor #13.  
XX  
KM interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;  
KM airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;  
KM cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;  
KM pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;  
KM ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
PN WO2004011613-A2.  
XX  
PD 05-FEB-2004.  
XX  
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.  
XX  
PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.  
XX  
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Nyce JM, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;  
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;  
DR WPI; 2004-203534/19.  
XX  
PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.  
PT Initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,  
PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory  
PT disease e.g., asthma.  
PS Example 5; SEQ ID NO 2512; 85pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,  
CC Initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
```


CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents a receptor of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Db 1 GCTGGATTATAGCGCATGAG 20
864 GCTGGATTATAGCGCATGAG 883
OY |||||
Db 1 GCTGGATTATAGCGCATGAG 20
RESULT 1456
ADJ59779
ID ADJ59779 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ59779;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide associated to RANTES #28.
XX
KW interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KW airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KW cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KW 86.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN MO2004011613-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 635; 85bp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is

CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 2 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 770 TTTTGATTTTATAGTAGACA 789
Db 1 TTTTGATTTTATAGTAGACA 20
TTTTGATTTTATAGTAGACA 20
RESULT 1457
ADJ60946
ID ADJ60946 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ60946;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide associated to PDE4C #12.
XX
KW interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KW airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KW cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KW 86.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN MO2004011613-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1802; 85bp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome

CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 703 AGTTATCTCTCGCCCGCAGC 722
DB 1 AGTGATCTCTCGCCCTCAGC 20
RESULT 1458
ADJ60949
ID ADJ60949 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ60949;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide associated to PDE4C #15.
XX
KM interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KM airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KM cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KM pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KM ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004011613-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
DR WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCRI, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1805; 85bp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1033 GCTGGATTACGGCACCCTG 1052
DB 1 GCTGGATTACGGCACCCTG 20
RESULT 1459
ADJ60972
ID ADJ60972 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ60972;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide associated to PDE4C #38.
XX
KM interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KM airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KM cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KM pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KM ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004011613-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
DR WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCRI, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1828; 85bp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 936 TCTGTTACCCAGCTGAGT 955
DB 1 TGTGTGCCAGCTGAGT 20
RESULT 1460
ADJ59202
ID ADJ59202 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ59202;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide associated to IL 4R #57.
XX
KM interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KM airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KM cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KM pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KM ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004011613-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
PI (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PA Nyce JM, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahbuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
PI WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
DR
XX
PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 58; 85pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

RESULT 1461
ADJ59765
ID ADJ59765 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ59765;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide associated to RANTES #14.
XX
KM interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KM airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KM cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KM pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KM ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004011613-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
PI (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PA Nyce JM, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahbuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
PI WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
DR
XX
PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 621; 85pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

RESULT 1462
ADJ59770
ID ADJ59770 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ59770;
XX
DB 542 CTCAGCTCCCAAGTAGCTG 561
1 CTTAGCTCCCGAGTAGCTG 20

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XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX Oligonucleotide associated to RANTES #19.
DE
XX interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KW airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KW cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KW ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO2004011613-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2004.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S,
XX Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX MPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
XX initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
XX CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
XX disease e.g., asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 626; 85bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
XX initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
XX end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
XX interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
XX oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
XX oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
XX respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
XX of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
XX useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
XX of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
XX chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
XX respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
XX (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
XX (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
XX obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
XX invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 656 GCAGTGGCGCATCTTGCT 675
DB 1 GCAGTGGCGCATCTTGCT 20

```

```

KW interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KW airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KW cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KW ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO2004011613-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2004.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S,
XX Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX MPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
XX initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
XX CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
XX disease e.g., asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1799; 85bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
XX initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
XX end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
XX interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
XX oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
XX oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
XX respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
XX of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
XX useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
XX of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
XX chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
XX respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
XX (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
XX (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
XX obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
XX invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 673 GCTCACTGCACCTCTGCT 692
DB 1 GCTCACTGCACCTCTGCT 20

```

```

RESULT 1463
ADJ60943
ID ADJ60943 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ60943;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide associated to PDE4C #9.
XX

```

```

RESULT 1464
ADJ59869
ID ADJ59869 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ59869;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide associated to RANTES #118.
XX
XX interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KW airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KW cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KW ss.

```

XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PF WO2004011613-A2.
XX PN
XX PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Myce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S,
XX PI Shahbuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX DR MPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
XX PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
XX PT CCRI, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
XX PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX PS Claim 2, SEQ ID NO 725; 85pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
XX CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
XX CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
XX CC Interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
XX CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
XX CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
XX CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
XX CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
XX CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
XX CC chosen from allergy, inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
XX CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
XX CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
XX CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
XX CC invention.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 647 GGCTGAGTGCAGTGGCGCA 666
XX DB 1 GGCTGAGTGCAGTGGCGACA 20
XX
XX RESULT 1465
XX ADJ60993
XX ID ADJ60993 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ADJ60993;
XX DE 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide associated to PDE4C #59.
XX XX
XX KW Interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
XX KW airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
XX KW cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
XX KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
XX KW ss.
XX XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX WO2004011613-A2.
XX XX

PD PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX XX
XX PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX XX
XX PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX XX
XX PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX XX
XX PI Myce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
XX PI Shahbuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX DR MPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
XX PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
XX PT CCRI, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
XX PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX PS Claim 2, SEQ ID NO 1849; 85pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
XX CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
XX CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
XX CC Interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
XX CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
XX CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
XX CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
XX CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
XX CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
XX CC chosen from allergy, inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
XX CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
XX CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
XX CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
XX CC invention.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 12 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 535 CTCCTGCTTCAGCTCCCAA 554
XX DB 1 CTCCTGCTTCAGCTCCCAA 20
XX
XX RESULT 1466
XX ADJ60994
XX ID ADJ60994 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ADJ60994;
XX DE 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide associated to PDE4C #60.
XX XX
XX KW Interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
XX KW airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
XX KW cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
XX KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
XX KW ss.
XX XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX WO2004011613-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX XX

XX (EPiG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shaabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1850; 85pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.,
CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 381 AGCCTCCCAAGGCTGGGA 400
Db 1 AGCCTCCCAAGTACCGGA 20
RESULT 1467
ADK1378/C
ID ADK1378 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADK1378;
AC
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human chromosome 19 RAI 11 sensor probe.
DE
XX
XX sequence polymorphism analysis; human; chromosome 19q; cancer; RAI; ss;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; probe.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2004003229-A2.
PN
XX
XX 08-JAN-2004.
PD
XX
XX 27-JUN-2003; 2003WO-DK000448.
PF
XX
XX 27-JUN-2002; 2002DK-00001005.
PR
XX 07-OCT-2002; 2002DK-00001500.
PR
XX 25-FEB-2003; 2003DK-00000289.
PR
XX 29-APR-2003; 2003DK-00000639.
XX
XX (UYAA-) UNIV AARHUS.
PA (ARBE-) ARBEJDSMILJO INST NAT INST OCCUPA.
XX

PI Nexo BA, Vogel U, Rockenbauer E, Bukowy ZK;
XX WPI; 2004-142878/14.
XX
XX Estimating the disease risk or prognosis of an individual by sequence
PT polymorphism analysis.
PT
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 136; 145pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel method of estimating disease risk or
CC prognosis of an individual by sequence polymorphism analysis, especially
CC polymorphisms in the human chromosome 19q. The invention further relates
CC to: estimating a treatment response of an individual suffering from
CC cancer to a disease treatment; a primer or probe for use in the method of
CC estimating the disease risk or prognosis of an individual or for
CC estimating a treatment response of an individual suffering from cancer to
CC a disease treatment; an antibody directed to an epitope of a RAI gene
CC product; and a kit for use in the method of estimating the disease risk
CC or prognosis of an individual or for estimating a treatment response of
CC an individual suffering from cancer to a disease treatment, comprising at
CC least one primer or probe and optionally amplifying means for nucleic
CC acid amplification. The novel method is useful for estimating the disease
CC risk or prognosis of an individual or for estimating a treatment response
CC of an individual suffering from cancer to a disease treatment. This
CC polymorphic sequence represents a probe used in the exemplification of
CC the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 480 GTGCAGTGTGTGATCAG 499
Db 20 GTGCAGTGTGATCTCAG 1
RESULT 1468
ADK1252/C
ID ADK1252 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADK1252;
AC
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human chromosome 19 DNA primer/probe SEQ ID NO 10.
DE
XX
XX sequence polymorphism analysis; human; chromosome 19q; cancer; RAI; ss;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; probe; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO2004003229-A2.
PN
XX
XX 08-JAN-2004.
PD
XX
XX 27-JUN-2003; 2003WO-DK000448.
PF
XX
XX 27-JUN-2002; 2002DK-00001005.
PR
XX 07-OCT-2002; 2002DK-00001500.
PR
XX 25-FEB-2003; 2003DK-00000289.
PR
XX 29-APR-2003; 2003DK-00000639.
XX
XX (UYAA-) UNIV AARHUS.
PA (ARBE-) ARBEJDSMILJO INST NAT INST OCCUPA.
XX
XX Nexo BA, Vogel U, Rockenbauer E, Bukowy ZK;
XX WPI; 2004-142878/14.
XX
XX Estimating the disease risk or prognosis of an individual by sequence
PT polymorphism analysis.
PT

XX Claim 30; SEQ ID NO 10; 145bp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to a novel method of estimating disease risk or
XX prognosis of an individual by sequence polymorphism analysis, especially
XX polymorphisms in the human chromosome 19q. The invention further relates
XX to: estimating a treatment response of an individual suffering from
XX cancer to a disease treatment; a primer or probe for use in the method of
XX estimating the disease risk or prognosis of an individual or for
XX estimating a treatment response of an individual suffering from cancer to
XX a disease treatment; an antibody directed to an epitope of a RAI gene
XX product; and a kit for use in the method of estimating the disease risk
XX or prognosis of an individual or for estimating a treatment response of
XX an individual suffering from cancer to a disease treatment, comprising at
XX least one primer or probe and optionally amplifying means for nucleic
XX acid amplification. The novel method is useful for estimating the disease
XX risk or prognosis of an individual or for estimating a treatment response
XX of an individual suffering from cancer to a disease treatment. This
XX polynucleotide sequence represents a primer/probe used for detecting
XX single nucleotide polymorphisms in the DNA of human chromosome 19 of the
XX invention.
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 480 GTGCACTGCTGCTGATCAG 459
DB 20 GTGCACTGCTGCTGATCAG 1
RESULT 1469
ADJ96296 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
ID ADJ96296 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ96296;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human breast cancer-1 associated antisense oligonucleotide #14.
XX
XX Breast cancer-1; diagnosis; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
XX antisense therapy; antisense; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN US2004014051-A1.
XX
PD 22-JAN-2004.
XX
PF 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199676.
XX
PR 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199676.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Brown-Driver VL, Dobie KW;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-121557/12.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotide compounds, useful for diagnosing,
PT preventing and/or treating conditions with aberrant activity of breast
PT cancer-1, such as breast, ovary, prostate and/or peritoneum cancers.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 37; 175bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention is directed to novel antisense compounds targetted
XX to breast cancer-1 proteins and their encoding nucleic acids. The
XX invention is useful for the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of
XX diseases and conditions associated with aberrant expression and activity
XX of breast cancer-1 such as a hyperproliferative disorder in particular
XX breast, ovary, prostate and peritoneum cancers. The invention is also
XX used in antisense therapy. The present sequence is human breast cancer-1
XX associated antisense oligonucleotide. Note: This sequence given in the
XX sequence listing differs from that given in example 15 of the
XX specification.
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 480 GTGCACTGCTGCTGATCAG 459
DB 20 GTGCACTGCTGCTGATCAG 1

CC of breast cancer-1 such as a hyperproliferative disorder in particular
CC breast, ovary, prostate and peritoneum cancers. The invention is also
CC used in antisense therapy. The present sequence is human breast cancer-1
CC associated antisense oligonucleotide. Note: This sequence given in the
CC sequence listing differs from that given in example 15 of the
CC specification.
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1058 ACACCCCGCTAATTTTGA 1077
DB 1 ACACCCCGCTAATTTTGA 20
RESULT 1470
ADJ96332/C
ID ADJ96332 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ96332;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human breast cancer-1 associated antisense oligonucleotide #50.
XX
XX Breast cancer-1; diagnosis; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
XX antisense therapy; antisense; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN US2004014051-A1.
XX
PD 22-JAN-2004.
XX
PF 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199676.
XX
PR 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199676.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Brown-Driver VL, Dobie KW;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-121557/12.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotide compounds, useful for diagnosing,
PT preventing and/or treating conditions with aberrant activity of breast
PT cancer-1, such as breast, ovary, prostate and/or peritoneum cancers.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 73; 175bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention is directed to novel antisense compounds targetted
XX to breast cancer-1 proteins and their encoding nucleic acids. The
XX invention is useful for the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of
XX diseases and conditions associated with aberrant expression and activity
XX of breast cancer-1 such as a hyperproliferative disorder in particular
XX breast, ovary, prostate and peritoneum cancers. The invention is also
XX used in antisense therapy. The present sequence is human breast cancer-1
XX associated antisense oligonucleotide. Note: This sequence given in the
XX sequence listing differs from that given in example 15 of the
XX specification.
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1058 ACACCCCGCTAATTTTGA 1077
DB 1 ACACCCCGCTAATTTTGA 20

Db 20 ACGCCCGCTAATTTTGTGA 1

RESULT 1471

ID ADJ96456/c standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADJ96456;

AC ADJ96456;

XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX Human breast cancer-1 target oligonucleotide #41.

DE Breast cancer-1; diagnosis; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;

XX antisense therapy; human; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS US2004014051-A1.

XX 22-JAN-2004.

XX 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199676.

XX 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199676.

XX 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199676.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Brown-Driver VL, Dobie KW;

XX WPI; 2004-121557/12.

XX New antisense oligonucleotide compounds, useful for diagnosing,

PT preventing and/or treating conditions with aberrant activity of breast

PT cancer-1, such as breast, ovary, prostate and/or peritoneum cancers.

XX Example 15; Page 32; 175pp; English.

XX The present invention is directed to novel antisense compounds targeted

CC to breast cancer-1 proteins and their encoding nucleic acids. The

CC invention is useful for the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of

CC diseases and conditions associated with aberrant expression and activity

CC of breast cancer-1 such as a hyperproliferative disorder in particular

CC breast, ovary, prostate and peritoneum cancers. The invention is also

CC used in antisense therapy. The present sequence is human breast cancer-1

CC target oligonucleotide.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1058 ACGCCCGCTAATTTTGTGA 1077

Db 20 ACGCCCGCTAATTTTGTGA 1

RESULT 1472

ID ADJ96392 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADJ96392;

AC ADJ96392;

XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX Human breast cancer-1 antisense oligonucleotide #197041.

DE Breast cancer-1; diagnosis; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;

XX antisense therapy; human; antisense; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone where all cyridines are

FT 5'- methylcytidines"

FT 1..5

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'- methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

FT 16..20

FT /*tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'- methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

XX US2004014051-A1.

XX 22-JAN-2004.

XX 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199676.

XX 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199676.

XX 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199676.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Brown-Driver VL, Dobie KW;

XX WPI; 2004-121557/12.

XX New antisense oligonucleotide compounds, useful for diagnosing,

PT preventing and/or treating conditions with aberrant activity of breast

PT cancer-1, such as breast, ovary, prostate and/or peritoneum cancers.

XX Example 15; Page 31; 175pp; English.

XX The present invention is directed to novel antisense compounds targeted

CC to breast cancer-1 proteins and their encoding nucleic acids. The

CC invention is useful for the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of

CC diseases and conditions associated with aberrant expression and activity

CC of breast cancer-1 such as a hyperproliferative disorder in particular

CC breast, ovary, prostate and peritoneum cancers. The invention is also

CC used in antisense therapy. Note: This sequence is human breast cancer-1

CC antisense oligonucleotide. Note: This sequence is given in example 15 of the

CC specification differs from that given in the sequence listing.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1058 ACGCCCGCTAATTTTGTGA 1077

Db 1 ACGCCCGCTAATTTTGTGA 20

RESULT 1473

ID ADL14967 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADL14967;

AC ADL14967;

XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX Human glaucoma-related optineurin (OPTN) exon 6 PCR primer SF6.

DE Human; glaucoma; optineurin; OPTN; diagnosis; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS EP138590-A2.

XX

PD 11-FEB-2004.
 XX
 XX 29-JUL-2003; 2003BP-00447201.
 PF
 XX 02-AUG-2002; 2002JP-00226612.
 PR
 XX (SYSM-) SYSMEX CORP.
 PA
 PI Kouchi Y, Masago A, Takahata T;
 XX WPI; 2004-146134/15.
 DR
 XX Gene assay for predicting future onset of glaucoma, particularly primary
 PT open angle glaucoma or normal ocular tension glaucoma, comprises
 PR detecting a mutation of at least one base of the optineurin gene.
 XX
 PS Claim 9; SEQ ID NO 19; 31pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence is that of PCR primer SF6 for exon 6 ADL14952 of the
 CC glaucoma-associated gene, OPTN (optineurin) ADL14949. The invention
 CC relates to a gene assay method for predicting future onset of primary
 CC open angle glaucoma and/or normal ocular tension glaucoma. This involves
 CC detecting a mutation in the OPTN gene coding sequence, specifically a
 CC substitution of G for A at position 619 and/or a substitution of A for G
 CC at position 898 of the OPTN coding sequence. The mutation(s) is detected
 CC using a nucleic acid amplification method using primers specific for the
 CC different exons of the coding sequence, including primers SF6 and SF6
 CC ADL14968 for exon 6.
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 574 TGCACCACTACCTGCGCTA 593
 Db 1 TGTGCCACTACCTGCGCTA 20
 RESULT 1474
 ADL23335/C
 ID ADL23335 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADL23335;
 XX
 DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer #1 for amplification of D3S1611.
 XX
 KM ss; primer; diagnosis; cervical intraepithelial neoplasia; CIN;
 KM allelic deletion; FHIT; fragile histidine triad gene; PR;
 KM progesterone receptor; DLEC1; deleted in lung and oesophageal cancer 1;
 KM TRIM29; tripartite motif-containing 29; microsatellite; D3S1300; D3S1260;
 KM D1S35; D1S528.
 KW
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO2004018711-A2.
 PD
 PD 04-MAR-2004.
 XX
 PF 20-AUG-2003; 2003WO-GB003637.
 XX
 XX 24-AUG-2002; 2002GB-00019890.
 PR 26-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405717P.
 XX
 PA (UNLO) UNIV COLLEGE LONDON.
 XX
 PI Ming-Qing D;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-226867/21.

XX
 PT Diagnosing cervical intraepithelial neoplasia comprising detecting an
 PT allelic deletion in genes selected from FHIT, PR, DLEC1 or TRIM 29 by
 PT comparing the FHIT, PR, DLEC1 and/or TRIM 29 polynucleotides or proteins
 PT present in the samples.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 17; 56pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents a primer which was used in the method of the
 CC invention for diagnosing susceptibility to persistence or progression of
 CC cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) in an individual suffering from
 CC the disease. The method comprises detecting an allelic deletion in one or
 CC more genes selected from FHIT (fragile histidine triad gene), PR
 CC (progesterone receptor), DLEC1 (deleted in lung and oesophageal cancer 1)
 CC or TRIM29 (tripartite motif-containing 29) by comparing the FHIT, PR,
 CC or TRIM29 polynucleotides or proteins present in the samples
 CC derived from non-dyskaryotic and dyskaryotic samples, respectively. The
 CC method is carried out using a kit comprising a panel of two or more pairs
 CC of primers, where each pair of primers is suitable for amplifying a
 CC microsatellite DNA marker selected from D3S1300, D3S1260, D1S35 or
 CC D1S528, or a panel of two or more specific binding agents, where each
 CC binding agent is capable of distinguishing between the normal and allelic
 CC deletion forms of a polynucleotide or protein selected from FHIT, PR,
 CC TRIM29 or DLEC1. The method is useful for diagnosing susceptibility to
 CC persistence or progression of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia in an
 CC individual suffering from the disease.
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 384 CTCGCAAGTGTGCGATT 403
 Db 20 CTCGCAAGTGTGCGATT 1
 RESULT 1475
 ADL81396
 ID ADL81396 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADL81396;
 XX
 DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Gene 216 polymorphism sequencing primer #52.
 XX
 KM asthma; bronchial hyperresponsiveness; obesity;
 KM inflammatory bowel disease; human; gene 216; ss; primer.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS US2004023215-A1.
 PN
 PN 05-FEB-2004.
 PD
 PD 19-APR-2002; 2002US-00126022.
 XX
 PF 13-APR-1999; 99US-0129391P.
 PR 13-APR-2000; 2000US-00548797.
 PR 13-APR-2001; 2001US-00834597.
 XX
 XX (KEIT/) KEITH T.
 PA (LITT/) LITTLE R D.
 PA (BERD/) BERDEWEGH P V.
 PA (DUPU/) DUPUIS J. G.
 PA (DMAS/) DEL MASTRO R G.
 PA (SIMO/) SIMON J.
 PA (ALIE/) ALLEN K.
 PA (PAND/) PANDIT S.
 XX
 PI Keith T, Little RD, Berdewegh PV, Dupuis J, Del Mastro RG;

PI Simon J, Allen K, Pandit S;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-142647/14.
DR
XX
XX New isolated nucleic acid molecules useful for diagnosing or treating
PT asthma or bronchial hyperresponsiveness, or other diseases such as
PT obesity or inflammatory bowel disease.
XX
XX
PS Example 10; SEQ ID NO 208; 485bp; English.
CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid molecule, or a set of
CC nucleic acid molecules each given in the specification. The composition
CC and methods are useful in diagnosing or treating asthma or bronchial
CC hyperresponsiveness, and other diseases such as obesity or inflammatory
CC bowel disease. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
CC present invention.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;
QY 686 TCTGCTCCCGGTTCAACT 705
DB 1 TCTGCTCCCGGTTCAACT 20
RESULT 1476
ADK74414
ID ADK74414 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADK74414;
AC
XX
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #1748.
DE
XX
XX Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
KM diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
KM infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.
XX
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX MO2004016754-A2.
PN
XX
XX 26-FEB-2004.
PD
XX
XX 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
PF
XX
XX 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
PR
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
PA
XX
XX
PI Roberds SL;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2004-203785/19.
XX
XX
PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT Nav1.3, useful for useful for treating a disease or condition associated
PT with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
PT disorder, or ataxia.
XX
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1748; 417bp; English.
XX
XX
CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
CC compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate

CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
CC 2'MOE wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;
QY 426 CTTTATTTTATTTT 445
DB 1 CTTTATTTTATTTT 20
RESULT 1477
ADL32377
ID ADL32377 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
XX ADL32377;
AC
XX
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Clone specific PCR primer to amplify human full length cDNA Segid 4410.
DE
XX
XX human; medicine; signal transduction; glycoprotein; transcription;
KM oligo-capping method; ss; PCR; primer.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EP1396543-A2.
PN
XX
XX 10-MAR-2004.
PD
XX
XX 07-JUL-2000; 2003EP-00025638.
PF
XX
XX 08-JUL-1999; 98JP-00194486.
PR 11-JAN-2000; 2000JP-00118774.
PR 02-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00183865.
PR 07-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00114089.
XX
XX
PA (REAS-) RES ASSOC BIOTECHNOLOGY.
XX
XX
XX Ota T, Nishikawa T, Isogai T, Hayashi K, Ishii S, Kawai Y;
PI Wakamatsu A, Sugiyama T, Nagai K, Kojima S, Otsuki T, Koga H;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2004-204755/20.
XX
XX
PT New oligonucleotide primers (830 CDNAs) useful for synthesizing full
PT length human CDNAs.
XX
XX
PS Example 16; SEQ ID NO 4410; 1340bp; English.
XX
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel primers useful for synthesizing full
CC length cDNA molecules that encode human proteins. Specifically, it refers
CC to secretory or membrane proteins that are potential therapeutic agents/
CC target molecules in the field of medicine, and in particular genes
CC encoding proteins that are associated with signal transduction,
CC glycoproteins and transcription. The present invention describes a method
CC for efficiently cloning a full length human cDNA from both the 5' and 3'
CC ends using the oligo-capping method. This oligonucleotide sequence is a
CC human clone specific PCR primer used in an exemplification of the
CC invention.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;

PD 01-APR-2004.
XX
XX 05-SEP-2003; 2003US-00655847.
XX
XX 31-MAY-2002; 2002US-00160807.
XX
XX (GAAR/) GAARDE W.
PA (FREI/) FREIER S M.
PA (WATT/) WATT A T.
XX
PI Gaarde W, Freier SM, Watt AT;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-282460/26.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotide, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic
PT acid encoding PPAR-delta, useful for preparing a composition for treating
PT hyperproliferative disorder; e.g., cancer.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 22; 0pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes novel antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
CC nucleic acid encoding PPAR-delta, which specifically hybridize to and
CC inhibit expression of PPAR-delta. The oligonucleotide specifically
CC hybridizes with at least an 8-nucleobase portion of an active site on the
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding the PPAR-delta and comprises at least one
CC modified internucleoside linkage, which is a phosphorothioate linkage, at
CC least one modified sugar moiety, which is a 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar
CC moiety or at least one modified nucleobase, which is a 5-methylcytosine.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides are useful for preparing a composition for
CC treating hyperproliferative disorder; e.g., cancer. The oligonucleotides
CC of the invention have cytoskeletal activity and can be used for gene
CC therapy.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1027 CAAGACGCTGGATTACGGG 1046
DB 1 CAAGTACTGGGATTACAGG 20
RESULT 1481
ADM14052/C
ID ADM14052 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADM14052;
AC
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:239.
DE
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytoskeletal; antidiabetic;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; inflammatory;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nocrotic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /notes "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"

FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= C
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
PN
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
PA
XX
XX Gliese JK;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
DR
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischaemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 239; 132pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The
CC human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGEs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGEs-1. mPGEs-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytoskeletal,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nocrotic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 863 TGCTGGATTACAGCGCTGA 882
DB 20 TGCTGGATTACAGCGATGA 1
RESULT 1482
ADM15037/C
ID ADM15037 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADM15037;
AC
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1224.
DE
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGEs-1; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytoskeletal; antidiabetic;

KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulator; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN MO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003MO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Glerse JK;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischaemia.
XX
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1224; 132pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The
CC human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mpGS-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. mpGS-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. NO. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 20 ATTTTACGAGACGGGT 1
RESUL¹⁴⁸³
ADM15443/C
ID ADM15443 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADM15443;
XX
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Human mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1630.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mpGS-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulator; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN MO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003MO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Glerse JK;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischaemia.
XX
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1630; 132pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The
CC human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mpGS-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. mpGS-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,

CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 371 CACGCGCTCAGCTCCCA 390
DB 20 CACGCGCTCAGCTCCCA 1

RESULT 1484
ADM14566/C
ID ADM14566 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14566;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:753.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGEs-1; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclooxygenase; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

Key Location/Qualifiers
FH 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT modified_base residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PAAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,

PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischaemia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 753; 132pp; English.

CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The
CC human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGEs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGEs-1. mPGEs-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosolic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 711 TCCTGCCCGACCTCTGTAG 730
DB 20 TCCTGCCCGACCTCTGTAG 1

RESULT 1485
ADM14625/C
ID ADM14625 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14625;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:812.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGEs-1; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclooxygenase; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

Key Location/Qualifiers
FH 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT modified_base residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX

FN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
PD
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
PF
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
PR
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
PA
XX
XX Gierse JK;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
DR
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 812; 132pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The
CC human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGEs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGEs-1. mPGEs-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosstatic,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC antiinflammatory, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 679 TGCAGCTCTGCTCCCGGG 698
DB 20 TGCAGCTCTGCTCCCGGG 1
RESULT 1486
ADMI4799/c
ID ADMI4799 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC
XX
XX ADMI4799;
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:986.
XX
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;
KM microsomeal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.

XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
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FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
DR
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 986; 132pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The
CC human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGEs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGEs-1. mPGEs-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosstatic,
CC antiinflammatory, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 12 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 676 CACTGCACTCTGCTCCCG 695
DB 20 CACTGCACTCTGCTCCCG 1
RESULT 1487
ADMI5381/c
ID ADMI5381 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC
XX
XX ADMI5381;
XX

DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1568.
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microsome; prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
XX microsome; prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
XX immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
XX neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
XX immunomodulator; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
XX Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
XX reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
XX cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PNA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI: 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX DR New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX PT
XX
XX PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1568; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antiinflammatory, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, neurotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 394 GCTGGATTACAGCGGTGCA 413
DB 20 GCTGGATTACAGCGGTGCA 1
RESULT 1488
ADM14381/c
ID ADM14381 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADM14381;
XX
XX DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:568.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microsome; prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
XX microsome; prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
XX immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
XX neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
XX immunomodulator; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
XX Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
XX reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
XX cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX PN 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX PD 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PNA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI: 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX DR New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX PT
XX
XX PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 568; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,


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FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= C
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHARMA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 688; 132bp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antirheumatic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 710 CTCCTGCCCCAGCCTCTCTGA 729
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 20 CTCGCCCTCAGCCTCTCTGA 1
XX
XX RESULT 1491
XX ADM15122/
XX ID ADM15122 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADM15122;
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1309.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclooxygenase; antidiabetic;
XX immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
XX neuroprotective; nootropic; antirheumatic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
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KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
XX residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /*tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHARMA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1309; 132bp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antirheumatic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 13 A; 2 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1066 CTAATTTTGTATTTTCTT 1085
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 20 CTAATTTTGTATTTTCTT 1
XX
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RESULT 1492
ADM15136/c
ID ADM15136 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADM15136;
AC
AC 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1323.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
XX microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
XX immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
XX neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
XX immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
XX Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
XX reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
XX cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH 1.20
FT modified_base /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1.5
FT modified_base /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT 16.20
FT modified_base /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1323; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, neurotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
```

```
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 935 CTCGTGTACCGAGCTGAG 954
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 20 CTCGTGTGCCCAAGCTGAG 1
XX
XX RESULT 1493
ADM15147/c
ID ADM15147 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADM15147;
AC
AC 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1334.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
XX microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
XX immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
XX neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
XX immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
XX Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
XX reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
XX cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH 1.20
FT modified_base /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1.5
FT modified_base /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT 16.20
FT modified_base /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
```

1

Key	Location/Qualifiers
FH	

```
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 15..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX Gliese JK;
XX MPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 882; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The
XX human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mpGS-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. mpGS-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cycostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nocotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1..7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 712 CCTGCCAGCCTCTGTAGT 731
XX |||||
XX 20 CCGCCCTCAGCCTCTGTAGT 1
XX
XX RESULT 1496
XX ADM13899/C
XX ID ADM13899 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADM13899;
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
```

```
DE Human mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:86.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mpGS-1; mpGS-1 inhibitor;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cycostatic; antidiabetic;
XX immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
XX neuroprotective; nocotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
XX immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
XX Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
XX reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
XX cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
XX residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX modified_base 15..20
XX /tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX Gliese JK;
XX MPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 86; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The
XX human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mpGS-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. mpGS-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cycostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nocotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1..7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
```

CC mpGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mpGES-1 and

PI Gierse JK,

XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
DR

PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.

PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 678; 132pp; English.

The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase (mPGES-1). The human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds, having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cyostatic, antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiac, neuroprotective, antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic, ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, orophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.

Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	1.7%;	Score 16.8;	DB 1;	Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	90.0%;	Pred. No. 1.6e+03;		
Matches 18; Conservative	0;	Mismatches 2;	Indels 0;	Gaps 0;

QY 1006 GATTCTCCTGTCACGCCCTC 1025

Db 20 GATTCCTCCCGCCTCAGCCTC 1

RESULT 1499
ADM14603/c
ID ADM14603 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADM14603 ;

DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:790.

KW chimeric antinease oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human
KW microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor
KW microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclooxygenase; antiplatelet
KW immunomodulator; cardiac; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory
KW neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss

OS Homo sapiens
OS Synthetic.

	Key	Location/Qualifiers
FH	modified_base	1. .20
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FT /mod_base= OTHER

residues are 5-methylcytidines"

333

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FT
/note= "2'-O-methocetyl18"
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mod_base= OTHER
/ not a "#37-0-methoxyethvl" a"

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XX WO3004038458-22
 DN

XX 08-APR-2004
PD

XX 25-SEP-2003: 2003WO-US030374.

XX
PR 25-SEP-2002: 2002US-0413549P

AA
PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.

PI Gierse JK;

WPI; 2004-305094/28.

PT New antisense compound

PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or ischemia.

PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 790; 132pp; English.

The present sequence represents chimeric antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin H₂ synthase (mPGES-1). The human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic, antiinflammatory, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective, antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic, ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.

Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	1.7%	Score 16.8	DB 1	Length 20
Best local Similarity	90.0%	Pred. No. 1.6e+03		
Matches 18; Conservative	0	Mismatches 2	Indels 0	Gaps 0

673 GCTCACTGCAACCTCTGCCCT 692

Db 20 GCTCACTGCAGCCTCCGCCCT 1

RESULT 1500
ADM14641/c
ID ADM14641 standard; DNA; 20 BP

AC ADM14641;

DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:828.

KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclooxygenase; antiplatelet;
KW immunomodulator; cardanol; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;

[illegible]

ID	ADMI4769/C	standard: DNA; 20 BP.
XX	ADMI4769;	
AC	ADMI4769;	
XX		
DT	01-JUL-2004	(first entry)
XX		
DE	Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:956.	
XX		
KW	chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;	
KW	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase, mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;	
KW	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclooxygenase; antidiabetic;	
KW	immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;	
KW	neuroprotective; nocotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;	
KW	immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;	
KW	Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;	
KW	reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;	
KW	cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.	
XX		
OS	Homo sapiens.	
OS	Synthetic.	
XX		
FT	Key	Location/Qualifiers
FT	modified_base	1..20
FT		/tag= b
FT		/mod_base= OTHER
FT		/note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT		residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT	modified_base	1..5
FT		/tag= a
FT		/mod_base= OTHER
FT		/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT	modified_base	16..20
FT		/tag= c
FT		/mod_base= OTHER
FT		/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX		
XX	WO2004028458-A2.	
PN		
XX		
XX	08-APR-2004.	
XX		
PP	25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.	
PR		
XX		
XX	25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.	
PA	(PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.	
XX		
PI	Gierse JK;	
XX		
DR	WPI; 2004-305094/28.	
XX		
PT	New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid	
PT	encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,	
PT	inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or	
PT	ischemia.	
XX		
PS	Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 956; 132p; English.	
XX		
CC	The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide	
CC	targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The	
CC	human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to	
CC	9q44.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,	
CC	having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding	
CC	mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and	
CC	mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and	
CC	mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal	
CC	having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric	
CC	antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cyclostatic,	
CC	antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,	
CC	antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nocotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,	
CC	ophthalmological, immunomodulatory, and cardiovascular activities, and can	
CC	be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound	
CC	can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or	

CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
 CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
 CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 677 ACTGCACCTCTGCTCCCG 696
 DB 20 ACTGCAGCTCTGCTCCCG 1

RESULT 1502
 ADM15380/c
 ID ADM15380 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADM15380;

XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1567.

XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
 KM microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
 KM microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytoskeletal; antidiabetic;
 KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
 KM neuroprotective; cardiant; neuroprotective; vasotrophic; ophthalmological;
 KM immunomodulator; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
 KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
 KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
 KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
 residues are 5-methylcytidines"

FT modified_base 1..5

FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"

FT modified_base 16..20

FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"

XX WO2004028458-A2.

XX 08-APR-2004.

XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.

XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.

XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.

XX Gierse JK;

XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.

XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
 encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
 inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
 ischaemia.

XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1567; 132bp; English.

XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
 CC targeted to human microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
 CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
 CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
 CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
 CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
 CC inhibit its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
 CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
 CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
 CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytoskeletal,
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, cardiant, neuroprotective,
 CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory, and cardiovascular activities, and can
 CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
 CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
 CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
 CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
 CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 936 TCTGTTACCGAGCTGAGT 955
 DB 20 TCTGTTACCGAGCTGAGT 1

AC ADM14342;

XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:529.

XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
 KM microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
 KM microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytoskeletal; antidiabetic;
 KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
 KM neuroprotective; cardiant; neuroprotective; vasotrophic; ophthalmological;
 KM immunomodulator; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
 KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
 KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
 KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
 residues are 5-methylcytidines"

FT modified_base 1..5

FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"

FT modified_base 16..20

FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"

XX WO2004028458-A2.

XX 08-APR-2004.

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PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 529; 132bp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, neurotropic, antiarthritis, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 996 GGGCTCAGCGATTCCTCG 1015
XX |||||
XX 20 GGGTTCAGCGATTCCTCG 1
XX
XX RESULT 1504
XX ADM14458/C
XX ID ADM14458 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADM14458;
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:645.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclooxygenase; antidiabetic;
XX immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
XX neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritis; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
XX immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
XX Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
XX reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
XX cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
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XX FT /*tag= b

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FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
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FT modified_base 1..5
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FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT
FT WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 645; 132bp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, neurotropic, antiarthritis, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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XX 1058 ACACCCCGCTAATTTTGTGTA 1077
XX |||||
XX 20 ATACCCGACTAATTTTGTGTA 1
XX
XX RESULT 1505
XX ADM13854/C
XX ID ADM13854 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
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XX ADM13854;
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:41.
XX

```

KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM microsome1 prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KM microsome1 prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM neuroprotective; noctropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT 1. .20
FT modified_base /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1. .5
FT modified_base /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT 16. .20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX 08-APR-2004.
PD
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
PA (PHMA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Gliese JK;
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
DR
XX
XX
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 41; 132pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsome1 prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, noctropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0.

QY 1000 TCAGCGATTCTCTCTCTC 1019
Db * 20 TCAGCGATTCTCTCTCTC 1
RESULT 1506
ADMI4675/c
ID ADMI4675 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADMI4675;
XX
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:862.
XX
XX
KM chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM microsome1 prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KM microsome1 prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM neuroprotective; noctropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT 1. .20
FT modified_base /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1. .5
FT modified_base /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT 16. .20
FT /*tag= c
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FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX
PA (PHMA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Gliese JK;
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
DR
XX
XX
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 862; 132pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsome1 prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal

CC having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. mpGS-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 11 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 709 TCTCTGCCCCAGCCTCTG 728
DB 20 TCTCCGCTCAGCCTCTG 1
RESULT 1507
ADM14025/C
ID ADM14025 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14025;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:212.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mpGS-1; mpGS-1 inhibitor;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Gierse JK;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.

XX
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 212; 132bp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The
CC human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mpGS-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. mpGS-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 391 AGTGCTGGATTACAGGCT 410
DB 20 AGTGCTGGATTACAGGCT 1
RESULT 1508
ADM14469/C
ID ADM14469 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14469;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:656.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mpGS-1; mpGS-1 inhibitor;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW immunomodulatory; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW neuroprotective; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c

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FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note="2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX
XX      WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX      08-APR-2004.
XX
XX      25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX      25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX      (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX      Gierse JK;
XX
XX      WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX      New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX      encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX      inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX      ischemia.
XX
XX      Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 656; 132pp; English.
XX
XX      The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX      targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The
XX      human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX      9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX      having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX      mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and
XX      inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX      mPGEs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX      having a disease or condition associated with mPGEs-1. mPGEs-1 chimeric
XX      antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX      antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX      antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX      ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX      be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX      can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX      condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX      disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX      ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query Match      1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX      Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX      Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX      672 GGCTCACTGCACCTCTGCC 691
XX      |||||
XX      20 GGCTCACTGCACCTCTGCC 1
XX
XX      RESULT 1509
XX      ADM14642/c
XX      ID      ADM14642 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX      ADM14642;
XX
XX      AC
XX      01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX      Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:829.
XX
XX      chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX      microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGEs-1; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;
XX      microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
XX      immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
XX      neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
XX      immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
XX      Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
XX      reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
XX      cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.

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XX      OS Homo sapiens.
XX      OS Synthetic.
XX
XX      Key      Location/Qualifiers
XX      modified_base 1..20
XX      /tag= b
XX      /mod_base= OTHER
XX      /note="phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
XX      residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX
XX      modified_base 1..5
XX      /tag= a
XX      /mod_base= OTHER
XX      /note="2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX      modified_base 16..20
XX      /tag= c
XX      /mod_base= OTHER
XX      /note="2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX      WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX      08-APR-2004.
XX
XX      25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX      25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX      (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX      Gierse JK;
XX
XX      WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX      New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX      encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX      inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX      ischemia.
XX
XX      Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 829; 132pp; English.
XX
XX      The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX      targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The
XX      human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX      9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX      having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX      mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and
XX      inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX      mPGEs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX      having a disease or condition associated with mPGEs-1. mPGEs-1 chimeric
XX      antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX      antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX      antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX      ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX      be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX      can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX      condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX      disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX      ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query Match      1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX      Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX      Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX      1005 CGATTCTCCGCTCAGCCT 1024
XX      |||||
XX      20 CGATTCTCCGCTCAGCCT 1
XX
XX      RESULT 1510
XX      ADM14763/c
XX      ID      ADM14763 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

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XX ADM14763;
AC
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:950.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGEs-1; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;
KM microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclostatic; antidiabetic;
KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 950; 132pp; English.
XX
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The
CC human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGEs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGEs-1. mPGEs-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cyclostatic,
CC antiinflammatory, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, neurotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory, and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or

CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DY 643 CCCAGCTGAGTGCAGTGG 662
DB 20 CCCAGCTGAGTGCAGTGG 1
RESULT 1511
ADM14262/C
ID ADM14262 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADM14262;
XX
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX
XX Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:449.
DE
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGEs-1; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;
KM microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclostatic; antidiabetic;
KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 449; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide

XX	25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
PR	(PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
PA	Gierse JK;
PI	WPI; 2004-305094/28.
DR	
XX	New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT	encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT	Inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT	ischemia.
XX	
PS	Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 597; 132pp; English.
XX	
CC	The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC	targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The
CC	human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC	9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC	having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC	mpGS-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and
CC	inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC	mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC	having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. MPGS-1 chimeric
CC	antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC	antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC	anti-inflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC	ophtalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC	be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC	can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC	condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC	disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC	ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	
OY	Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
	Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Dn	Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0.
	532 ATCTCCTGCCTCAGCCTCC 551
	20 ATTCTCCGCGCTCAGCCTCC 1
RESULT 1513	
ID	ADM14596/c
XX	ADM14596 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	ADM14596;
DT	01-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:783.
XX	
KW	chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mpGS-1; mpGS-1 inhibitor;
KW	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW	immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW	neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW	immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW	Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; Ischaemia;
KW	reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW	cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
OS	Synthetic.
PH	Key Location/Qualifiers
FT	modified_base 1..20
FT	/tag= b
FT	/mod_bases= OTHER
FT	/note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine

```
FT modified_base residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 783; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 675 TCACGCAACCTCGCTCC 694
XX |||||
XX 20 TCACGCAACCTCGCTCC 1
XX
XX RESULT 1514
XX ADM14660/C
XX ID ADM14660 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADM14660;
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:847.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
```

```
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key
XX Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
XX residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 847; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1056 CCACACCCCGTAATTTTG 1075
```


Db 20 CCATACCCAGCTAATTTTG 1

RESULT 1515
ADM14676/C
ID ADM14676 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14676;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:863.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
FH Key
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
FN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
DR New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischaemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 863; 132p; English.
XX
PS The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosolic,

CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, neurotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1055 ACCACACCCGCTAATTTT 1074
Db 20 CCATACCCAGCTAATTTT 1

RESULT 1516
ADM14829/C
ID ADM14829 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14829;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1016.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
FH Key
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
FN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid

FT	encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
FT	inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
FT	ischemia.
XX	
PS	Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1016; 132pp; English.
XX	
CC	The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC	targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC	human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC	9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC	having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC	mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC	inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC	mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC	having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC	antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC	antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC	antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC	ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC	be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC	can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC	condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC	disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC	ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
CC	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Qy	Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; Length 20;
	Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Db	Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
	792 GGGTTACACCATGTCGCCAG 811
	20 GGGTTCACCATGTCGCCAG 1
RESULT 1517	
ADMI4269/C	
ID	ADMI4269 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC	ADMI4269;
XX	
DT	01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:456.
KM	chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KM	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KM	immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM	neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM	immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM	Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KM	reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM	cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
OS	Homo sapiens.
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
FX	
Key	Location/Qualifiers
FT	modified_base 1..20
FT	/*tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT	residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT	1..5
FT	modified_base
FT	/*tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT	16..20
FT	modified_base
FT	/*tag= c
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"

XX	WN2004028456-A2.
PN	
PD	08-APR-2004.
PP	
PX	25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
PR	"5-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
PA	(PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
PI	Gierse JK;
DR	WPI; 2004-305094/28.
PT	New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or ischemia.
PS	Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 456; 132pp; English.
CC	The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to 9q44.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds, having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic, antiidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective, antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic, ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	90.0%; Pred.No.1.6e+03;
Matches	18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY	1004 GCGATTCTCCTGTCAGCC 1023
DB	20 GCGATTCTCCGCCTCAGCC 1
RESULT 1518	
ADM14328/C	
ID	ADM14328 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	ADM14328;
DT	01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE	Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:515.
KM	chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human; microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; inhibitor; immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; anti-inflammatory; vasotropic; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological; immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation; Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia; reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder; cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
OS	Homo sapiens.

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OS Synthetic.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX Gierse JK;
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 515; 132bp; English.
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 11 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX 708 TTCTGCGCCGAGCTCT 727
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 20 TTCTGCGCTGAGCTCT 1
XX RESULT 1519
XX ADM14470/C
XX ID ADM14470 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ADM14470;

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XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:657.
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytostatic; antiinflammatory;
XX immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
XX neuroprotective; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
XX Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
XX reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
XX cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; 88.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX Gierse JK;
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 657; 132bp; English.
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX

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Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
1057 CACACCCCGCTAATTTTGT 1076
20 CATACCCAGCTAATTTTGT 1
RESULT 1520
ADM15246/c
ID ADM15246 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ADM15246;
AC
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1433.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM microsome; prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KM microsome; prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM neuroprotective; cardiotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
DR
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1433; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to

9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
213 GGCTTCGAACCTCCGACCTC 232
20 GGCTTCGAACCTCCGACCTC 1
RESULT 1521
ADM15325/c
ID ADM15325 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ADM15325;
AC
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1512.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM microsome; prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KM microsome; prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
DR
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1433; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to

KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT
FT
FT
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX PF
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX PR
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX PA
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX PI
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX DR
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX PT
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 109; 132pp; English.
XX PS
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neurotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1002 AAGCATTCTCCTGCTCAG 1021
DB 20 AAGCATTCTCCTGCTCAG 1

RESULT 1524
ADM14146/C
ID ADM14146 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADM14146;
XX
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX
XX Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:333.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
XX microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
XX immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
XX neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
XX immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX
XX Key
FH modified_base 1..20
FH /tag= b
FH /mod_base= OTHER
FH /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FH residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FH 1..5
FH /tag= a
FH /mod_base= OTHER
FH /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FH 16..20
FH /tag= c
FH /mod_base= OTHER
FH /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FH
FH
FH
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX PF
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX PR
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX PA
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX PI
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX DR
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX PT
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 333; 132pp; English.
XX PS
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neurotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX

CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
CC
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Db 682 AACCTCTGCTCCCGGATTC 701
1 |||||
20 AGCTCCGCTCCCGGATTC 1
RESULT 1525
ADM14674/c
ID ADM14674 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14674;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:861.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;
KW microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
AC Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= C
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Gliese JK;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or

PT ischemia.
XX
XX claim 4; SEQ ID NO 861; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The
XX human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGEs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGEs-1. mPGEs-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosolic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 11 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Db 678 CTGCAACCTCTGCTCCCGG 697
1 |||||
20 CTGCAACCTCTGCTCCCGG 1
RESULT 1526
ADM14776/c
ID ADM14776 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14776;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:963.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;
KW microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
AC Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= C
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.

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XX 08-APR-2004.
PD 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
PA Gierse JK;
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 963; 132pp; English.
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Db 680 GCAACCTCGCTCCCGGCT 699
20 GCAGCCTCGCTCCCGGCT 1
RESULT 1527
ADMI4800/C
ID ADMI4800 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ADMI4800;
AC 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:987.
DE chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
XX immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
XX neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
XX immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
XX Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
XX reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
XX cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX

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FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
PD WO2004028458-A2.
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX Gierse JK;
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 987; 132pp; English.
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Db 1054 CACCACCCCGCTAATTT 1073
20 CACCATACCCAGCTAATTT 1
RESULT 1528
ADMI4814/C
ID ADMI4814 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ADMI4814;
AC 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX

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CC mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGEs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGEs-1. mPGEs-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytoskeletal,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, neurotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 937 CTGTACCCAGGCTGAGTG 956
Db 20 CTGTGCCCAAGCTGAGTG 1
RESULT 1530
ADM15526/C
ID ADM15526 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ADM15526;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGEs-1 chimeric oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1713.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGEs-1; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclooxygenase; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
OS
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
FN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
PA (PHMA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX

PI Glutase JK;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischaemia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1713; 132bp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The
CC human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGEs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGEs-1. mPGEs-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytoskeletal,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, neurotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 12 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 370 CCACCTGCCTCAGCCTCCCA 389
Db 20 CCACCGGCTCGGCTCCCA 1
RESULT 1531
ADO46482
ID ADO46482 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ADO46482;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide #1848.
XX
KW Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KW CCR1; CCR3; Botaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD33; ICAM; VCAM; triptase a;
KW triptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KW lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
KW asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KW airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KW acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KW lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
FN US2004049022-A1.
XX
PD 11-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.

PA (SANDRASAĞRA A. (TANG//) TANG L. (AGUT//) AGUILAR D. (MILL//) MILLER S. (SHAH//) SHAHABUDDIN S. (LUH//) LU H. (CONG//) CONG H. XX NYCE JW, SANDRASAĞRA A, TANG L, AGUILAR D, MILLER S, PI SHAHABUDDIN S, LU H, CONG H; DR MPI; 2004-293804/27. XX PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g. PT Initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1, PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g. PT asthma. XX PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1649; 174pp: English. XX CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)-5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, CC-5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, CC triptase a, triptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor, CC CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, triptase a, CC triptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease CC is chosen from allergy inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration, CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the CC invention. XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 12 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other; XX

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

535 CTCCTGCTCAGCCCTCCCAA 554
|||||
1 CTCCTCAGCTCCTCCCAA 20

RESULT 1532
ADO44692
ID ADO44692 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADO44692;
XX
XX DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide #58.
XX
XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KW CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1; RANTES, MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; triptase a;
KW triptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KW lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
KW asthma, lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease; impeded
KW airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;

XX acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KW lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US2004049022-A1.
PN
XX 11-MAR-2004.
PD
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
PF
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-USO13135.
PR
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-USO13143.
XX
PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
PA (TANG/) TANG L.
PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
PA (LUTH/) LU H.
PA (CONG/) CONG H.
XX
XX NYce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
PI WPI; 2004-293804/27.
DR
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
PT asthma.PS
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 58; 174pp; English.
CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
CC triptase a, triptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
CC CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, triptase a,
CC triptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
CC hyperextension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred.No.1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0.

Gy 864 GCTGGATTACAGCGGTGAG 883
||||| |||||
Db 1 GCTGGATTATAGCATGAG 20

RESURF 1533
AD046473

ID ADO46473 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADO46473;
XX
XX 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide #1839.
XX
XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KM CCR1; CCR3; Botaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
KM tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KM lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
KM asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KM airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KM acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KM lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US2004049022-A1.
XX
XX 11-MAR-2004.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
PA (TANG/) TANG L.
PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
PA (LUHH/) LU H.
PA (CONG/) CONG H.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-293804/27.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
PT asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1840; 174bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
CC CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the

CC invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 751 CACCACGCTGCTAATTT 770
Db 1 CACCACGCTGCTAATTT 20
XX
XX RESULT 1534
XX ADO45356
XX ID ADO45356 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADO45356;
XX
XX 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX
XX Human oligonucleotide #722.
XX
XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KM CCR1; CCR3; Botaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
KM tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KM lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
KM asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KM airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KM acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KM lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US2004049022-A1.
XX
XX 11-MAR-2004.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
PA (TANG/) TANG L.
PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
PA (LUHH/) LU H.
PA (CONG/) CONG H.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-293804/27.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
PT asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 722; 174bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the

CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
CC CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 932 TCACCTCTGTTACCCAGGCTG 951
DB 1 TCACCTTGTCACCCAGGCTG 20

RESULT 1535
AD046438
AD046438 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
AC ADO46438;

XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX
DE Human oligonucleotide #1804.

XX
Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KM CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
KM tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KM lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
KM asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KM airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KM acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KM lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.

XX
XX Homo sapiens.

XX
PN US2004049022-A1.

XX
PD 11-MAR-2004.

XX
PD 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.

XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX
PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

XX
NYCE J W.
PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
PA (TANG/) TANG L.
PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
PA (LUH/) LU H.
PA (CONG/) CONG H.

XX
NYCE JM, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX WPI; 2004-293804/27.

PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
PT asthma.

XX
PS Claim 2: SEQ ID NO 1805; 174pp; English.

XX
The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
CC CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1033 GCTGGGATTACGGGCACTTG 1052
DB 1 GCTGGGATTACGGGCACTTG 20

RESULT 1536
AD046432
AD046432 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
AC ADO46432;

XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX
DE Human oligonucleotide #1798.

XX
Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KM CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
KM tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KM lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
KM asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KM airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KM acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KM lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.

XX
XX Homo sapiens.

XX
PN US2004049022-A1.

XX
PD 11-MAR-2004.

XX
PD 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.

XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX
PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
 PA (TANG/) TANG L.
 PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
 PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
 PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
 PA (LUH/) LU H.
 PA (CONG/) CONG H.
 XX
 PI NYCE JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 DR WPI; 2004-293804/27.
 XX
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g. CCR1,
 PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.
 XX
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1799; 174pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)-
 CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from an inflammatory disease, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 673 GCTCACTGCAACCTCGCTT 692
 Db 1 GCTCACTGCAACCTCGACCT 20
 RESULT 1537
 ADO46461
 ID ADO46461 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADO46461;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human oligonucleotide #1827.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
 KW CCR1; CCR3; Botaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
 KW tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
 KW lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
 KW asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;

KW airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
 KW acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 PN US2004049022-A1.
 XX
 PD 11-MAR-2004.
 XX
 PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
 XX
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX
 PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
 PA (TANG/) TANG L.
 PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
 PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
 PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
 PA (LUH/) LU H.
 PA (CONG/) CONG H.
 XX
 PI NYCE JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 DR WPI; 2004-293804/27.
 XX
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.
 XX
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1828; 174pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)-
 CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from an inflammatory disease, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 936 TCTGTACCCAGGCTGAGT 955
 Db 1 TGTGTGCCAGGCTGAGT 20

RESULT	1538
ID	AD046483
ID	AD046483 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	AD046483;
DT	15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE	Human oligonucleotide #1849.
XX	
XX	Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KW	CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
KW	tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KW	lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
KW	asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KW	airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KW	chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KW	acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KW	lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	US2004049022-A1.
XX	
PD	11-MAR-2004.
XX	
XX	25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
PE	
PR	23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PR	23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX	
PA	(NYCE/) NYCE J W.
PA	(SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
PA	(TANG/) TANG L.
PA	(AGUI/) AGUIAR D.
PA	(MILL/) MILLER S.
PA	(SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
PA	(LUHH/) LU H.
PA	(CONG/) CONG H.
XX	
PI	Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI	Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2004-293804/27.
XX	
PT	Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT	initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
PT	RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g
PT	asthma.
XX	
PS	Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1850; 174pp; English.
XX	
CC	The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
CC	codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
CC	with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
CC	chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
CC	-5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
CC	tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
CC	also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
CC	one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
CC	prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC	oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
CC	gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
CC	CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
CC	tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
CC	useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC	respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
CC	and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
CC	receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
CC	inflammation and/or inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
CC	is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
CC	cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC	allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary

Query Match	1-7%	Score 16.8	DB 1	Length 20
Best Local Similarity	90.0%	Pred. No. 1.6e+03		
Matches 18	Conservative 0	Mismatches 2	Indels 0	Gaps 0
Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;				
381	AGCCTCCCAAGTCTGCGA	400		
1	AGCCTCCCAAGTACCGGA	20		
RESULT 1539				
ADO45260				
ID ADO45260	standard; DNA; 20 BP.			
AC ADO45260;				
XX 15-JUL-2004	(first entry)			
DE Human oligonucleotide #626.				
XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;				
KW CCRI; CCRI; Botaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;				
KW tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;				
KW lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;				
KW asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;				
KW airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;				
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;				
KW acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;				
KW lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.				
XX Homo sapiens.				
OS US2004049022-A1.				
PN 11-MAR-2004.				
PD 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.				
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.				
PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.				
XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.				
PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.				
PA (TANG/) TANG L.				
PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.				
PA (MILL/) MILLER S.				
PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.				
PA (LUH/) LU H.				
PA (CONG/) CONG H.				
XX Nyce JW, Sandraagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;				
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;				
PI WPI; 2004-293804/27.				
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g. CCRI,				
PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCRI,				
PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.				
PT asthma.				
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 626; 174bp; English.				
XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation				
CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region				
CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target				
CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)				
CC -5 receptor, CCRI, CCRI, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,				
CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention				

CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from asthma, allergic inflammation, allergy, asthma, impaired respiration,
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.

CC Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

CC Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 CC Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 CC Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC 656 GCAGTGGCGCATCTTGCT 675

DB 1 GCAGTGGCGCATCTCGCT 20

RESULT 1540

AD046435
 ID AD046435 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AD046435;

DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide #1801.

XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
 KM CCR1; CCR3; Botaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
 KM tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
 KM lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
 KM asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
 KM airway inflammation; allergy; impaired respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
 KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
 KM acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
 KM lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN US2004049022-A1.

PD 11-MAR-2004.

PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.

PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.

PA (TANG/) TANG L.

PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.

PA (MILL/) MILLER S.

PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.

PA (LUIH/) LUI H.

PA (CONG/) CONG H.

XX

PI Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;

PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;

XX

DR WPI; 2004-293804/27.

XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.

PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1802; 174bp; English.

XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
 CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from asthma, allergic inflammation, allergy, asthma, impaired respiration,
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.

CC Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

CC Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 CC Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 CC Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC 703 AGTATTCTCTGCCCCGCG 722

DB 1 AGTATTCTCTGCGCTCAGC 20

RESULT 1541

AD046462
 ID AD046462 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AD046462;

DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide #1828.

XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
 KM CCR1; CCR3; Botaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
 KM tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
 KM lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
 KM asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
 KM airway inflammation; allergy; impaired respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
 KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
 KM acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
 KM lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN US2004049022-A1.

PD 11-MAR-2004.

PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.

XX

PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
 PA (TANG/) TANG L.
 PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
 PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
 PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
 PA (LUHH/) LU H.
 PA (CONG/) CONG H.
 PI Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 DR MPI; 2004-293804/27.
 XX
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.
 XX
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1829; 174bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)-
 CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 CC
 XX
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 646 AGGCTGGAGTGCAGTGGCGC 665
 Db 1 AGGCTGGAGTGCAGTGC 20
 RESULT 1542
 ADO46443
 ID ADO46443 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADO46443;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human oligonucleotide #1809.
 XX
 KW Human; sg: interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
 KW CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
 KW tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;

KW lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
 KW asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
 KW airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
 KW acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2004049022-A1.
 XX
 PD 11-MAR-2004.
 XX
 PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
 XX
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
 PA (TANG/) TANG L.
 PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
 PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
 PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
 PA (LUHH/) LU H.
 PA (CONG/) CONG H.
 PI Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 DR MPI; 2004-293804/27.
 XX
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.
 XX
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1810; 174bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)-
 CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 CC
 XX
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 179 AGTAGAGATGAGATTCTCC 198
 Db 1 AGTAGAGATGAGATTCTCACC 20

RESULT 1543
AD045256
ID AD045256 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC AD045256;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide #622.
XX
XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KM CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
KM tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KM lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
KM asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KM airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KM acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KM lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004049022-A1.
XX
PD 11-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
PA (TANG/) TANG L.
PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
PA (LUH/) LU H.
PA (CONG/) CONG H.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
DR MPI; 2004-293804/27.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
PT asthma.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 622; 174bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
CC CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,

CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
Qy 722 CCTCCTGAGTAGCTGGGACT 741
Db 1 CCTCCGAGTAGCTGGGACT 20
XX
RESULT 1544
AD045269
ID AD045269 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AD045269;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide #635.
XX
XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KM CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
KM tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KM lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
KM asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KM airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KM acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KM lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004049022-A1.
XX
PD 11-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
PA (TANG/) TANG L.
PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
PA (LUH/) LU H.
PA (CONG/) CONG H.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
DR MPI; 2004-293804/27.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
PT asthma.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 635; 174bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)

CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.

SO Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 2 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 770 TTTTGATTTTGTAGTAGACA 789
 |||||
 1 TTTTGATTTTGTAGTAGACA 20

Db

RESULT 1545
 ADO47047
 ID ADO47047 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADO47047;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human oligonucleotide #2413.

XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
 KM CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICM; VCAM; tryptase a;
 KM tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
 KM lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
 KM asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease; cystic fibrosis; CF;
 KM airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
 KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
 KM acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
 KM lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 PN US2004049022-A1.
 PD 11-MAR-2004.

XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX

PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
 PA (TANG/) TANG L.
 PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
 PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
 PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
 PA (LIHH/) LI H.
 PA (CONG/) CONG H.

XX Myce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 XX

PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 XX WPI; 2004-293804/27.
 XX

PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g. CCR1,
 PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.

XX Example 5; Page 163; 174pp; English.

XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)-
 CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.

SO Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 864 GCTGGATTTCAGGCGGTGAG 883
 |||||
 1 GCTGGATTTCAGGCGGTGAG 20

Db

RESULT 1546
 ADO45254
 ID ADO45254 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADO45254;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human oligonucleotide #620.

XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
 KM CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICM; VCAM; tryptase a;
 KM tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
 KM lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
 KM asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease; cystic fibrosis; CF;
 KM airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
 KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
 KM acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
 KM lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 PN US2004049022-A1.
 PD 11-MAR-2004.

PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.
 XX
 PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
 PA (TANG/) TANG L.
 PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
 PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
 PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
 PA (LUHH/) LU H.
 PA (CONG/) CONG H.
 XX
 PI NYCE JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 DR WPI; 2004-293804/27.
 XX
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.
 XX
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 620; 174bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
 CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 537 CCTGCTCAGCCTCCCACT 556
 Db 1 CCTGCTTAGCCTCCGACT 20
 RESULT 1547
 ADO45267
 ID ADO45267 strand; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADO45267;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human oligonucleotide #633.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;

KW CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a;
 KW tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
 KW lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
 KW asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
 KW airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
 KW acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 EN US2004049022-A1.
 XX
 PD 11-MAR-2004.
 XX
 PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
 XX
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.
 XX
 PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
 PA (TANG/) TANG L.
 PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
 PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
 PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
 PA (LUHH/) LU H.
 PA (CONG/) CONG H.
 XX
 PI NYCE JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 DR WPI; 2004-293804/27.
 XX
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.
 XX
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 633; 174bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
 CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 737 GGACTACAGGCGCCACAC 756

Dd 1 GGACTGACGCGCCCGCTAC 20

RESULT 1548

AD045255

AD045255 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADO45255;
XX 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX Human oligonucleotide #621.

XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KM CCR3; CCR3; Botaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
KM tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KM lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine A receptor;
KM asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KM airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KM acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KM lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2004049022-A1.

XX 11-MAR-2004.

XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.

XX (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.

XX (TANG/) TANG L.

XX (AGUI/) AGUIAR D.

XX (MILL/) MILLER S.

XX (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.

XX (LUHH/) LU H.

XX (CONG/) CONG H.

XX NYCE JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;

PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;

XX WPI; 2004-293804/27.

XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.

PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,

PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.

PT asthma.

XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 621, 174p; English.

XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
CC CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with

CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP, 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;

XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 542 CTCAGCCTCCCAAGTACTG 561
Dd 1 CTTAGCCTCCCGAGTAGCTG 20

RESULT 1549

AD045359

AD045359 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADO45359;
XX 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX Human oligonucleotide #725.

XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KM CCR1; CCR3; Botaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
KM tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KM lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine A receptor;
KM asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KM airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KM acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KM lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2004049022-A1.

XX 11-MAR-2004.

XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.

XX (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.

XX (TANG/) TANG L.

XX (AGUI/) AGUIAR D.

XX (MILL/) MILLER S.

XX (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.

XX (LUHH/) LU H.

XX (CONG/) CONG H.

XX NYCE JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;

PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;

XX WPI; 2004-293804/27.

XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.

PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,

PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.

PT asthma.

XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 725, 174p; English.

XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region

CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)-
 CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hyperinflation, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 647 GGCTGGAGTGCAGTGGCCCA 666
 |||||
 DB 1 GGCTGGAGTGCAGTGGCCCA 20

RESULT 1550

ID ADO46444 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADO46444;

XX 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide #1810.

XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
 KW CCR1; CCR3; Botaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
 KW tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
 KW lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
 KW asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
 KW airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
 KW acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS US2004049022-A1.

PN 11-MAR-2004.

XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.

PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.

PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.

PA (TANG/) TANG L.

PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.

PA (MILL/) MILLER S.

PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.

PA (LUH/) LU H.

PA (CONG/) CONG H.

XX Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 DR WPI, 2004-293804/27.

XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.

PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1811; 174bp; English.

XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)-
 CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hyperinflation, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 791 GGCGTTCCACATGTTGCCCA 810
 |||||
 DB 1 GGCGTTCCACATGTTGCCCA 20

RESULT 1551

ID ADO46437 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADO46437;

XX 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide #1803.

XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
 KW CCR1; CCR3; Botaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
 KW tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
 KW lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
 KW asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
 KW airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
 KW acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS US2004049022-A1.

PN

PD 11-MAR-2004.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.
XX
XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
XX (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
XX (TANG/) TANG L.
XX (AGUI/) AGUIAR D.
XX (MILL/) MILLER S.
XX (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
XX (LUHH/) LU H.
XX (CONG/) CONG H.
XX
XX NYCE JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguiar D, Miller S;
XX Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX WPI; 2004-293804/27.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
XX initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
XX RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
XX asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1804; 174pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
XX codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
XX with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
XX chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
XX -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Roraxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
XX triptase a, triptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
XX also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
XX one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
XX prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
XX oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
XX gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
XX CCR1, CCR3, Roraxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, triptase a,
XX triptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
XX useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
XX respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
XX and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
XX receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
XX inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
XX is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
XX cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
XX allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
XX hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
XX bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
XX invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1023 CTCCCAAGCAGCTGGGATTA 1042
XX |||||
XX 1 CTCCCAAGTACTGGGATTA 20
XX
XX RESULT 1552
XX ADO11743/c
XX ID ADO11743 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADO11743;
XX
XX 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Single multiplex PCR primer #1115.

XX
XX ss; primer; simultaneous amplification;
XX single multiplex polymerase chain reaction; multifactorial disease;
XX genetic alteration; pharmacogenetic reaction; genotyping; polymorphism;
XX gene expression profiling.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2004033649-A2.
XX
XX 22-APR-2004.
XX
XX 07-OCT-2003; 2003MO-US031874.
XX
XX 07-OCT-2002; 2002US-0417009P.
XX
XX (UYNE-) UNIV NEW JERSEY MEDICINE & DENTISTRY.
XX
XX LI H, LI J;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-340914/31.
XX
XX Designing primers for simultaneous amplification of target DNA fragments
XX in a single multiplex polymerase chain reaction, for high throughput
XX multiplex DNA sequence amplification, comprises aligning two primers.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 38; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of designing primers for simultaneous
XX amplification of target DNA fragments in a single multiplex polymerase
XX chain reaction by aligning a first primer and a second primer. The method
XX comprises: (a) aligning a first primer and a second primer; and (b)
XX selecting the first primer where the first primer at its 3' end does not
XX contain four or more bases that are perfectly matching to the 3' end
XX sequence of the first primer or a second primer, the first primer at its
XX 3' end does not contain seven or more bases that are perfectly matching
XX except one mismatch to the 3' end sequence of the first primer or the
XX second primer, the first primer at its 3' end does not contain six or
XX more bases that are perfectly matching to a sequence anywhere of the
XX first primer or the second primer, and the first primer at its 3' end
XX does not contain eleven or more bases that are perfectly matching except
XX one mismatch to a sequence anywhere of the first primer or the second
XX primer. The method is useful for designing primers for simultaneous
XX amplification of target DNA fragments in a single multiplex polymerase
XX chain reaction. It is also useful in the identification of multiple genes
XX related to multifactorial diseases, the genome-scale detection of genetic
XX alterations, the studies in pharmacogenetic reactions, the genotyping
XX genetic polymorphisms in a large population, the gene expression
XX profiling in various samples and high throughput genotyping technologies.
XX This sequence corresponds to an example of a primer of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 636 TCTGTACCCAGGCTGAGT 655
XX |||||
XX 20 TTTGTACCCCGGCTGAGT 1
XX
XX RESULT 1553
XX ADO52208
XX ID ADO52208 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADO52208;
XX
XX 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human inhibitor of apoptosis-like antisense oligonucleotide seqid 82.
XX
XX cyrostatic; gene therapy; inhibitors of apoptosis-like; IAP-like;

[illegible]


```
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX JP06303997-A.
XX
XX 01-NOV-1994.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
XX PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
XX
XX A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
XX CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
XX CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENSEQ files AAQ75547-075798)
XX CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
XX CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
XX CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
XX CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
XX CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 2 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 429 TTTATTTATTTTATTTTAAAG 448
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 1 TTTTATTTTATTTTATTTTAAAG 20
XX
XX Db
XX
XX RESULT 1558
XX AAQ75730
XX ID AAQ75730 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AC AAQ75730;
XX
XX 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
XX Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
XX KM aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX JP06303997-A.
XX
XX 01-NOV-1994.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
XX PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
XX
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CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENSEQ files AAQ75547-075798)
CC CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 595 TTTTATTTTATTTTATTTAT 614
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 1 TTTTATTTTATTTTATTTAT 20
XX
XX Db
XX
XX RESULT 1559
XX AAQ75728
XX ID AAQ75728 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AC AAQ75728;
XX
XX 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
XX Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
XX KM aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX JP06303997-A.
XX
XX 01-NOV-1994.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
XX PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
XX A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
XX CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
XX CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENSEQ files AAQ75547-075798)
XX CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
XX CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
XX CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
XX CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
XX CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 595 TTTTATTTTATTTTATTTAT 614
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 1 TTTTATTTTATTTTATTTAT 20
XX
XX Db
XX
XX RESULT 1560
```

AA075727
 ID AA075727 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AA075727;
 XX
 DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
 XX
 KM Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
 KM aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN JP06303997-A.
 XX
 PD 01-NOV-1994.
 XX
 PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
 XX
 PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
 XX
 PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
 XX
 DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
 XX
 PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
 PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
 CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
 CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESQ files AA075547-075798)
 CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
 CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
 CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
 CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
 CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 595 TTTTATTTTATTTTAAAT 614
 DB 1 TTTTATTTTATTTTAAAT 20
 RESULT 1561
 AA075722
 ID AA075722 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AA075722;
 XX
 DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
 XX
 KM Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
 KM aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN JP06303997-A.
 XX
 PD 01-NOV-1994.
 XX
 PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
 XX
 PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
 XX
 PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
 XX
 DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
 XX
 PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
 PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
 CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
 CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESQ files AA075547-075798)
 CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
 CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
 CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
 CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
 CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX
 PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
 XX
 DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
 XX
 PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
 PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
 CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
 CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESQ files AA075547-075798)
 CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
 CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
 CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
 CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
 CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 429 TTTATTTTATTTTAAAG 448
 DB 1 TTTTATTTTATTTTAAAG 20
 RESULT 1562
 AA075712
 ID AA075712 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AA075712;
 XX
 DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
 XX
 KM Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
 KM aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN JP06303997-A.
 XX
 PD 01-NOV-1994.
 XX
 PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
 XX
 PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
 XX
 PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
 XX
 DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
 XX
 PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
 PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 7; 11pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
 CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
 CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESQ files AA075547-075798)
 CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
 CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
 CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
 CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
 CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 163 TTTTGTATTTTCTTGTAGTA 182
 |||||
 DB 2 TTTTGTATTTTCTTGTAGTA 21

RESULT 1563

AAQ75721
 ID AAQ75721 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC AAQ75721;
 XX (first entry)

DT 04-AUG-1995

DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.

XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;

KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.

XX Synthetic.

PN JP06303997-A.

PD 01-NOV-1994.

PF 16-APR-1993; 93UP-00112515.

PR 16-APR-1993; 93UP-00112515.

PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.

DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.

PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
 by digestion with restriction enzymes.

PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.

CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
 CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
 CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESCO files AAQ75547-075798)
 CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
 CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
 CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
 CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
 CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily

SO Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 429 TTTATTTATTTTCTTGTAG 448
 |||||
 DB 1 TTTTGTATTTTCTTGTAG 20

RESULT 1564

AAA96626
 ID AAA96626 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC AAA96626;
 XX

DT 08-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DE PCR primer used to generate a biotinylated 318 bp HPRT probe.

XX HPRT; enhanced homologous recombination; EHR; recombination;

KW gene targeting; gene recombination; phenotype screening; PCR primer; ss.

XX Unidentified.
 OS
 XX WO200056872-A2.

PN 28-SEP-2000.

PF 22-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007626.

PR 22-MAR-1999; 99US-0125536P.

PA (PANG-) PANGENE CORP.

PI Jain SK;

DR WPI; 2000-638261/61.

PT Cloning a target nucleic acid for gene targeting, recombination,
 PT phenotype screening and biovalidation of drug targets, involves utilizing
 PT enhanced homologous recombination techniques.

PS Example 2; Page 50; 68pp; English.

CC PCR primers AAA96626-27 were used to generate a probe for HPRT. The probe
 CC is used in the course of the invention. The specification describes a
 CC method for cloning a target nucleic acid. The method involves providing
 CC an enhanced homologous recombination (EHR) composition comprising a
 CC recombinase, a targeting polynucleotide, and a separation group. These
 CC are then contacted with a target library, from which the target nucleic
 CC acid is isolated, using a robotic system. The EHR technique is useful for
 CC gene targeting, recombination, phenotype screening and biovalidation of
 CC drug targets

SO Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 493 ATCACAGCTCACTGAGCCT 512
 |||||
 DB 1 ATCACAGTTCACCTCAGCCT 20

RESULT 1565

AAZ72283/C
 ID AAZ72283 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC AAZ72283;
 XX

DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:6639.

XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;

KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;

KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;

KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;

KW diagnosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN WO9954500-A2.

PD 28-OCT-1999.

PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.

PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.

PA 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.

XX (GSEST) GENSET.

PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX
XX MPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX
XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
XX map of the human genome.
XX
XX Claim 9; Page 1646; 2745pp; English.
XX
XX AA265654 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
XX invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
XX nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification
XX primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
XX have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
XX human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
XX which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
XX Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
XX identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
XX agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
XX differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
XX pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
XX N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
XX 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
XX present invention
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 313 GTGTGTAAGAAACAGGCTTCA 332
XX Db 21 GTGTGTAAGAAACAGGCTTCA 2
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1566
XX AAH39786
XX ID AAH39786 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAH39786;
XX
XX 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX SNP specific lower PCR primer SEQ ID 2582.
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
XX SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
XX Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
XX polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
XX acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
XX inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200129262-A2.
XX
XX 26-APR-2001.
XX
XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.
XX
XX 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
XX
XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
XX
XX Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
XX
XX MPI; 2001-290930/30.
XX
XX New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
XX absence or identity of single polymorphic polymorphism in a nucleic
XX acid sample.
XX

PS Claim 1; Page 63; 83pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
XX primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
XX sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
XX includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
XX oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
XX SNP flanking sequence, the SNPs primer is used as a genotyping primer.
XX The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
XX performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
XX oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
XX identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
XX assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
XX individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
XX caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
XX agammaglobulinaemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
XX dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,
XX osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
XX traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
XX disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
XX diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
XX inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
XX microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
XX paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
XX for a human SNP containing DNA sequence
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 685 CTCTGCTCCCGGGTCAAG 704
XX Db 1 CTCTGCTCCCGGGTCAAG 20
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1567
XX ABS60534/c
XX ID ABS60534 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ABS60534;
XX
XX 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human polymorphism associated DNA sequence #283.
XX
XX Amino-peptidase P; XPNP2; bradykinin receptor B1; de; BDKRB1;
XX technykinin receptor B1; TACR1; CI esterase inhibitor; C1NH; kallikrein 1;
XX KUK1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;
XX angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; P14;
XX angioedema; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;
XX cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;
XX myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;
XX aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angioedema;
XX arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;
XX autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;
XX viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;
XX Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200261131-A2.
XX
XX 08-AUG-2002.
XX
XX 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.
XX
XX 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251015P.
XX
XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.
XX
XX 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.
XX
XX (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
XX

PA (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.
 PA (HUI/L/) HUI L.
 XX Tsuchinashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;
 PI Swanson BN, Powell JR;
 DR WPI; 2002-619265/66.
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful
 PT for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,
 PT cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and
 PT autoimmune diseases.
 PS
 PS Disclosure; Page 801; 977pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene
 CC encoding aminopeptidase P (XPNP2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDKRB1),
 CC tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), C1 esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein
 CC 1 (KLK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDKRB2), angiotensin converting enzyme
 CC 2 (ACE2) or protease inhibitor 4 (PI4), comprising at least one
 CC polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a
 CC polymorphic position as provided in the detailed summary of single
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic
 CC sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising
 CC obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the
 CC nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene
 CC encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)
 CC haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids
 CC ; (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a disorder
 CC upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasopressin inhibitor
 CC using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids, each of which
 CC comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene encoding a
 CC human protein selected from the group above; and (6) genotyping (M4) an
 CC individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample, determining the
 CC nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position, and comparing at
 CC least one position with a known data set. The genes, (M1, M2, M3 and M4)
 CC and compositions are useful for detecting, diagnosing, treating,
 CC preventing various disorders such as angioedema and diseases which
 CC involve angiogenesis like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's
 CC disease, trachomas, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris,
 CC hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ventricular
 CC hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism, thrombosis, coronary
 CC artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and
 CC hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory
 CC arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, Chronic
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and enterocolitis (many other
 CC diseases and disorders are listed in the specification). The
 CC polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome identification. Antibodies
 CC against the proteins may be utilised for immunophenotyping of cell lines
 CC and biological samples. The present sequence is included in the sequence
 CC listing but is not referred to anywhere else in the specification
 XX
 SO Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1085 TAGAGCGGCGGTTTACCCAT 1104
 DB 20 TAGAGTCGGGCTCTACCCAT 1
 RESULT 1568
 ABS60764/c
 ID ABS60764 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ABS60764;
 XX
 DT 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DB Human polymorphism associated DNA sequence #401.
 XX

KW Aminopeptidase P; XPNP2; bradykinin receptor B1; ds; BDKRB1;
 KW tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; C1 esterase inhibitor; C1NH; kallikrein 1;
 KW KLK1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;
 KW angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; PI4;
 KW polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;
 KW cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;
 KW myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;
 KW aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angioedema;
 KW arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;
 KW autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;
 KW viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;
 KW Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200261131-A2.
 XX
 PD 08-AUG-2002.
 XX
 PF 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.
 XX
 PR 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251015P.
 PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.
 PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.
 XX
 PA (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
 PA (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.
 PA (HUI/L/) HUI L.
 PI Tsuchinashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;
 PI Swanson BN, Powell JR;
 DR WPI; 2002-619265/66.
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful
 PT for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,
 PT cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and
 PT autoimmune diseases.
 PS
 PS Disclosure; Page 876; 977pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene
 CC encoding aminopeptidase P (XPNP2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDKRB1),
 CC tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), C1 esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein
 CC 1 (KLK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDKRB2), angiotensin converting enzyme
 CC 2 (ACE2) or protease inhibitor 4 (PI4), comprising at least one
 CC polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a
 CC polymorphic position as provided in the detailed summary of single
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic
 CC sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising
 CC obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the
 CC nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene
 CC encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)
 CC haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids
 CC ; (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a disorder
 CC upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasopressin inhibitor
 CC using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids, each of which
 CC comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene encoding a
 CC human protein selected from the group above; and (6) genotyping (M4) an
 CC individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample, determining the
 CC nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position, and comparing at
 CC least one position with a known data set. The genes, (M1, M2, M3 and M4)
 CC and compositions are useful for detecting, diagnosing, treating,
 CC preventing various disorders such as angioedema and diseases which
 CC involve angiogenesis like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's
 CC disease, trachomas, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris,
 CC hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ventricular
 CC hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism, thrombosis, coronary
 CC artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and
 CC hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory
 CC arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, Chronic
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and enterocolitis (many other
 CC diseases and disorders are listed in the specification). The

CC polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome identification. Antibodies
CC against the proteins may be utilised for immunophenotyping of cell lines
CC and biological samples. The present sequence is included in the sequence
CC listing but is not referred to anywhere else in the specification
XX

Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1085 TAGAGCGGGGTTTCACCAT 1104
DB 20 TAGAGTCGGGCTCTCACCAT 1

RESULT 1569
ABS60765/c
ID ABS60765 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC ABS60765;

DT 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)

XX Human polymorphism associated DNA sequence #402.

XX Amino-peptidase P; XPNP2; bradykinin receptor B1; ds; BDKRB1;
XX tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; CI esterase inhibitor; CINH; kallikrein 1;
XX KUK1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;
XX angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; P14;
XX polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;
XX cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;
XX myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;
XX aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angiodaema;
XX arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;
XX autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;
XX viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;
XX Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200261131-A2.

XX 08-AUG-2002.

PF 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.

XX 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251015P.

PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.

PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.

PA (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.

PA (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.

XX (HUI/) HUI L.

PI Tsuchihashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;

PI Swanson BN, Powell JR;

DR WPI; 2002-619265/66.

XX New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful
XX for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angiodaema,
XX cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and
XX autoimmune diseases.

PS Disclosure; Page 876; 977pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene
XX encoding aminopeptidase P (XPNP2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDKRB1),
XX tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), CI esterase inhibitor (CINH), kallikrein
XX 1 (KUK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDKRB2), angiotensin converting enzyme
XX 2 (ACE2) or protease inhibitor 4 (P14), comprising at least one
XX polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a

CC polymorphic position as provided in the detailed summary of single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic
CC sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising
CC obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the
CC nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene
CC encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)
CC haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids
CC; (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a disorder
CC upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasopeptidase inhibitor
CC using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids, each of which
CC comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene encoding a
CC human protein selected from the group above; and (6) genotyping (M4) an
CC individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample, determining the
CC nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position, and comparing at
CC least one position with a known data set. The genes, (M1, M2, M3 and M4)
CC and compositions are useful for detecting, diagnosing, treating,
CC preventing various disorders such as angiodaema and diseases which
CC involve angiogenesis like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's
CC disease, trachoma, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris,
CC hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ventricular
CC hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism, thrombosis, coronary
CC artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and
CC hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory
CC arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, Chronic
CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and enterocolitis (many other
CC diseases and disorders are listed in the specification). The
CC polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome identification. Antibodies
CC against the proteins may be utilised for immunophenotyping of cell lines
CC and biological samples. The present sequence is included in the sequence
CC listing but is not referred to anywhere else in the specification
XX

Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1085 TAGAGCGGGGTTTCACCAT 1104
DB 20 TAGAGTCGGGCTCTCACCAT 1

RESULT 1570
ABS60535/c
ID ABS60535 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC ABS60535;

DT 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)

XX Human polymorphism associated DNA sequence #284.

XX Amino-peptidase P; XPNP2; bradykinin receptor B1; ds; BDKRB1;
XX tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; CI esterase inhibitor; CINH; kallikrein 1;
XX KUK1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;
XX angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; P14;
XX polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;
XX cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;
XX myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;
XX aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angiodaema;
XX arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;
XX autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;
XX viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;
XX Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200261131-A2.

XX 08-AUG-2002.

PF 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.

PR 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251015P.
PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.
PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.
XX
XX
XX (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
XX (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.
XX (HUI/L) HUI L.
XX
XX Tsuchihashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;
XX Swanson BN, Powell JR;
XX WPI; 2002-619265/66.
XX
XX
XX New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful
XX for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,
XX cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and
XX autoimmune diseases.
XX
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 802; 977pp; English.
XX
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene
XX encoding aminopeptidase P (APNRP2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDKRB1),
XX tachykinin receptor B1 (TACK1), C1 esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein
XX 1 (KLK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDKRB2), angiotensin converting enzyme
XX 2 (ACE2) or protease inhibitor 4 (PI4), comprising at least one
XX polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a
XX polymorphic position as provided in the detailed summary of single
XX nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic
XX sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising
XX obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the
XX nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene
XX encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)
XX haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids
XX (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a disorder
XX upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasopressinase inhibitor
XX using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids, each of which
XX comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene encoding a
XX human protein selected from the group above; and (6) genotyping (M4) an
XX individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample, determining the
XX nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position, and comparing at
XX least one position with a known data set. The genes, (M1, M2, M3 and M4)
XX and compositions are useful for detecting, diagnosing, treating,
XX preventing various disorders such as angioedema and diseases which
XX involve angiogenesis like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's
XX disease, trachomas, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris,
XX hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ventricular
XX hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism, thrombosis, coronary
XX artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and
XX hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory
XX arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or fungal infection. Chronic
XX obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and enterocolitis (many other
XX diseases and disorders are listed in the specification). The
XX polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome identification. Antibodies
XX against the proteins may be utilised for immunophenotyping of cell lines
XX and biological samples. The present sequence is included in the sequence
XX listing but is not referred to anywhere else in the specification
XX
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX
XX 1085 TAGAGCGGGGTTTCACCAT 1104
XX DB 20 TAGAGTCGGGGTCTCACCAT 1
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1571
XX ABQ93617
XX ID ABQ93617 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC ABQ93617;
XX

XX
XX
XX 16-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX
XX Human DISC1/DISC2 PCR primer disc21 fl.
XX
XX
XX Human; Disrupted in Schizophrenia 1; DISC1; neuroleptic; gene therapy;
XX neuropsychiatric disorder; schizoaffective disorder; bipolar disorder;
XX bipolar affective disorder; adolescent conduct disorder; schizophrenia;
XX PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
XX WO200258637-A2.
XX
XX
XX 01-AUG-2002.
XX
XX
XX 23-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US002186.
XX
XX
XX 24-JAN-2001; 2001US-00770107.
XX
XX
XX (MILL-) MILLENIUM PHARM INC.
XX
XX
XX Meyer JM, Barrington-Martin R, Parker A, Barnes GT;
XX WPI; 2002-590791/63.
XX
XX
XX New human Disrupted-In-Schizophrenia (DISC) 1 and DISC2 genes containing
XX single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful for preventing or treating
XX neuropsychiatric disorders e.g. schizophrenia.
XX
XX
XX Claim 17; Fig 4; 169pp; English.
XX
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel Disrupted-In-Schizophrenia (DISC) 1
XX allelic variant polynucleotide. The polypeptides of the invention have
XX neuroleptic activity. The polynucleotides may have a use in gene therapy.
XX DISC1 or DISC2 nucleic acid molecules are useful for diagnosing or
XX treating a subject having a disease or disorder associated with specific
XX DISC1 or DISC2 alleles and/or aberrant DISC1 expression or activity e.g.
XX neuropsychiatric disorder such as schizoaffective, bipolar, unipolar
XX affective or adolescent conduct disorder or schizophrenia. Similarly, the
XX compound that inhibits DISC1 protein activity may be used in the method
XX for treating such neuropsychiatric disorders. The sequences shown in
XX ABQ93575-ABQ93658 represent the PCR primers used in the invention to
XX amplify the sequences of DISC2 and DISC2
XX
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX
XX 685 CTCTGCGTCCCGGGTTCAAG 704
XX DB 1 CTCTACTCCAGGTTCAAG 20
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1572
XX ABL58478
XX ID ABL58478 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX
XX ABL58478;
XX
XX
XX 30-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX
XX HPRT probe generating primer hExo3-2A.
XX
XX
XX Enhanced homologous recombination; EHR; recombinase; hybridisation;
XX gene targeting; nucleic acid isolation; HPRT; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX
XX WO200227035-A2.
XX
XX
XX

PD 04-APR-2002.
 XX
 XX 28-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US030762.
 PF
 XX 28-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236410P.
 PR
 XX (PANG-) PANGENE CORP.
 PA
 PI Zarling DA, Caspi R, Stephens KM, Sergeant RG, Lehman C, Pati S;
 XX WPI; 2002-405058/43.
 DR
 XX
 XX High throughput integrated genomic method for gene targeting, by
 PT contacting enhanced homologous recombination composition with a target
 PT nucleic acid library or nucleic acid sample under hybridization
 PT conditions.
 PT
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 97; 132pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to high throughput integrated genomics, or
 CC isolating target nucleic acid (NA) or genomic DNA. The method involves
 CC contacting an enhanced homologous recombination (EHR) composition
 CC comprising a recombinase, a first and second target polynucleotide
 CC complementary to each other and a separation group, with a library of NA
 CC or DNA or with one or more NA samples under conditions favouring
 CC hybridisation. The method is useful for gene targeting, recombination,
 CC phenotypic screening, biovalidation of drug targets, DNA cloning, DNA
 CC modification, isolation of gene families, orthologues and paralogues,
 CC identification of alternatively spliced isoforms, gene mapping,
 CC diagnostic testing for single and multiple nucleotide polymorphisms,
 CC differential gene expression and genetic profiling, nucleic acid library
 CC production, subtraction and normalization, in situ gene targeting
 CC (hybridization) in cells, in situ gene recombination in cells and
 CC animals, high throughput phenotype screening of cells and animals,
 CC phenotyping small molecule compounds, screening for pharmaceutical drug
 CC regulators, and biovalidation of drugs in transgenic recombinant cells
 CC and animals. Sequences ABUS8478-79 represent PCR primers for generating a
 CC HPRF gene probe for clone isolations
 CC
 XX
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 493 ATCAGAGCTCAGCTGAGCCT 512
 DB 1 ATCAGAGTTCAGCTCAGCCT 20
 RESULT 1573
 ABS66754
 ID ABS66754 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ABS66754;
 XX
 DT 29-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 PT
 XX
 DE Human MRP-1 polymorphic DNA region #19.
 XX
 XX Human; multidrug resistance-associated protein 1; MRP-1; ss; cancer;
 KM renal cancer; cytostatic; single nucleotide polymorphism.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200259142-A2.
 PN
 XX 01-AUG-2002.
 PD
 XX 25-JAN-2002; 2002WO-EP000796.
 PF
 XX 26-JAN-2001; 2001EP-00101651.
 PR
 XX

PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIES AG.
 XX
 XX Brinkmann U, Hoffmeyer S, Mornhinweg E;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-657475/70.
 DR
 XX Novel multidrug resistance-associated protein 1 polynucleotide useful for
 PT diagnosis and treatment of cancer and multidrug resistance related
 PT diseases, and for identifying single nucleotide polymorphisms.
 PT
 XX
 XX Example 2; Page 66; 198pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a multidrug resistance-associated protein 1 (MRP
 CC -1) polynucleotide. The polynucleotide is useful in an in vitro method
 CC for identifying a single nucleotide polymorphism and for identifying and
 CC obtaining a pro-drug or drug capable of modulating the activity of a
 CC molecular variant of MRP-1 or for identifying and obtaining an inhibitor
 CC of the activity of a molecular variant of MRP-1. The sequences are useful
 CC for diagnosing a disorder related to the presence of a molecular variant
 CC of MRP-1 or susceptibility to such a disorder, where the disorder is
 CC cancer (particularly renal cancer) or a disease related to multidrug
 CC resistance. This sequence represents a human MRP-1 polymorphic DNA region
 CC
 XX
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 834 TGTGATGCGCCGCTCGGC 853
 DB 1 TGTGATGCGCCGCTCGGC 20
 RESULT 1574
 ABS66755/c
 ID ABS66755 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ABS66755;
 XX
 DT 29-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 PT
 XX
 DE Human MRP-1 polymorphic DNA region #20.
 XX
 XX Human; multidrug resistance-associated protein 1; MRP-1; ss; cancer;
 KM renal cancer; cytostatic; single nucleotide polymorphism.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200259142-A2.
 PN
 XX 01-AUG-2002.
 PD
 XX 25-JAN-2002; 2002WO-EP000796.
 PF
 XX 26-JAN-2001; 2001EP-00101651.
 PR
 XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIES AG.
 PA
 PI Brinkmann U, Hoffmeyer S, Mornhinweg E;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-657475/70.
 DR
 XX Novel multidrug resistance-associated protein 1 polynucleotide useful for
 PT diagnosis and treatment of cancer and multidrug resistance related
 PT diseases, and for identifying single nucleotide polymorphisms.
 PT
 XX
 XX Example 2; Page 66; 198pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a multidrug resistance-associated protein 1 (MRP
 CC -1) polynucleotide. The polynucleotide is useful in an in vitro method
 CC for identifying a single nucleotide polymorphism and for identifying and
 CC obtaining a pro-drug or drug capable of modulating the activity of a

CC molecular variant of MRP-1 or for identifying and obtaining an inhibitor
CC of the activity of a molecular variant of MRP-1. The sequences are useful
CC for diagnosing a disorder related to the presence of a molecular variant
CC of MRP-1 or susceptibility to such a disorder, where the disorder is
CC cancer (particularly renal cancer) or a disease related to multidrug
CC resistance. This sequence represents a human MRP-1 polymorphic DNA region
XX
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0;
 Gaps 0

QY	834	TGTGATCTGCCTGCTCGGC	853
Db	21	TGTGATCGGCCGCTCGGC	2

RESULT 1575
ADCA42667/c
ID ADCA42667 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX	ADc42667;
AC	
XX	18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
DT	
XX	
DE	Human FANCD2 PCR primer hFANCD2_exon43af

XX cancer; Fanconi Anaemia; FA; BRCA; cytostatic; microarray;
KM chemosensitizing; ss; PCR; primer.
OS Synthetic.
WO2003039327-A2.
XX
XX
XX
XX 15-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002WO-US018153.
XX
XX 02-NOV-2001; 2001US-0098027.
PR 02-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US045561.
XX
XX (DAND) DANA FARBER CANCER INST.
PA (UYOR-) UNIV OREGON HEALTH SCI.
XX
PI D'andrea AD, Taniguchi T, Timmers C, Grompe M, Fox EA;
XX WPI; 2003-441436/41.
XX
PT Diagnosing or determining cancer or increased risk of cancer in a
PT patient, by testing Fanconi Anemia/BRCA pathway gene or protein for a
PT cancer-associated defect, that indicates cancer or increased risk of
PT cancer.

Example 14, Page 103, 160pp; English.

The invention relates to a novel method of diagnosing or determining if a patient has cancer or is at increased risk of cancer, involving testing a Fanconi Anemia (FA)/BRCA pathway gene or protein for the presence of a cancer-associated defect, where the presence of one or more cancer-associated defects is indicative of cancer or an increased risk of cancer in the patient. The method of the invention has cytostatic activity. The method is useful for determining if a patient has cancer, or is at increased risk of developing cancer, e.g. breast, ovarian or prostate cancer. A microarray of the invention is useful for determining if a patient has cancer, or is at increased risk of developing cancer, by hybridising a nucleic acid sample to the nucleic acid sequences from the array, and detecting the presence of mutations in FA/BRCA pathway genes in the nucleic acid sample from the patient, where detecting the presence of mutations is indicative of a patient who has cancer, or is at increased risk of developing cancer. A method of the invention is useful for screening a chemosensitizing agent, and the agent obtained is useful for treating a patient having a cancer. The present sequence is used in

CC the exemplification of the invention

XX	Sequence	21	BP,	3	A,	5	C,	5	G,	8	T,	0	U,	0	Other;
50	Query Match	1.7%	Score	16.8;	DB	1;	Length	21;							
	Best Local Similarity	90.0%;	Pred. No.	1.6e+03;											
	Matches	18;	Conservative	0;	Mismatches	2;	Indels	0;	Gaps	0					

QY 868 GGATTACAGGCGTGAGCCAC 887
|||||
20 GGATTACAGCATGAGCCAC 1

RESULT 1576
ADC42296
ID ADC42296 standard; DNA; 21 BP

XX
XX AC ADC42296;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Hypoxanthine phosphoribosyl transferase, HPRT, PCR primer hExo3-2A

XX	ss; primer; PCR; hypoxanthine phosphoribosyl transferase; HPRT;
KW	nucleic acid isolation; high-throughput integrated genomic;
KM	phenotype screening; gene targeting; drug target biovalidation.
XX	
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
PN	US2003082551-A1.
PD	01-MAY-2003.
XX	
PF	28-SEP-2001; 2001US-00967323.
XX	
PR	28-SEP-2001; 2001US-00967323.
PA	(ZARL/) ZARLING D A.
PA	(CASP/) CASPI R.
PA	(STEP/) STEPHENS K M.
PA	(SERG/) SERGEANT R G.
PA	(LEHM/) LEHMAN C.
PA	(PATI/) PATI S.
XX	
P1	Zarling DA, Caspi R, Stephens KM, Sergeant RG, Lehman C, Pati S;
DR	WPI; 2003-743883/70.
PT	
PT	Isolating a target nucleic acid or genomic DNA comprises using an
PT	enhanced homologous recombination composition and contacting with a
PT	library of target nucleic acid or genomic DNA library using a robotic
PT	system.
PS	
XX	
PS	Example 1, Page 31, 52pp; English.
CC	
CC	The invention relates to a method of isolating a target nucleic acid or
CC	genomic DNA. The method is useful for isolating a target nucleic acid,
CC	e.g. a portion of a target gene, a regulatory sequence, or a nucleic acid
CC	comprising single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP), a target genomic DNA,
CC	e.g. mammalian chromosome which is a fragment of genome separated from
CC	cDNA. The method provides high-throughput integrated genomics useful for
CC	phenotype screening, isolation of full-length cDNA clones, identification
CC	of functional domains, validation of selected sequence, gene targeting,
CC	recombination and biovalidation of drug targets. The present sequence
CC	represents the hypoxanthine phosphoribosyl transferase HPRT PCR primer
CC	hexo3'-2A.
XX	
XX	
SQ	Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	
XX	
Query Match	1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity	90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative	0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0

Query Match	1.7%	Score 16.8	DB 1	Length 21
Best Local Similarly	90.0%	Pred. No. 1.6e+03		
Matches 18; Conservative	0	Mismatches 2	Indels 0	Gaps 0

OY 493 ATCAGCTCAGCTGAGCCT 512
|||||
DB 1 ATCAGAGTTCACTCCAGCCT 20

RESULT 1577

ADK01281
ID ADK01281 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

ADK01281;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #1.

XX ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
XX blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.

OS Rattus sp.

PN DE10208794-A1.

PD 04-SEP-2003.

PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

PA (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.

PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;

DR WPI; 2003-714082/68.

PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.

PS Example; Page 4; Bpp; German.

CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 428 TTTTATTTTATTTTAA 447
|||||
DB 1 TTTTATTTTATTTTAA 20

RESULT 1578

ADK01284
ID ADK01284 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

ADK01284;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #4.

XX ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
XX blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.

OS Rattus sp.

PN DE10208794-A1.

PD 04-SEP-2003.

PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

PA (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.

PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;

DR WPI; 2003-714082/68.

PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.

PS Example; Page 4; Bpp; German.

CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent

CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 426 TTTTATTTTATTTTATTTTAA 447
 Db 1 TTTTATTTTATTTTATTTTAA 20

RESULT 1579
 ADK01341
 ID ADK01341 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ADK01341;
 XX
 DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX

DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #61.

XX ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
 KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.

XX Rattus sp.

XX DE10208794-A1.

XX 04-SEP-2003.

XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

XX (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.

XX Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;

XX WPI; 2003-714082/68.

PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
 PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
 PT and constant regions.

XX Example; Page 6; 8pp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
 CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
 CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
 CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
 CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
 CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
 CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
 CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
 CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
 CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
 CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
 CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
 CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
 CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
 CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
 CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
 CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
 CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
 CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
 CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
 CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
 CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
 CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
 CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
 CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It

CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
 CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
 CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
 CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
 CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 427 TTTTATTTTATTTTATTTTAA 446
 Db 2 TTTTATTTTATTTTATTTTAA 21

RESULT 1580
 ADK01283
 ID ADK01283 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ADK01283;
 XX

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX

DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #3.

XX ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
 KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.

XX Rattus sp.

XX DE10208794-A1.

XX 04-SEP-2003.

XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

XX (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.

XX Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;

XX WPI; 2003-714082/68.

PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
 PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
 PT and constant regions.

XX Example; Page 4; 8pp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
 CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
 CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
 CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
 CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
 CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
 CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
 CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
 CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
 CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
 CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
 CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
 CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
 CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
 CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
 CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
 CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
 CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
 CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
 CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
 CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food

CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.

CC Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 428 TTTTATTTTATTTTATTTTAA 447

1 TTTTATTTTATTTTATTTTAA 20

RESULT 1581

ADK01331 ADK01331 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ADK01331;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #51.

XX ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.

OS Rattus sp.

PN DE10208794-A1.

PD 04-SEP-2003.

PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

PA (DEGS) DEGUSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.

PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;

PA WPI; 2003-714082/68.

PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.

PS Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.

CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
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CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
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CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
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CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,

CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.

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CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.

CC Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 427 TTTTATTTTATTTTATTTTAA 446

1 TTTTATTTTATTTTATTTTAA 20

RESULT 1582

ADK01330 ADK01330 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ADK01330;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #50.

XX ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.

OS Rattus sp.

PN DE10208794-A1.

PD 04-SEP-2003.

PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

PA (DEGS) DEGUSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.

PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;

PA WPI; 2003-714082/68.

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PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.

PS Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.

CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
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CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
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CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
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CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.

CC Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

CC Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;

CC Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC 427 TTTTATTTTATTTTATTTT 446
CC |||||
CC 1 TTTTATTTTATTTTATTTT 20

CC RESULT 1583

CC ADK01332 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

CC ADK01332;

CC 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

CC Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #52.

CC ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;

CC blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.

CC Rattus sp.

CC DE10208794-A1.

CC 04-SEP-2003.

CC 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

CC 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

CC (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.

CC Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;

CC WPI; 2003-714082/68.

CC Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
CC patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
CC and constant regions.

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CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
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CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
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CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture

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CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
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CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
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CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
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CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.

CC Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

CC Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;

CC Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC 427 TTTTATTTTATTTTATTTT 446
CC |||||
CC 1 TTTTATTTTATTTTATTTT 20

CC RESULT 1584

CC ADI23739 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

CC ADI23739;

CC 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

CC Human LPDLR PCR primer #19.

CC lipase; LPDL; LPDLR; lipase deficiency; atherosclerosis;

CC fatty liver disease; dyslipidaemia; hypercholesterolaemia;

CC hypertriglyceridaemia; mixed dyslipidaemia; lipid deficient state;

CC lipoprotein deficient state; human; ss; PCR; primer.

CC Homo sapiens.

CC WO2003055995-A2.

CC 10-JUL-2003.

CC 23-DEC-2002; 2002WO-CA001998.

CC 21-DEC-2001; 2001US-0341786P.

CC 10-JAN-2002; 2002US-034603P.

CC (WENX/) WEN X.

CC (STEM/) STEWART A K.

CC (TSUI/) TSUI L.

CC (HEGE/) HEGELE R A.

CC Wen X, Stewart AK, Tsui L, Hegele RA;

CC WPI; 2003-56944/53.

CC Novel isolated LPDL or LPDLR lipase polypeptides, useful for identifying
CC substances that bind to the protein and which are useful for treating
CC diseases associated with lipase function e.g. atherosclerosis and
CC hypercholesterolemia.